#### DESERET EVENING NEWS: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1901.



Latter-da Saints-ICRENZO SNOW, TRUSTEE-IN-TRUST.

# FUBLISHED EVERY EVENING. AUNDAYS EXCEPTED. )

for et et Foult Temple and East Temple Streets SeitLake City, Utah.

Charles W. Penrose. - - - Editor Ecrace G. Whitney, Business Manager

#### FURSCRIPTION PRICES.

D advance ..... Cro Year, Six Months, Three Months, ......... 2.25 Che Week, 

EASTERN OFFICE. 194-105 Times Bullding, New York City. In charge of R. F. Cummings, Managor Foreign Advertising, from our Home Office.

Correspondence and other reading matter r publication should be addressed to the FULLON TOR

Address all business communications THE DESERET NEWS, Salt Lake City, Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY, - MARCH 20,1901

### CONFERENCE NOTICE.

The Seventy-first Annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will convene in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, on Friday, April 5, at 10 a, m.

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

#### MONTHLY FAST.

As the general conference of the Church will be in session on the first Sunday in April, the monthly fast which would otherwise be held on that day, will be observed on the last Sunday in March and the fast meetings be held on that day, March 31, 1901. LORENZO SNOW,

> GEORGE Q. CANNON, JOSEPH F. SMITH, First Presidency.

#### SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION CON-FERENCE.

The semi-annual conference of the Deseret Sunday School Union will con-Sunday, April 7th, 1901, at 7 p. m., labernacle. It is desired that of Zion be represented at this meeting, and that Stake superintendents, officers and teachers attending the General Conference of the Church he present

GEORGE Q. CANNON, GEORGE REYNOLDS.

A cordial invitation is extended to the

that it was designed to revive "plural marriages." The New York Commercial Advertiser bases its remarks on gnorance of its true value. this opening sentence:

"Gov. Wells of Utah was rightly advised in vetoing the Evans bill, which was designed to "regulate" prosecuroot, no polygamy so as practically to nullify them."

It closes in these words: the crim "His justification of it is full of sancimenious appeal in defense of the divine institution. The Kansas City World gives its

lews in this way:

"One of the most remarkable vetoes in history is that of Gov, Wells of Utah of the Evans bill, concerning prosecutions arising from complaints of the plural arriage system, "The bill provided, in brief, that no resecution should be entertained un-

ss the complainant was directly conrned in the result of the trial.

cutions fo

was purely a Mormon measure and as carried only after a hard fight. "Gov, Wells, himself a Mormon, surised the taithful by disapproving the easure. He was not opposed to it cause it sought to protect and further

olygamous marriages, but because he bought it would be the means of puting a stop to them altogether. The ear of the national government, which

has been lenient heretofore, was what prompted him to his action." The total misapprehension of the entire subject-both bill and veto, exhibited in those paragraphs, would be almost paralyzing, if the cause of it, namely the faise impressions created

by Sait Lake writers and dispatches, was not taken into account, The Minneapolis Tribune expresses Itself in a long editorial from which we

take the annexed quotations: The veto of the Evans polygamy bill by Gov. Wells of Utah is a noteworthy ncession to the public sentiment of country at large. In his veto messe the Governor virtually avows him-f a believer in plural marriage.

Thus the veto, from the Governor's standpoint, is not a matter of principle, but purely one of policy. He fears to arouse the indignation of the nation against the polygamists. No doubt his action is the result of careful consultaa and deliberation among the Mor-n leaders. They are shrewd men. and denotes. They are shrewd men, y watched the fring tide of popular in, as expressed in the newspapers the country, and wisely concluded t the Evans bill was going a step

The avowed object of the Evans bill was to protect persons who had entered nto polygamy before the compact abol. ishing it, from mailcious prosecution; but the bill was so broad in its terms that, so far as the State is concerned, new plural marriages could have been is a plurar marriages could have been contracted and polygamous relations sustained with impunity, so long as the husband and wife and their near rela-tives were satisfied with the arrange-

It is evident that, like the other papers mentioned, the Minneapolis Tribune has taken its coloring from the Salt Lake editorial paintpot. The Des Molnes Capital declares:

"Instead of being able to congratulate the Governor upon his action in seeking to save the State from disgrace, a reading of the veto message reveals that his action was prompted by no fine frenzy or righteous indignation-but simply by the bellef that such a law might result in a 'deluge of discord and disaster' which would be inimical to the interests of the State. He then seeks to combine sentiment and petti-foggery. All of which goes to show that the viper of Mormonism is not dead, it,

