

**DESERET EVENING NEWS**  
Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of  
Latter-day Saints  
ICRENZO SNOW, TRUSTEE-IN-TRUST.  
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING  
EXCEPT SUNDAY  
City of Salt Lake, Utah  
Charles W. Penrose, Editor  
Ernest G. Whitney, Business Manager

**SUBSCRIPTION PRICES**  
Per Year, in advance, \$2.00  
Per Year, in advance, \$2.00  
Per Year, in advance, \$2.00  
Per Year, in advance, \$2.00  
Per Year, in advance, \$2.00  
Per Year, in advance, \$2.00  
Per Year, in advance, \$2.00  
Per Year, in advance, \$2.00  
Per Year, in advance, \$2.00  
Per Year, in advance, \$2.00

**EASTERN OFFICE**  
194-196 Times Building, New York City. In  
charge of H. F. Cummings, Manager Foreign  
Advertising, from our Home Office.  
Correspondence and other reading matter  
for publication should be addressed to the  
EDITOR.  
All business communications  
THE DESERET NEWS,  
Salt Lake City, Utah.

**SALT LAKE CITY, FEB. 8, 1901.**  
**THE GOVERNOR'S VETO.**

The Governor's veto of the McMillan bill will be found in another part of this paper. It should receive the careful consideration of every member of the Legislature. It was expected that the Governor would not approve the bill, because he had indicated his support of the measures supposed to be taken by the State board of health, but really the work of one individual, appointed by the Governor and acting as secretary of the board. Therefore the public will not be greatly surprised that the Executive has been swayed, largely by the views of the doctors, rather than by the expressed will of the people. In view of the very general public feeling, the Governor has exhibited great courage.

We do not think the expressions of anger, heard in many directions concerning the Governor's attitude on this measure, are proper or deserved. We believe he is perfectly sincere in his views, and that he desires the welfare of the State. So also are some of his advisers. And we hope those who do not agree with his conclusions will at least patiently weigh his arguments, and be willing to admit what part of them is true while they refuse to accept that which is erroneous. The advocates of the McMillan bill should thus set an example to the extreme disciples of compulsion, and show that they are willing to study both sides of an important question.

Nothing can be lost to truth by a fair and candid discussion of measures that relate to the public welfare. It is only when people become intolerant and oppressive, and unwilling to listen to but one side of a subject, and ignore everything that may be advanced on the other, that the right is kept down. We may have something further to say on the veto message. Meanwhile the matter is in the hands of the Legislature, of which it will require a two-thirds vote of each House to overcome the veto.

#### THE NEW ZEALAND SERIES.

Tomorrow we will begin the publication of a new series of travel letters by Frank G. Carpenter. They will cover, all told, about 20,000 miles of out of the way journeys through some of the least known parts of the globe, including Farther India, Malaysia, the Dutch East Indies, the South Seas, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, the Samoan Islands and Hawaii.

After leaving China Mr. Carpenter started out to visit the principal colonies of the Pacific ocean, to investigate for us how the great nations of Europe are bearing the White Man's Burden, with a view to giving Uncle Sam some object lessons as to his management of the Philippines and Porto Rico.

The first colony visited was that of the French in Cochinchina and Farther India, and then the thriving settlements of John Bull at the Strait of Malacca.

From Singapore Mr. Carpenter went to Java, the leading island of the Colonial Empire of the Dutch in the East Indies and from there took ship and traveled to the westward, through the vast archipelago which lies south and east of the Philippines.

He had the assistance of the Dutch governor general of the East Indies and the colonial officials in his investigations, and he gives us fresh information about Borneo, Sumatra, Celebes and other islands the names of which are comparatively unknown. He describes the changes that are going on in New Guinea, the biggest island of the world which is now owned by the Dutch, the English and the Germans.

From Java his journey was along the northern coast of Australia to Torres Strait through the Coral Sea, and thence down inside the Great Barrier Reef and on clear to the bottom of the Australian continent.

