

DESERET EVENING NEWS

Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.
(SUNDAY EXCEPTED.)
Corner of South Temple and East Temple Streets
Salt Lake City, Utah.Charles W. Penrose, Editor
Herbert G. Whitney, Business ManagerSUBSCRIPTION PRICES:
One Year, \$5.00
Six Months, \$3.00
Three Months, \$1.50
One Month, .75
One Week, .25
Single Copies, 10c
Foreign, per year, \$10.00
Remittance, 30cNEW YORK OFFICE:
In charge of R. F. Cummings, Manager
Foreign Advertising, from our Home Office,
300 Madison Building.CHICAGO OFFICE:
In charge of F. J. Cummings, Manager
Foreign Advertising, from our Home Office,
300 Madison Building.SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE:
In charge of F. J. Cummings, Manager
Foreign Advertising, from our Home Office,
300 Madison Building.Correspondence and other reading matter
for publication should be addressed to the
EDITOR.
Address all business communications to
THE DESERET NEWS,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY, FEB. 24, 1902.

STIRKING FACTS AND FIGURES.

There has been much serious and also
silly comment on the report that a
noted anti-vaccinationist physician in
the East has contracted smallpox, and
through visiting a hospital for persons
suffering with that disease and purpose-
fully exposing himself to contagion. The
advocates of compulsory vaccination
are convinced with glee over the doc-
tor's alleged condition. Many of them
hope he will die or be disfigured for
life, and express the sweet and "Chris-
tian" wish that all anti-compulsionists
may meet with a similar fate.

On the other side of this question is
a statement in "Medical Talk," pub-
lished at Columbus, Ohio, that Dr.
Frank P. Hagerty of Vienna, Warren
Co., N. J., a physician, is suffering with
lockjaw. A few days ago he vaccinated
himself and tetanus developed in
a short time. The reading public know
very well that a number of cases of
lockjaw followed vaccination in New
Jersey and other places. Of course ex-
planations are given by the advocates
of compulsory vaccination, but unfor-
tunately they do not satisfactorily ex-
plain, and the impression remains that
the lockjaw was a result of vaccination.

The same paper, under the head of
"Which is Which?" has the following
paragraph:

"Smallpox was almost a scourge when
the American troops first entered the
Philippines. It has almost disappeared
now. Of course, the vaccination ad-
herents claim that it was vaccination,
and not sanitary precautions that did
the work. Of course, it was. Had it
not been for vaccination, smallpox
would still continue to be a scourge."
"Yellow fever was almost a scourge
when the American troops first entered
Cuba. It has practically disappeared
now. Of course, the vaccination ad-
herents do not claim that vaccination
did anything to do with stamping out
yellow fever. Of course, they don't. They
give all the credit to sanitary precau-
tions. Had it not been for sanitary
precautions, yellow fever would still
be a scourge in Cuba."

"It is enough to give any man men-
tal strain to read the two fore-
going paragraphs at one sitting. And
yet these are the statements to be
found in many of the medical journals.
It takes vaccination and sanitation to
stamp out smallpox, while sanitation
alone is sufficient to stamp out yellow
fever. If one has the hardihood to
try vaccination and sanitation in
yellow fever, and treat smallpox by
sanitation alone, the result would be
exactly the same."

We quote the foregoing for what it is
worth. People on either side of this
question will form their own conclu-
sions. It has recently been argued that
because of the repeal or modification
of the compulsory vaccination law in
England, smallpox has become viru-
lent in London and many deaths have
been the result. That "one story is
good till another is told," is exemplified
in these premature announcements. The
Registrar General of England, in a re-
cent report of health conditions in Lon-
don up to January 25, 1902, gives a to-
tal of 390 fatal cases of smallpox, of
which he says there were:

Vaccinated	135
Unvaccinated	143
No statement	62
Total	340

The number of cases remaining in the
hospitals at that time were: Of small-
pox 370; scarlet fever 2,653; diphtheria
1,233. With any of the compulsionists
claim that the scarlet fever and diph-
theria cases were also due to non-vac-
cination? These figures are official,
and it remains for the pro-vaccination
advocates to explain the cause of the
death from smallpox of 195 vaccinated
persons out of a total of 390.