It shows that education is needed right gems was mined in Idano and \$3,500 was offered for it by a New York jew-ler, but it was taken to London and at home, lest many shall wantonly throw away a precious gem, owing to cler, but it was taken to London and disposed of there at a higher figure. A sapphire-bearing vein five miles in length exists in Fergus county, Mont., from which spiendid stones have been obtained. Rubies of considerable value have also been found in the western Lack of proper information is at the only of indifference to public affairs, "xcept as personal advantages

are to be derived therefrom, but also States named and in Arizona and New at much of the law-breaking that fills Mexico. "Turquoise of fine quality is found abundantly in the desert of this State and in Nevada, Arizona and New Mexiinal records. Where education is lacking, there is also lacking that strength of soul without which the co. Some of the turquoise inlines now being worked near the point where the boundary lines of California, Nevada and Arizona meet, bear evidences of having been worked by the Spaniards and the Aztecs whom they conquered. passions generally run unchecked. Formerly, religious training supplied the needed strength, but with the decline of what may be called "the fear of God." there is absolutely no restraint Aztec remains and the implements of Spanish miners have been found in the old workings. The deposits of this gem in the States and Territories named are in the natural instincts, no matter what direction they may take. Laxity of so extensive that mining is restricted by their owners to prevent a break in the market. About \$75,000 worth of these gems is mined annually from these deposits, and nearly the same value of sapphires is taken yearly out of the yeatern formations morals and indifference to public affairs often go together. It is strange, however, that there should be so much solicitude about the "black problem," and so little about the white, while the of the western formations. two seem to be pretty much the same, 'Along the northern coast gems of considerable value have been found in the shingle beaches. In Vancouver island garnets of good quality are very

except for the color of the skin of those who are most directly concerned. BOTHA DECLINES PEACE.

For some time it has been known that negotiations have been pending between Generals Kitchener and Botha, looking to a termination of the hostillties in South Africa. But the impression has been conveyed, that Botha had concluded to surrender, if reasonable terms could be obtained. Other Boer leaders, it was thought, would naturally follow suit in a short time. All this appears to be a mistake. The latest London dispatches convey the idea that Lord Kitchener took the initiative in the negotiations, and Botha refused to accept the offered terms. This is another surprise added to the many al-

ready presented during the long struggle. During the stormy scenes in the Transvaal parliament, that preceded the commencement of the war, Botha was one of the opponents of hostilities. He foresaw clearly the awful conse-

claws are shown and the fur is up. quences that would ensue. He proved then, as he has done on many other A Denver girl proposes to build her a occasions, that his head is level and his summer home on the very top of Pike's udgment sound. There may be doubts Peak. From her home in the clouds she as to this with regard to other Boer will be able to look down on all the leaders, whose calculations seem to be summer girls in the country.

well colored with prejudice and even Many grave (or supposed to be grave) fanaticism. But Botha has from the state secrets are kept from the people beginning taken a practical view of in the interest of the public welfare. matters. When he tells General Kitch-But one great interest cannot be kept ener that he cannot recommend the so secret-that on the public debt. terms offered, he has sufficient reasons for so doing. But what those reasons

Mr. Wu Ting Fang has been talking are cannot even be surmised at this to the students of Chicago university. time. Is it possible that the hero of He is a ready and fluent speaker, but he is troubled with the disease that his Dundee, Tugela, Colenso and Spion Kop still believes the patriots have a countrymen call "too muchee talkee," chance of compelling more favorable

Field Marshal Count von Waldersee's terms than those now offered? position as commander-in-chief of the The English press is chagrined at the allied forces in China is much like that Idea of Great Britain's offer having of Congress under the Articles of Conbeen rejected, and the government is federation, as described by Washingurged to push the war vigorously to a ton. "It can recommend everything and finish, Great Britain, however, did well do nothing." in offering peace. The Boers, after having rejected the offer, will have less

Our morning contemporaries are dissympathy. Much of the pro-Boer sentiputing over why a distinguished legisment has sprung from the supposition lator did not quote Cambronne's exact that the war was forced upon them, in

plentiful, and a variety of gems have beeen picked up from time to time in Alaska. But no systematic exploration

has been made for any kind of precious stone in the western part of the con-

stones may cut a figure among the mineral products of this region.

