

DESERT EVENING NEWS

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

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.
(EXCEPT SUNDAYS)
Corner of 2nd Temple and East Temple Streets
Salt Lake City, Utah.

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

Subscription Prices	
One Year, in advance	\$8.00
Six Months, " "	4.00
Three Months, " "	2.00
One Month, " "	.75
One Week, " "	.25
Single Copies, per year	2.50
Single Copies, per week	.25

Correspondence and other reading matter for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
Address all business communications to THE DESERT NEWS, Salt Lake City, Utah.

NEW YORK REPRESENTATIVE
R. A. CRIG, 41 Times Building
CHICAGO REPRESENTATIVE
R. A. CRIG, 87 Washington St.
SAN FRANCISCO REPRESENTATIVE
C. S. KIRK-Sheridan & Co., 409 Examiner Bldg.
SALT LAKE CITY - MARCH 2, 1900.

NOT TO BE STAMPED OUT.

Some of the papers of the country which have aided in the crusade that culminated in the exclusion of the Utah Congressmen from the House of Representatives, are taking a modified view of the "Mormon" question. They see no good in pursuing the opposition stirred up by the sectaries against a religious body, and are beginning to express more liberal sentiments than those that prevailed during the height of the agitation.

A few of those journals begin to perceive that "Mormonism" is not to be overcome by attacks from the outside, but that these have a tendency to consolidate and stimulate the "Mormons" to further perseverance, resistance and determination. They think that to leave this people alone is the most likely way to bring about the dissolution of the system which is so obnoxious to the religious world. The Denver Post is among those papers, and it asserts that "The Gentiles in Utah never had much sympathy with the proposed amendment to the Constitution, except as a means of breaking the influence of the most powerful clan in the State." The Post says, further:

"The clergymen and laymen are proceeding on false premises who believe that they will, by vociferous opposition and the incitement of the public, but mortally the fabric of the Mormon Church. They are adopting the very course to accomplish the opposite of what they desire. That Church has never so thrived as when it met the bitterest opposition. Hostility from without drove the Mormons together and made them a solid mass, amenable to the counsels and guidance of a single man. The Church today does not dread opposition. Indeed it courts it. It is a religion which has no one may truthfully deny them knowledge of human nature."

The Post proceeds to give an account of the manner in which young men among the "Mormons" are called to the ministry, and sent into the world to proclaim the tenets of their faith. It also depicts the effects thus produced upon the mind and character of those missionaries, turning even partial skeptics into religious zealots. It closes the editorial with this paragraph:

"The adhesiveness of the Mormon Church will disappear as a moment as the Mormon people believe that they are no longer as a Church the object of the fury of the other denominations. They enjoy their aloofness. It gives them a sense, almost a martyrdom for their faith's sake. When the time comes that a Mormon is accepted by people just as a Presbyterian or a Catholic, all the perils of Mormonism will quickly disappear."

"The perils of 'Mormonism,' thus referred to, are entirely imaginary, except for the danger it brings to the hired clergy and the errors they promulgate. It is the fear of this that occasions much of the fierce antagonism they exhibit towards the Latter-day Saints. The Elders of this Church, at home and abroad, preach the Gospel, administer its ordinances and conduct its services without fee and without salary. This course forms a marked contrast to the love of money which is so largely exhibited in the system prevailing in all the 'Christian' denominations, where preaching is paid for at usually profitable prices. The doctrine taught by the ministers of this Church is so plain, and simple, and scriptural, that it puts to flight many of the theories of modern Christendom which form part of the orthodox creeds. 'Mormonism' is thus somewhat of a 'peril' to them and naturally provokes opposition."

To the State, to the nation, to the world there is no peril, but a boon in "Mormonism." It carries light and liberty wherever it goes. It causes faith in God and in the triumph of right to spring up in the souls of men. It promotes honesty, purity, virtue, and integrity among mankind. It is a practical religion. It regulates human conduct. It supports the rights of men and women and children, and inculcates unity, fraternity and charity, not as mere sentiments, but as something to enter into and control the lives of all who receive it. Whether fought with every weapon that can be brought to bear against it or left to work out its destiny, "Mormonism" is a power in the earth which will make itself felt for good, and it can not be stamped out by force nor will it wither through contempt and indifference."