From Melbourne, the capital of Victoria, he crossed over to Tasmania, the Van Diemen's Land of our geographers. He shows how this island, once supposed to be a desert, has now a rich colony owning some of the finest sheep of the world, and how its people are now making fortunes out of its gold, silver and other minerals.

From Tasmania Mr. Carpenter went to New Zealand and thence sailed for five days north to look up our possessions in the Samoan Islands, from where later on he took ship for our New America in the Hawaiian Islands.

This is the journey in a nutshell but it gives no idea of its extent and interest. The trip was almost as long as one around the world. It will bring forth more interesting information than any recent tour of the globe, for the reason that most of it is over new paths and in comparatively unknown countries.

The Australian and New Zealand letters will be given first on account of the live interest which now exists in those countries.

New Zealand has within the past few months attracted great attention the world over. Situated away down on the edge of the South Pole far below the Equator, in the heart of the South Pacific ocean, it has become the center of all sorts of new ideas in labor movements. Its people are attempting to work out in their own way the problems

of capital and labor. The country is run by the workingman, the laborers fixing their hours of work and wages, and practically saying how their disputes shall be arbitrated with their employers. The same thing largely prevails in Australia and the two countries may be called the Workingman's Continent.

Mr. Carpenter has gone through them with his eyes open. He has interviewed the statesmen, has talked face to face with the laboring men and will report things just as they are.

The instructive nature of these letters cannot be overestimated. They will be full of valuable interest and no one who wishes to be up to the times in current questions can afford to miss them.

#### AMERICA AND WEALTH.

Very often Europeans who visit this country for the purpose of forming an idea of conditions here, fail to perceive what is essentially good, because they view everything through their own highly colored glasses. Holger Drachmann, a well known Danish poet and author, is an exception to this rule. He visited this country last year and spent several months here, and his communications to the Danish press now prove that his impression of this nation are different from those many others have carried away to their respective countries.

According to the Chicago Inter-Ocean, Drachmann says the great merit of America is that it has discovered that "money is life; poverty is death." This fact is also known in Europe, but there hypocrisy prevents people from confessing that they believe it to be true. He praises the Americans because they are honest enough to admit that they are striving for power, and for money, which gives power. He asserts that the American millionaire appreciates his responsibility better than the European nobleman does. The wealthy in America are not idle. They are constantly branching out into active participation in everything pertaining to public life and progress. The American idea is that every man capable of working shall work. Weak-spined and over-cultured Americans, Mr. Drachmann says, have tried to convince the American people that their ideas about wealth are all wrong—that the European cant which tries to ignore money as a legitimate source of power is a higher and nobler conception.

The subject which Mr. Drachmann treats on in this rational and practical manner, is one of considerable interest. From the early ages of our era an impression has been formed that there is some special virtue in poverty. It has come down to us from the ancient religions that produced their hermits, mendicants and beggars, who claimed to have "renounced the world," and therefore were better than their fellowmen. In the old world this idea prevailed largely, and as the majority of men and women found it necessary to labor and to accumulate wealth, a contradiction between belief and practice arose, which to this day has existed more or less. In the New World, however, much of that superstition found no suitable soil. Here a more natural view of life and its obligations obtained, and poverty was looked upon as a misfortune rather than a virtue. That there is a danger of going to the other extreme here, cannot be denied, but the principle itself, that it is the duty of everybody to labor honestly to the best advantage he can, is certainly correct. The danger of accumulation of wealth is hardly greater, than would be the danger of neglecting the opportunities offered for remunerative activity. For a country with a proletariat prevailing is worse off than a country with general prosperity and some nabobs.

The fact is that each human individual is endowed with his special gifts. Some have a faculty for accumulating wealth and others for gathering knowledge. Some are of a practical turn of mind and can lay plans and schemes of successful financing; others live and move in an imaginary world of poetical beauty. All such gifts are good, and should be cultivated. And if they are used, not for selfish purposes, but the good of mankind, their exercise will bring happiness to those that possess them, both here and hereafter.