Has somebody smashed Mrs. Nation?

If not, why this long continued silence?

Five hundred preachers are praying

that the President will appoint them

The Russian bear is sitting on his

haunches in Manchuria, ready for any

The non-importation of American

beef has made German meat higher.

Still it isn't near so "high" as good old

The concert at Pekin seems to have

degenerated into a cat concert in

which there is hissing and spitting, and

army chaplains.

and all comera.

German sauerkraut.

phires. When it is undertaken, prec

except for turquoise and sap-

their names are secure in the galaxy of the world's immortals.

Sacramento Record-Union. As President he did very much to lift America up before the nations of the world as a state demanding and entitled to fuller recognition in the family of nations, and he succeeded in impir-ing both respect and fear in quarters where before we have been treated, to put it mildly, in a cavalier manner. A biographer has said of him that "when he was assigned to a duty he "when he was assigned to a duty he took the whole of the responsibility." He did not with vanity go to leadership, but once there he was the only leader. "No man in his cabinet over-shadowed him; he was President wholly, bravely, fearlessly and daring-ly, indeed."

#### Butte Intermountain,

General Harrison was a profoundly religious man, and after his retirement from the presidency he found much satisfaction in his work as a member of one of the important Presbyterian boards, And at the last, to his listening ear the bells of the holy city doubt-less chimed out a welcome signal for eternal peace and rest.

Kansas City Star.

In spite of the degree of coldness or reserve that limited his popularity with the politicians. President Harrison was one of the most approachable men that ever occupied the White House. He was consided the coldness of the second negative especially friendly toward newspaper correspondents. His modesty was proverbial. In his retirement he was the unaffected cifizen. His simplicity was especially noticed in Paris, where he be-came a well known figure during the diffuse of the second sittings of the Venezuelan commission.

St. Paul Globe,

The loss to the country arising from ex-President Harrison's death will be great, and his departure will be his departure will great, and mourned by every rank and class of his countrymen as that of one of the ablest, purest and broadest statesmen of his

St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Many of his speeches during this ex-presidential period have reached the highest standard of classic political oratory, especially on their ethical side. Both as senator and President he was an earnest champion of the civil service reform, and his influence during his four years' administration planted its roots so strongly in the political life of the country that it is likely to remain forever, and his is among the names

that will be engraved upon its trunk for the reverence of a grateful posterity.

own better than in his recent fearless d iticism of the policy followed by his own party. The lesser lights of a party own party. The lesser lights of a party cling to it through all its deviations and get its favors. The big men reserve the right to original judgment and be-come its sages. Had Mr. Harrison been spared, his influence must have been a factor of increasing importance in leading the public to a sense of the real needs of the nation. His death will call forth the tributes inevitably due to an ex-President who has acoultied

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The announcement is made that Mr. W. A. Fraser, author of Mooswa and Others, has just written for early publication in The Saturday Evening Post a short serial, entitled The Outcasts.

# NEW SPRING SUITS

6

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to an ex-President who has acquitted himself with honor, but the regret will be accentuated by the feeling that even in his position as a private citizen he might yet have performed a service of great value and importance.

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General Superintendency. HORACE S. ENSIGN, General Secretary.

### WHERE THE STORMS START.

Our local contemporaries are quoting with glee the comments of eastern papers, on the Evans bill and its veto by the Governor. The attempt is made in this connection, to show that the cause of the agitation on this subject was the bill, and that if any blame is to be attached to anyone or anything, it must fall upon the bill or its author. That may be thought adroit and cunning, but its sophistry is easily perceptible, when the remarks of the press are examined and traced to their text. We will quote a little from some of them. The Chicago Record says:

"The bill in question provides that no person may bring a charge of polygamy except the alleged plural wife of the accused or one of his blood relations. It was represented, on behalf of the bill that it would put a stop to malicious prosecutions growing out of political or sectarian controversies. As a matter of fact, the whole effect of the bill would be to give the polygamist exemption from the nation's laws and usages respecting marriage. So long as he kept on good terms with his wives and his relatives he would be free to practice polygamy without restraint."

The Record, it will be remembered, is the Chicago "enterprising" paper that inserted a paragraph of its own adontion, in a dispatch which it announced as "By the Associated Press," when no such language was sent through that medium. It was copied from a Salt Lake paper or special, and was false in every respect. No wonder that the editorial comments are along the same lines.