ABOUT LENT.

It may not be without interest to the readers of the "News" to learn how Lent is observed in the Catholic world. Originally the season was kept by total abstinence from all food during the days of fasting, frequent attendance at public worship and the Sacrament, and the cessation of public amusements, especially theaters, balls and social functions.

For the proper observance of the season a set of rules have now been promulgated in all Catholic churches. They provide that the use of flesh meat is allowed, once a day only, on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, except the Saturdays in Ember week and Holy week. The use of meat on

Sundays is not limited as to the number of times.

In the evening a collation, not exceeding the fourth part of an ordinary meal, is allowed, at which eggs, fish, butter, cheese and milk may be used. In the morning a small piece of bread is allowed with a cup of coffee, tea, chocolate, or some similar drink. The use of flesh and fish at the same meal is not allowed, even on Sunday.

Some persons are exempted from fasting. They are all under 21 years of age and those of advanced age, the sick, those who cannot fast without grave injury to their health, a woman in pregnancy nursing an infant and all persons whose duties are of a very laborious nature.

Working people and their families seem to be released from any obligation of abstaining from the use of flesh meat at any time, except on the Fridays of the year, Ash Wednesday, the Wednesday and Saturday of Holy week and the Vigil of Christmas. Those who are bound to the obligation of fasting and permitted on certain days of Lent to use flesh meat, at one meal only, are, during Lent, even under the above indulgence, not allowed the use of flesh meat other than once during the day.

Some people talk about the influence of the "Mormon" Church over the private affairs of its members, but say nothing of that influence which can regulate to the minutest details the diet of millions for weeks at a time. Never did the so-called "Mormon" hierarchy presume to exercise the powers held by some other church leaders. It would be interesting to see what the "priest-ridden" and "enslaved" "Mormons" would do, should an attempt ever be made to restrict their liberty. It has always been the strength of "Mormonism," and the secret of its success, that it teaches the people correct principles and then leaves them to govern themselves.

MEND THAT ROAD.

It is a common remark among residents along Twelfth South street that that public thoroughfare has not, at least for many years, been in as bad a condition as at present. The long neglect, the weather, and the heavy traffic have been combining in rendering parts of it almost impassable. For blocks the traveler slowly proceeds through mud to the hub of the wheels, and then for variation his vehicle at certain places goes down into holes as into the bottomless pit, and a struggle to regain equilibrium ensues. The road supervisor should take the necessary steps to prevent similar conditions from prevailing another winter. A sufficient quantity of gravel would remedy the evil complained of.

Good roads is the demand now-a-days. People have found out that it does not pay to have bad roads. It is cheaper to keep the public thoroughfares in good condition than to spend time on bad roads and be constantly repairing wagons and bargies.

There is an ethical side to the question, too. For days and days, as the residents along Twelfth South St. allege, it has been an open repeated spectacle to see wagons stuck in some deep hole, and more or less skinny horses brutally flogged because unable to pull the heavy load out. Such scenes are not conducive to the moral tone of any community. They should not be permitted to take place before the eyes of women and children. We believe there is justification for a protest against conditions that are responsible for such public exhibitions. The society for the prevention of cruelty to animals would have had their hands full the last few days, had they planted prosecutions on account of all the cruelties perpetrated on that road during that time.

Jonathan Swift was of the opinion that "now and then, beasts may degenerate into men." What he based this view on is not known, but it is absolutely certain that on a bad road some men are quickly turned into brutes.

IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Recent events in South Africa have almost overshadowed the military operations in the Philippines. It is understood that Aguinaldo's army has been broken up, and that there is no other war now than casual encounters with small bands of banditti, that still make the roads unsafe by their depredations.

Aguinaldo's representative in Paris is said to do his best to create the impression that the insurgents still are 60,000 strong, and that the murders and thefts committed by the roving bands, are part of the military tactics adopted by the "patriots" as the only possible means of resistance. But there is really small ground for such a view. The probability is that the real criminal element is preponderating in those gangs, that they find brigandage more to their taste than honest toil, and that their subjugation will be the work of a strong government administering just laws.