#### CALIFORNIA'S HEALTH BOARD.

It ought to be a great consolation to a certain morning contemporary, in its impatient rage, to learn that the San Francisco Chronicle takes, practically, the stand the overwhelming majority of the people of Utah, of all classes and creeds, have taken in regard to sanitary matters. We hope it will not hurt its favorite epithets against the California paper, if we quote a few lines.

Speaking of the proper limitation of medical authority, the Chronicle of Feb. 5, observes:

"It may almost be said that in cases of obscure disease no two physicians consulted separately will ever agree in diagnosis or treatment. If any number are called into consultation together there is invariably an agreement on both. Any rational man can satisfy himself of this for a few dollars. He needs to be consulted as many physicians as he thinks necessary in immediate succession. If he finds two who agree he will have cause for surprise. It is contrary to human experience. The habit of agreement in 'consultations' needs no demonstration. It is known to all. This is not to say that physicians are not honest or not helpful. It is only to point out the very narrow limits of medical science. The physicians do the best they can. Their judgment is sought and they give their best. It is all that can be asked, and is better than other men's judgment. But physicians have no just right to the degree of superiority which they claim. The blind faith with which the public is expected to accept their dicta has no foundation in reason. When the matter is simply between the medicine man and his patient, the public need not interfere. When grave issues are at stake, affecting not only the health of the community at large, but the foundations of its material prosperity, it is essential that we take this medical bull by the horns, and in any investigations which may be held insist on having not merely the 'opinion' of 'experts,' but the facts upon which the expert opinion is founded. The 'bubonic' investigation is this city is a case in point. The claim is made that, in the bodies of these Chinese there have been found bacilli that are invariably present in cases of bubonic plague and never found in the bodies of those who have died of any other disease. That is a matter to be proved or disproved like any other material fact. It is fully within the grasp of an ordinary mind. There are large num-

bers of laymen in this city who are quite as capable of deciding this simple question upon the evidence presented as any physician in the world."

Then the following day the Chronicle took up the question of the conflict between the Federal and State quarantine officers, and sounded this warning note:

"It is probably necessary that we maintain a State Board of Health for State and perhaps interstate purposes. With international quarantine it cannot concern itself so long as there is Federal law on the subject and Federal officers have assumed jurisdiction. For its legitimate duties the State Board should receive a moderate appropriation, and there is probably no objection to the maintenance of an emergency fund to be used by permission of the State Board of Examiners. But the tendency of all State boards is to degenerate into asylums for political hacks and breeding places for political scandals, and we regret to say that the medical boards have been among the worst offenders. Conceding the personal integrity and good intention of the official State guardians of our health, they have displayed no capacity whatever to ward off the boodlers who stand guard over every appropriation to seize upon any crumbs which can be divided. If our State Board gets a large appropriation it will go mostly to politicians and be spent for their good and not that of the State."

Now it is easy to call names and talk about bigotry, ignorance and superstition, but the fact remains that not only in Utah, but in many other States, public opinion has been aroused against the aspirations of officials, who under the pretense of superior knowledge have endeavored to bind unnecessary and heavy burdens upon the people, regardless alike of the dictates of conscience and of the clearer light modern science has brought to bear on questions that a hundred years ago were entirely obscure. It is against this arrogance the people protest, and not against anything necessary for the maintenance of public health.

The hatchet is mightier than the sword.

May the Legislature's trip to Boise be as pleasant as the square of the distance.

Whatever her life and independence are worth such is Cuba's debt to the United States.

Mrs. McKinley is the first lady of the land, but Mrs. Nation occupies the most conspicuous place.

Sarah Bernhardt has just insured her life for a hundred thousand dollars. Long may she live!

There is a vast difference between a billion dollar steel combine and a combine to steal a billion dollars.