The same paper, under the false impression thus obtained, makes this comment on the Governor's veto:

"Governor Wells' veto message is labiviously flogical in its reasoning and obviously deferential to the polygamist sentiment in Utah. He loudly protests his friendship for the people who are affected by this act, asserting that the proposed law would be a most effective weapon against the very classes it alms to protect. He points out, more-over, that the bill would create a deover, that the bill would create a de-mand upon Congress for a constitution al amendment designed to cover the particular needs of Utah, and he declares that this would be obnoxious to the people of the State."

The Kansas City Star commends the lovernor, under the same misapprehension, in these words:

"Whether Utah recognizes the fact or not, Governor Wells is entitled to the gratitude of his State for vetoing the obnoxious Evans bill which would practically have nullified the State's anti-polygamy laws. The adoption of the measure would have been a blot on the name of Utah, and would have led to a contest between that State and the rest of the Univ. rest of the Union, which would have proved disastrous to the Mormon comallowed the system of polygamy to be protected by the law. The success of the Evans measure would have meand he adoption of a constitutional amend-ment under which the federal govern-ment would have had power to enforce he laws against plural marriages."

"The laws against plural marriages" were not affocted in the least by the Evans bill, but the daily title- The Evans Folygamy bill," given to it by he Salt Lake morning papers, deelved our eastern and western contemporaries, and hence the faise notion

simply slumbers." This is the opinion of the Kansas City | of the points at issue. A further strug-Journal:

this way:

"Gov. Wells of Utah acted with more offered, will be looked upon as suicidal. wisdom than he was suspected of pos-sessing when he vetoed the Evans bill. The measure was plainly intended to legalize polygamy, in flagrant violation JAPAN AND RUSSIA.

of the promise made to Congress before the Territory was converted into a State. Gov. Wells makes it plain, in the veto message, that his sympathies are with those whom the measure is designed to protect." The Cleveland Plain Dealer talks in

"The action of Gov. Wells of Utah in vetoing the bill to put obstacles in the way of enforcing the laws against polygamy will, it is hoped, put an end to what had the appearance of an attempt to re-establish polygamy. Un-der the provisions of the bill which parsed the Legislature a few days ago is an impression that Russia must be fought sooner or later, and if this is t would be practically impossible bring a rolygamy case into court, untrue, the sooner the duel comes off the less by the action of one of the parties better, since Russia is gaining ground

with every day of delay.

any European power.

directly involved." There are many others but these will suffice, at least for the present. Enough has been cited to show that the real purpose of the bill and the true spirit of the veto are allke misunderstood Also that the reason for that confusion of mind is easily traceable to the dust and smoke raised around them by agencies of untruth in this city.

These have always been the nucleus of the clouds of evil that have, from time to time, spread over the country, resulting in the anti-"Mormon" tempests that have convulsed the nation We are toankful to say that, in recent times, no particular damage has result d, and it is to be hoped that this storm will soon pass by, and that its

breeders will be understood for what they are, winit their purpose will be ex. posed to the detestation of all just people.

# POLL TAX AND VOTING.

Attention is called to the fact that the constitutional provision for the disfranchisement of the negroes in Mississippi, disfranchises the white people as well, and thus defeats itself. One of the provisions is that voters shall have paid poll tax two years in advance of an election. The supposition was that the negroes would neglect to comply with this requirement, while he white voter would be patriotic enough to make the advance payment. The colored voter, it was thought

vould not care enough for the privilege of voting, while the white man would alue his franchise so much more. Now It has been found, though, that a large portion of the white citizens have failed to pay their poll tax in time for the next election, in 1902. It seems that 146,587 persons are disqualified in this way, while others are barred on account of their illiteracy.

A similar condition is said to exist in Louisiana, where a poll tax provision has cut down the white vote more than forty per cent. The fact is significant because it

shows how little many citizens of this ountry value the rights of franchise. Whether this is due to a lack of public spirit, or to a conviction that the common individual counts for almost nothing in the complex machinery of government, which but few experts thoroughly understand, is a matter of speculation. But the fact itself remains. Mexico

words when he was summoned to sur spite of their appeals for arbitration render. We don't know why he didn't but we do know that our contemporgie against fate, after peace has been arles are stirring up a horrible aroma.