Of the condition prevailing in Luzon a correspondent to a New York paper gives a good idea by quoting some items of news published in the local papers. They tell of an engine on the railroad above Manila running into logs of wood, evidently placed on the track by hostile natives. Proceeding further, it ran into a bunch of wire, intended to tangle itself among the wheels. Next the engine ran off the track and was set upon by fifty insurgents, the men on the engine escaping through flight. The natives had removed one of the rails.

Another story relates that a squad of the Third cavalry was sent from San Fernando de la Union to reconnoiter in the neighboring mountains. It was set upon by forty insurgents and scattered in flight, leaving behind three horses and a rifle.

Sunday evening's train, it is further related, brought to Manila the body of Private Carter, company L, Twelfth United States Infantry, who had been set upon and killed by a prisoner he had taken out to cut bamboo poles for the camp. A squad of men from the Thirty-second Infantry, engaged in repairing a bridge, was surprised and driven off by ten times as many insurgents, one American being captured and another wounded. During the same week, while the soldiers at Tarlac were out on parade, natives in sympathy with insurgents entered the camp of the Ninth Infantry and made off with thirty-two rifles and 7,000 rounds of ammunition.

Due allowance must be made for the exaggerations of correspondents who are reluctant to perceive, or to admit, that the "war" in the islands is over. But even when that is taken into consideration, the fact remains that many of the natives are still far from pacified. To dignify, however, such occurrences as those referred to with the term of "war," or even "rebellion," would hardly be proper. Even in this country railroads have been wrecked, people shot down in broad daylight, and various depredations committed by the lawless element. But "rebellion" is something different.

There is every reason to believe that what the Filipinos now mostly need is a correct understanding of the American character, for with that will come due appreciation. No wonder if they are prejudiced. Spanish rule has embittered them against the entire white race. But prejudices can be removed. Proper treatment and time will work wonders in this regard.

THE WAR SPIRIT.

In the American Monthly Review of Reviews the opinion is expressed that there is no imminent danger of a war between Great Britain and Russia, but that the latter country may find itself involved in a conflict with Japan at any time.

No particular symptoms of an immediate eruption are mentioned, but reference is made to the well known fact that Japan has a grievance against Russia. For years, it is believed, the Japanese have made up their minds that a war with the giant of the north is inevitable, and that they would prefer to have it come off before the completion of the railroad through Siberia.

It seems that the Japanese just now have great influence at Pekin. It is supposed that their officers will organize the Chinese army on the European pattern. Then an alliance will be formed between the two Asiatic empires, and together they will oppose the encroachments of Russia.

It is safe to venture the guess that if such plans are about to be carried out, a great storm is nearer than appears on the surface. Russia cannot permit such an alliance against her to assume shape in eastern Asia. Nor would Japan undertake the policy outlined except with a tacit understanding with Great Britain.

Russian papers just now urge European intervention in behalf of the African republics, and the Russian government is busy looking out for advantages in places where English influence used to be paramount. It all has a rather sinister look.

The war spirit is abroad in the earth at the closing hours of the present century, and exercises greater influence than was thought possible fifty years ago. Then it was hoped civilization would make the appeal to brute force obsolete. But civilization has failed to do so.

What the coming century will bring is as yet beyond human knowledge, but some idea may be formed, perhaps, of the terrible features of the war toward the vortex of which the world seems to be whirling. The Russian military author, M. Bloch, vividly describes the battle of the future thus:

"The distance is 5,000 meters from the enemy. The artillery is in position, and the command has been passed along the batteries to 'give fire.' The enemy's artillery replies. Shells tear up the soil and burst in a short time the crew of every gun has ascertained the distance of the enemy. Then every projectile discharged bursts in the air over the heads of the enemy, raining down hundreds of fragments and bullets in his position. Men and horses are overwhelmed by this rain of lead and iron. Guns destroy one another, batteries are mutually annihilated, ammunition cases are emptied. Success will be with those whose fire does not slacken. In the midst of this fire the rifle bullets whistle around and kill, each not only finding a victim, but penetrating files, ricocheting and striking again. Volley succeeds volley, bullets in great handfuls, constant as hail and swift as lightning, deluge the field of battle. The artillery, having silenced the enemy, is now free to deal with the enemy's battalions. On his infantry, however loosely it may be formed, the guns direct thick iron rain, and soon in the position of the enemy the earth is reddened with blood. The firing lines will advance one after the other, battalions will march after battalions; finally the reserves will follow. Yet with all this movement in the two armies there will be but a thousand paces well separating them as by neutral territory, swept by the fire of both sides, a belt which no living being can stand for a moment. The ammunition will be almost exhausted, millions of cartridges, hundreds of thousands of shells will cover the soil. But the fire will continue until the empty ammunition cases are replaced with full. Melinite bombs will turn to dust farmhouses, villages and hamlets, destroying everything that might be used as cover, obstacle or refuge. The moment will approach when half of the combatants will be mowed down, dead and wounded will lie in parallel rows, separated one from the other by that belt of a thousand paces which will be swept by a cross fire of shells which no living person can pass. The battle will continue with ferocity. But still the thousands paces unchangedly separates the foes. Who shall have gained the victory? Neither. It is much more probable that in the future both sides will claim the victory."

It is so often said that the powers are not yet ready for the final conflict. Is this what they are preparing for? No wonder if in the "day of judgment" the mountains and hills will be appealed to for shelter!

No more Christmas-pudding jokes for Ladysmith.

News comes from New York of a billion dollar iron and steel trust. It will make a big boiler-shop for the anti-trust hammerers.

Ex-President Cleveland is indignant at the report that he is seriously ill. He has only got the gout, which makes him too lame to go out.

Lords Roberts and Kitchener have been the guests of Cecil Rhodes at Kimberley. The diamond magnate ought to be a specially grateful host.

More western-hoos have been killed the present winter than in any previous winter season except 1893-4. These statistics relate to quadrupeds.

Seventy-three wagon loads of supplies drove into Ladysmith today. They will be a relief indeed from half a pound of

meal a day and a small ration of horse or mule flesh.

Mexico's earthquake was no small calamity, since it included a tidal wave that swept away several villages, and the seismic disturbance of itself caused considerable loss of life and property.

The Filipino rebels are learning that Americans can outdo them at their own game of ambush. A few move exploits like that reported from Manila today, and the marauding bands will grow chary of guerilla warfare.

The British colonies are being inquired of as to the number of troops they can send to South Africa in case the imperial forces are needed elsewhere. If the colonies will send men to South Africa to fight, they can be counted on elsewhere. India for instance. The British government is getting ready to face a bigger if not a braver foe than the Boer republics.

Suffering Puerto Ricans are to be given immediate relief from the war emergency fund, and Congress will be asked to follow with an endorsement of the plan. Waiting for slow legislation would bring death to the islanders before relief came; therefore the President and Secretary of War are justified in acting promptly.

The most pronounced pro-Britisher who has a regard for dignity must feel chagrined at the almost satanic demonstrations of jubilation described in the London dispatches today. Pronounced expressions of joy on the part of the British were highly proper and to be expected, but that the rejoicing should descend to the wild orgie portrayed is regrettable.

The Kimberley passengers at Orange River station had to go without food last night, because the restaurant was closed so they could not get a glimpse of Gen. Cronje, en route to Capetown as a prisoner. The loss of a meal might have been borne if the passengers had been permitted to gaze at the Boer commander, but to have both curiosity and appetite unappeased was a cruel infliction.

At New York yesterday, Archbishop Corrigan, when called as a witness, refused to kiss the Bible. The eminent gentleman set a very proper example in declining to engage in osculatory exercise upon a volume that had been touched by so many lips, some of them diseased. The kissing performance required of witnesses in the Empire State is a class of uncleanness and exposure to disease which the very genius of the Bible condemns, and a refusal to engage in it by an ecclesiastical dignitary is a welcome protest against the use of the sacred record in the fashion objected to.