It costs from \$4,000 to \$8,000 to launch a battleship or a cruiser. It costs quite that much, and often more, to launch a debutante.

Senator Spooner says that the ship subsidy bill is not a party measure. This being so now let the friends and opponents of the bill subside.

On her saloon-smashing rounds Mrs. Nation is accompanied by Mr. Nation. His function is to carry a sack of bananas. He's in slippery business.

The New York State board of health has denounced the Sing Sing prison as unfit for habitation. It never has been a fit place of habitation for decent people.

Self-exposure is sufficient when a defeated antagonist can do nothing but betray his own impotence. There is no need for further attack or defense. The patent shame is enough.

Judging by the amount of his holdings in the Carnegie steel company, Mr. Carnegie will have to live a very long while or most prodigally if he is to avoid the disgrace of dying rich.

"To my mind the greatest problem is: How can we get rid of the [Philippine] islands?" says Gen. E. S. Otis. That is precisely the same problem that confronted the boy who had the bear by the tail.

Several state legislatures have under consideration bills to be enacted into primary laws. The great primary law, given long before there were any state legislatures, is "Whatever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them."

"One of the trustees of the Utah agricultural college has seven wives and thirty-nine children," says the San Francisco Call. The statement is absolutely false and isn't even funny. While at it, why didn't the Call charge that he had thirty-nine wives and seven children?

Senator Depew's latest witticism is this: "How can you fill a barrel that weighs twenty pounds and make it lighter? Fill it with holes." It is very good indeed, for it has stood the test of generations and is a part of the furnishings of every circus clown. The senator would do well to read the story of Gil Blas and the archbishop.

Gen. Buller has been criticizing the subordinate commanders in South Africa, charging that they lack initiative. It may be, but his own success was not so tremendous that he has any special right to cast reflections upon those who were under him. It would be well for him to remember the adage about people who live in glass houses.

It is characteristic of a low and vulgar person, when unable to meet an argument or dispute a fact, to indulge in vituperation and pervert the language of an adversary. The same attitude is assumed by a paper of that description. It does not convince anybody, but merely opens a vent for malice and a duct for the voiding of an overcharge of chagrin and gall.

Queen Victoria's last words, as reported on the authority of Lord Winterton, were: "Oh, that peace may come!" Undoubtedly the dying queen was thinking more particularly of the South African war. If King Edward desires to follow in the footsteps of his illustrious mother, this prayer, uttered in the solemnity of the shadow of the valley of death, ought never to fade from his memory.

The latest discovered alarming instrument of death is the pocket handkerchief. A French physician claims that by it the pocket becomes a veritable nest of microbes. The remedy against

this, the author claims, is detachable pockets composed of rubber. Such pockets could be removed for disinfection. Then by being careful about the handkerchiefs themselves, the present dangers could be avoided.

Mrs. Nation has drawn a great deal of attention to herself and has achieved a notoriety that comes to few men and still fewer women. Her course cannot be approved by quiet, law-abiding citizens, but her talk yesterday to the Kansas legislature was straight and to the point, and should have brought the blush of shame to their faces. She told them some wholesome truths, truths that must have gone home. She told them among other things that they had not done their duty, and she told them the truth. The officials of the State of Kansas, from the governor and legislature to the country constable, are responsible for Mrs. Nation and her saloon-smashing crusade.

#### COMMENT ON KING EDWARD.

New York Sun.

In his long period of probation as heir to the throne the king has had opportunity such as rarely comes to royalty to learn the true feelings and wants of his people, the position that England holds among nations, and the lessons of human life and experience. His age is warrant that his "Prince Hal" days will be left behind; his public career as Prince of Wales gives assurance that no British sovereign before him has ascended the throne better informed as to the condition and needs of his country. His ministers will have to deal with a man having knowledge of public affairs, and it may be, of character strong enough to hold them to the line of progress.

New York World.