Dr. G. Stanley Hall, of Clark University, addressing a mother's club in Chicago the other day, declared that If the trouble in eastern Asia is to Dr. Spank is still as indispensable in a develop into a war, this will be between well ordered home where children are Japan and Russia, rather than between being reared as in the days of Ben that country and Great Britain. Japan Franklin. Of course this is all contrary has a grievance since she was comto the "new education" that believes in pelled to abandon much of the fruits of allowing children to have their own her remarkable victory over China, and sweet wills, or in other words to "run although the mikado's government may the ranch." But against the "new be anxious to avoid a clash of arms, education" faddists Dr. Hall can cite popular sentiment may compel the the authority of the wisest of men who commencement of hostilities, as was said, "Spare the rod and spoil the the case in the Spanish-American conchild. test. In Japan, so rumor has it, there

The Kansas convicts who were in revolt in the state penitentiary coal mine at Lansing have surrendered. The guards whom they held as hostages vere unharmed. It was hunger that first It is generally believed that the Japbrought them to terms. What might anese fleet would be more than a match have been a most serious affair termifor any Russian squadron that could be nated without any bloodshed or injury sent to those waters. A few months to any one. Serious as it was it still ago Russia had in the east three bathad a most comical aspect. Fancy sevtleships, nine cruisers and six gunboats, eral hundred convicts on strike "down tome torpedo boats and transports. But in a coal mine underneath the ground," Japan had six battleships, ten coast and marching hither and thither, shoutdefense vessels, twelve cruisers, sixing and swinging their lamps and all teen gunboats, three dispatch boats, bethe while as powerless as a rat in a sides torpedo boats and transports. It

would be difficult for Russia to match trap. this fleet, without drawing heavily on The United States is determined that her Baltic and Black Sea squadrons. the Sultan of Morocco shall respect The land forces of Russia are much American citizens and pay damages for larger than those of Japan, but only injuries done them. For this purpose a limited number could be safely transthe armored cruiser New York is to be ferred and maintained so far from sent to Fez. The diplomatists are home, and the superior numbers would watching the development of affairs. not count so much in such a war. Ja-France appears to be more interested pan, too, had she money enough, might than any other nation, for the reason send into the field a million men, or that she expects some day to take in more and the efficiency of the Japanese all of the North African shore from Altroops compares favorably to that of geria to the Atlantic ocean. The time for this is not opportune but she seems Probably Russla will endeavor to to think that her ambition in this rewold a conflict with Japan. She pregard should be respected. Uncle Sam fers the victories of diplomacy. But respects and admires France, but he it is not improbable that before the cannot let her unrealized ambition in-Chinese problem is solved, the sword terfere with his duty in protecting may be drawn. Uncle Sam has done

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

San Francisco Chronicle.

pressed with his own personality. The passage of the McKinley tariff act cre The ated grave foreign complications, but he met them all in a firm and dignified way. He was devoted to the principles of sound money and conceived the idea that the currency dispute should be settled by an international monetary International arbitration was congress. International arbitration was one of his pet theories and had he been elected to a second term he would un-doubtedly have taken the initiative toward its establishment. He failed of re-election because the country was at

the time in a state of unrest preceding the general industrial depression which resulted, a year later, in hard times and labor strikes East and West.

Los Angeles Times.

In the fullness of his powers, the listinguished ex-President, the great statesman, lawyer, soldier and patrio has been stricken down. The life that has been stricken down. The life that is hovering on the border of the "un-discovered country" has been one of more than ordinary activity and use-fuiness. It has left a strong imprint upon the nation's history. At fis go-ing out a nation will mourn. We needs must sorrow, through sheer hu-mon weakness at the loss of our "Opals have been found on the ocean beach in this State at Pescadero, San Diego and other points. Owyhee coun-ty, Idaho, has also produced some fine specimens of the same stone. Sap-phires of great value have been found in Idaho, Montana, Arizona and New Mexico The largest of this kind of





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American citizens. well in ordering his boys away before Harrison's administration was im

the possible outbreak of hostilities. Let the Aslatic nations fight their own bat ties, and settle their own difficulties the best way they can. Undoubtedly a war in eastern Asla would endanger the peace of the world, and "entangling aliances" might be a real calamity

to this country. WESTERN GEMS.

The San Francisco Chronicle feels confident that some day, somebody will make a fortune by stumbling on to a rich hed of precious stones in this west. est region. Small diamonds of good quality have been found, accidentally, by placer miners, and at one time or another the source will be discovered whence the gems drifted into the river beds.

Speaking further about western gems, the Chronicle says:

"Opals have been found on the ocean