The organ of the Swedish Anthropological Society, Ymer, has an account of the results of researches made, as suggested by the finding of the Andree polar buoy. From traces of animals and vegetation found on that relic of the expedition, it is thought probable that the fate of the explorers was decided somewhere in the waters bounded on the west and north by Spitzbergen, and Franz Josef Land and on the east and south by Nova Zembla and the north coast of Europe. As to the time when the buoy may have drifted on shore, nothing can be said for certain, but there was nothing to contradict the opinion that the buoy was washed ashore in 1899 on König Karls Land; on the contrary, some of the circumstances were thought to rather strengthen this presumption.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

New York Mail and Express.

A wise man has observed that there are two modes of establishing one's reputation—to be praised by honest men and to be abused by rogues. Washington had the advantage of both such praise and such abuse. But the abusing rogues were the exceptions, industrious and valiant exceptions, but still exceptions. The great mass of his countrymen, ever since he became a prominent public figure, have venerated him. In their eyes he seems a citizen of the loftiest and rarest type, high-minded, resourceful, indefatigable, constantly alive to his tremendous responsibilities, and manfully discharging them in the face of the Lord, without ever taking thought for the things which make for the furtherance of personal ambition.

Worcester Gazette.

Mr. Salisbury says George Washington was great because he didn't talk to the newspapers. He didn't have many chances. To find a newspaper man in those days you had to make a long journey with a coach and four, and when you got where the newspaper was occasionally published you were not so sure of finding the publisher. If it was dinner time or the fish were biting, he was having something better to do than get news. And one man to a paper was the usual proportion in those days. If George the Great had lived in these degenerate times we fear he would have talked to the reporters occasionally.

Superior Telegram.

The Father of His Country will deserve the veneration of his countrymen so long as Bryan and "the boys" have an echo left in air; but he should be in his place in the past, his glorious deeds magnified in the mirage of the mist of intervening years, the ideal of American citizenship, the model of patriotism, to which to turn for inspiration and conformation.

Worcester Spy.

With grateful hearts, every true American today recalls that fearful winter of '76 when Washington and his half-starved and half-clad soldiers, stained with their naked and bloody feet the snows of Valley Forge. And under those circumstances and conditions, serving his country without pay and without reward, we find Washington writing these beautiful words to those in his home in Mount Vernon: "Let the hospitality of the house with respect to the poor be kept up. Let no one go hungry away. If any of this kind of people should be in want of corn, supply their necessities, provided it does not encourage them in idleness; and I have no objection to your giving my money in charity, to the amount of forty or fifty pounds a year, when you think it well bestowed. What I mean by having no objection is that it is my desire that it should be done."

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Most particularly, at this time, should attention be given to the adjuration to resist with care the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious the pretext. It seems as if the Father of His Country, in delivering that Farewell Address, saw through the mists of more than a century the conditions of the present day when he said:

SPECIAL GLOVE SALE

We are Selling During the

Week Commencing Monday,
February 26,

A Bargain Leader for the Ladies' in

"Grenoble" Real Kid Gloves,

2-Clasp, Black and all Colors, worth \$1.50,
Special for this Week,

\$1.25.

Z. C. M. I. T. G. Webber, Supt.

"One method of assault may be to effect, in the forms of the Constitution, alterations which will impair the energy of the system, and thus to undermine what cannot be directly overthrown."

Baltimore Sun.

As to the personal characteristics of Washington and Lincoln, no parallel between these two men should be instituted. As Governor Johnson of Maryland said 100 years ago today in an oration which is printed in this issue of the Sun, "Washington's modesty, which was to a degree embarrassing, was perfectly natural. His long and general acquaintance with the world and men could not subdue it. * * * The praises of a nation and their echo from distant climes have not inflated him. We have seen him the same man throughout. His country's good was his fixed goal."

New York Evening Sun.