The accession of Edward VII to the throne will cause no change whatever in British politics. The Salisbury-Chamberlain party will continue to control and shape them, just as if Victoria still reigned, until either their majority in the house of commons refuses longer to support them or parliament expires by the seven-year limitation. As an object-lesson demonstrating the much greater real power of an American president than of a British queen or king, the event of the hour in England is very impressive.

Toronto (Canada) Globe.

The impression that his subjects have formed of the new king is that he is a man of far more than ordinary capability, and that in Edward VII the empire gets a wise, tactful, instructed, constitutionally sound monarch. His whole course confirms this view. In the reigns of other monarchs the heir to the throne was invariably the center of intrigue and disaffection to the king and his ministers. But in the circle that surrounded the son of Victoria there was not a hint of opposition to the queen or her advisers. One who has borne himself so discreetly as the king de facto may be depended upon not to fail when he comes to exercise his functions de jure. We feel sure, therefore, that all our readers will feel like joining us in saying, Long live the king!

London Telegraph.

Most happily for him, the king has, with infinite credit to himself, passed through a period of probation, in some ways more difficult and certainly more prolonged than that to which any successor to a throne in modern times has been subjected. He assumes the burden of his imperial task equipped with all the invaluable experience which the most painstaking discharge of great duties could secure him during the lifetime of his august mother. So accustomed have we become to his direct personal patronage of every charity and every beneficial movement, many of which he initiated himself, that we are apt to forget the exhausting nature of the strain almost daily imposed upon his strength. He has won among the masses of the people a popularity that has been vouchsafed to few of his predecessors.

Philadelphia Times.

He comes to the throne with the confidence and affection of the whole people, who know him as a liberal-minded man of affairs in sympathy with their own best interests. He comes untrammelled by any personal or party obligations. He is not bound by the blunders of the Cecils and the Chamberlains. He has the power, if he has the courage, to put England back in her old place among the forces of civilization. He can call off this cruel war in South Africa. He can proclaim immediate peace and amnesty to the Boers and invite them to an honorable adjustment of differences. He can send out wise statesmen to replace the military tyrants and bring home the brave soldiers who are wasting their lives upon the veldt. He can make it known to all the world that the flag of England is not to stand for greed and butchery, but for liberty and peace.

#### RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

In the February number of the North American Review Mark Twain publishes the last article he has written since his return from Europe. It is entitled "To the Person Sitting in Darkness," and is a study in the humorist's satirical manner of the treatment which "heathen" peoples have been wont to receive at the hands of the stronger nations of Christendom. Ex-President Benjamin Harrison contributes "Musings Upon Current Topics." Senator H. Cabot Lodge describes the life of John Marshall, the great Chief Justice. A European writer gives his conception of "What England Ought to Do" to preserve her place and power in the world. Captain W. Crozier, U. S. A., who served in the recent expedition to Pekin as chief ordnance officer on General Chaffee's staff, gives a description of the American forces as compared with the other troops who marched and fought by their side. Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton advocates the revision of the law so as to provide adequate "Legal Safeguards of Sanity and Protection of the Insane." Augustine Birrell enumerates the influences and events which, in his judgment, are the "Causes of the Conservation of England." J. B. Forgan, president of the First National Bank of Chicago, deprecates any tinkering with the law relative to banking. Perry Belmont, in an article bristling with hostility to Mr. Bryan, writes of the "Plight of the Democratic Party." Marion L. Dawson discusses "The South and the Negro." A. R. Smith replies to Louis Windmiller's criticisms of the Ship Subsidy Bill which were published in the January number. "Sikhism and the Sikhs," in the series on Great Religions of the World, forms the subject of a lucid and interesting paper by Sir Lepel Griffin. W. D. Howells contributes an original appreciation of Mark Twain and his literary methods and standards; and Lady Jeanne, a well-known leader of London society, writes an essay on "Victoria and Her Reign."—Franklin Square, New York.

The contents of the February number of the National Geographic Magazine is as follows: "An Around the World American Expedition," by Hon. C. P. Austin; "The Cause that Led Up to the Siege of Pekin," Dr. W. A. Martin; "Singan—The Present Capital of the Chinese Empire," James Mascarene Hubbard; "The Midnight Sun in the Klondike," Alice Rollins Crane; "Japan and China," by Commander Harrie Webster. This with "Geographic Notes and Proceedings of the National Geographic Society," completes a very interesting number of that magazine.—McClure, Phillips & Co., New York.

## Furnish Your Homes.

Early Spring Cleaners now have an excellent opportunity at Z. C. M. I. Carpet Department, to choose from the largest, best, and most varied stock of

.. New ..

## House Furnishings

Ever brought to Utah. Everything new and natty. Everything in the latest patterns. Everything in the best qualities. Everything to suit the most refined taste, in all Decorations, Curtains, Wall Papers, Carpets, Linoleums, Rugs, Matting, etc., to make Home comfortable. A special lot of new Linoleums, opened this week.

Z. C. M. I. T. G. WEBBER, Supr

#### SALT LAKE THEATRE.

GEO. D. PYEIL, Manager.

TONIGHT.

Tomorrow Night and Saturday Matinee.

AMERICA'S GREATEST COMIC OPERA COMEDIAN

THOS. Q.

SEABROOKE

In the Biggest N. Y. Comic Opera Success.

THE

ROUNDERS

65 In Company, ALL STAR CAST. 65

Bertha Waltzing, Will C. Mandeville, Jeanette Lowrie, Henry Stuart, Nellie Lynch, Jake Bernard.

SUMPTUOUS N. Y. PRODUCTION

Direct from 202 Nights at the New York Casino.

PRICES: Night, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50, Matinee, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00.

NEW GRAND THEATRE.

J. ROGERS, Manager

Positively Last Two Nights.

#### THE LITTLE MINISTER

25c--MAT. TOMORROW--25c

Regular Prices—25c, 50c, 75c.

TABERNACLE,

TONIGHT!

Direct From European Triumphs.

SOUSA

AND HIS BAND

—WITH—

CHOIR, (400)

"THE MARCH KING."

JOHN PHILIP SOUSA

CONDUCTOR.

BLANCHE DUFFIELD - - Soprano

BERTHA BUCKLEY - - Violinist

The New Sousa March

"Hail to the Spirit of Liberty."

PRICES: 50c, 75c, \$1.00.

Tickets on sale at Daynes Music Store, and at the hall.

## YOU MUST DIE

To get wings. But you don't want them as bad as that do you? Let us show you something which will not only take the place of wings, but make the time awfully long before you'll need them. It's called the

## Cleveland Bicycle.

You know all about it, don't you? The name stands for everything that is up-to-date and popular in bicycles. Won't you step in and look at it?

## THE SALT LAKE HARDWARE CO.

Sign of the Big Gun. 42, 44, 46 W. Second South.

## 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.  
FIRE ASSOCIATION, of Philadelphia.  
TEUTONIA, of New Orleans, and  
THE HOME FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF UTAH.

## GARDNER DAILY STORE NEWS:

Well! Well! At last we're going to have good winter weather. Good thing for you late comers it didn't come before. Else you wouldn't have a chance at these overcoats and suits. There wouldn't have been enough left to tell about. We venture the rush will be great tomorrow. Both for men's and Boy's things. Lots of men's suits are cut like this: \$8.00 suits to \$5.00; \$7.50 suits to \$5.75; \$10.00 suits to \$7.00; \$12.00 suits to \$9.00; \$15.00 suits to \$11.00; \$18.00 suits to \$13.50; \$20.00 suits to \$15.00. Lots of boys' suits are cut like this: \$2.50 suits to \$1.85; \$3.00 suits to \$2.50; \$3.50 suits to \$2.50; \$4.00 suits to \$2.00; \$5.00 suits to \$3.75; \$6.00 suits to \$4.50.

ONE PRICE J. P. GARDNER,

136 and 138 Main.