Pickingering was of opinion that Washington had two qualities which peculiarly fitted him for statesmanship—"the faculty of concealing his own sentiment, and of discovering those of other men." But he made certain points for himself from which he never swerved. One was that he would never promise an office. When Benjamin Harrison, an esteemed friend, solicited public place, Washington wrote to him: "I will go to the chair under no pre-engagement of any kind or nature whatsoever." In his appointments the first President aimed to obliterate party lines and enlist the best talent of the country. Sometimes he had a personal dislike for the men selected, but he was satisfied if they proved competent.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.

GEORGE D. PYPER, Manager.

Monday, March, 5th.

Two Scandinavian Popular Plays.

"En Midsommarnatt
i Dalarne,"

and
"Et Eventyr paa
Fodrejsen"

Will be presented by local Scandinavian talent, for the benefit of the Jubilee fund.

NOTE.—Curtain at 8 o'clock p. m.
Popular prices: 50c, 35c and 25c.

Salt Lake Theatre

GEORGE D. PYPER, Manager.

4 NIGHTS and Sat. Mat. Comm. Wed. MARCH 7

EXTRAORDINARY EVENT

Managers Waggonhals & Kemper present
America's Foremost Theatrical Organization,
Headed by the three distinguished Artists

LOUIS JAMES
KATHRYN KIDDER
CHARLES B. HANFORD

And a company of
37 PEOPLE 37

In Mammoth scenic productions of
Wed., Thurs. nights and Sat. Matinee,
"THE WINTERS TALE."

Friday Night,
"THE RIVALS."

Saturday Night,
"MACBETH."

PRICES: Night, 50c, 35c, 25c, 10c, 5c, 2c, 1c.
Matinee, 25c, 10c, 5c, 2c, 1c.
Seat Sale SATURDAY.

STOCKS, INVESTMENTS AND BONDS.

Utah Bank and Commercial Stocks and other high grade investment securities bought and sold. Loans on stocks. Dividend paying stocks bought and sold. Investments made from institutions, trustees of estates and capitalists will receive the best of attention.
JOHN C. CUTLER, JR.
20 Main Street,
Tel. 127.

YOUR CHOICE
OF 37 SUITS
FOR \$5.00

Is about as short a way as we can tell the story. They're Cutaway Frock style—and all SMALL SIZES—31 to 35 chest measure. They're suits that originally sold for from \$12.00 to \$20.00. The Fabrics are Cheviot, and Worsteds. If your size is here you'll certainly never get a chance like this again.

One Price J. P. GARDNER, 136-138 Main

OUR HANDSOME FABRICS FOR SPRING



attract the attention of the well-dressed man who appreciates taste in dress and would be correct in style and up-to-date for early Spring dressing. Our imported Scotch Cheviots and Oxford Suits are in handsome colorings for suitings, and our diagonals and cassimeres are of fine quality and textures. Our herring bone striped worsteds for Spring top coats are neat and elegant. Leave your order early.

Suits to Order, \$25.00.

Pants to Order, \$7.50.

BUCKLE & SON,
TAILORS AND WOOLLEN DRAPERS

CALL ON US AT 233 S. MAIN ST.
Established 1874

You Need Cleansing

Throughout your entire system, to rid the blood of the acids and impurities that clog the physical machinery and corrode liver, kidneys, heart and lungs. Enrich and purify the blood by using our well-known Herb Bitters, which will tone the nerves and bring new life and energy to all the bodily and mental functions. All this and more can be done by using Sarsaparilla and Dandelion Compound.

In large bottles, \$1 each, 6 for \$5. Prepared only by the old reliable

Godbe Pitts Drug Co.
SALT LAKE CITY.

Heber J. Grant & Co.

INSURANCE
AGENCY

OUR COMPANIES:

THE HARTFORD, of Hartford, Ct.
GERMAN AMERICAN, of New York.
NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE, London and Edinburgh.
PENNSYLVANIA, of Philadelphia.
NORTHERN, of London.
ORIENT INS. CO., of Hartford, Conn.
FIRE ASSOCIATION, of Phil.
TEUXONIA, of New Orleans, and
THE HOME FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF UTAH.

Our Weight
Is Your Way.

Bamberger Coal Co

161 Main Street.