Let it be understood that the Deseret
News, in presenting these facts and
figures, does not take any ground ex-
cept against the compulsion which some
people still seem to think the proper
thing. We would not prevent anyone
from being vaccinated who believes in
its virtues. We would not have any-
body forced to be vaccinated who does
not wish to submit. Sanitation and
isolation should be observed in all cases
of contagious disorders, for it is certain
that vaccination alone does not give
that protection that protects.

IGNORANCE, OR HASTE?

Our attention has been directed by a
prominent educator in this State, to a
work called "Edwin Emerson's History
of the Nineteenth Century," which is
being vigorously pushed in Utah by
the P. F. Collier Publishing company,
of New York, and containing many sub-
scribes, yet it contains some serious
marks of ignorance or wilful misrep-
resentation. For instance on page 166 it is stated:
"A book of singular fiction was Joseph
Smith's Book of Mormon, a cor-
rupted version of Spaulding's 'The
Manuscript Found.'"

A writer of history who does not
know better than to copy so notorious
an error as that, cannot be looked upon
as a reliable authority on any public
question. That old attempt to account
for the origin of the Book of Mormon

has been so thoroughly exposed, that
no writer who aims to be authentic
would repeat it or give it any coun-
tenance. Under the year 1828 the fol-
lowing is given:

"The members of the new sect of
Mormon were driven from their homes
in Nauvoo in western Missouri, and
settled near the Great Salt Lake of
Utah."—P. 367.

That a member of the American His-
torical society can be so ignorant as to
place Nauvoo in Missouri, and call the
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day
Saints the sect of Mormon, is really
surprising. It is evident from the two
citations we have made, that the gen-
tleman is totally ignorant of "Mormon"
history and "Mormon affairs," to say
nothing of American geography. He
may regard them as unimportant and
not worthy of very close investigation.
But if they are of sufficient importance
to be mentioned in a history of the Nin-
teenth Century, they are certainly
worthy of sufficient inquiry to be truth-
fully presented.

If a rest of the volume is no more
reliable than these scraps of alleged
"Mormon" history, it is not worth
reading, and the paper and binding are
so much waste material. We thank our
correspondent for calling attention to
these flagrant blunders, and hope that
the public will not be very widely de-
ceived by them. It is perhaps useless
to expect that they will be corrected by
the writer or the publisher.

WHO WROTE THE NOTE?

An entirely new theory about the
Paucaforte memorandum of the 14th
of April, 1898, and about which there
has been so much controversy, is ad-
vanced by a contributor to the San
Francisco Chronicle. It is to the ef-
fect that that document was inspired
by President McKinley, and not by any
enemy of the United States.

That writer takes the view that
President McKinley believed that war
could be averted by bringing Spain to
realize the necessity of granting the
Cuban independence. His course af-
ter the sinking of the Maine is taken
to prove this. He left no means un-
tried to avert precipitate action. "Is
it not possible," he asks, "that those
who were close to the President may
have availed themselves of the good
offices of Lord Paucaforte, and sought
to arrest the attention of those who
were clamoring for an advance on
Havana, by pointing out that the civil-
ized world would regard with disap-
proval a war, waged against a nation
which practically offered to do every-
thing the United States demanded in
order to avert a conflict?" And then
he argues:

"It is not a question whether such a
representation would have had the ef-
fect of arresting hostilities. After the
event it seems plain that the American
people were so desirous of punishing
Spain that nothing could have dissuad-
ed them from their purpose. But up
to the 14th of April, 1898, it is quite
clear that there were still many who
believed that the people of the United
States would abandon the desire to
make war, if they could be persuaded
that the civilized world was not on their
side. Evidently Lord Paucaforte en-
tertained this belief, otherwise he would
not have taken the extraordinary step
which we now know he did take, and
it is not difficult to believe that he
did so at the instance of President Mc-
Kinley."

But this is not, it seems, the only
evidence for this startling proposition.
The Washington Post, on the 18th of
this month put the following question to
Judge Day, who was acting as secretary
of state at the time:

"The statement is made here that the
Paucaforte note of April 14, 1898, was
drawn by you in State Department.
Is this correct?"

To this question the judge merely
replied:

"Impossible to reply to indefinite
statement of your telegram."

It is argued that if the statement
had had no foundation, Judge Day
would have violated no rules of dip-
lomacy, by saying that he had noth-
ing whatever to do with the formula-
tion of the document in controversy.

It is difficult to accept the hypothesis,
that the note which appears to censure
the American policy in the controversy
with Spain, was written at the instig-
ation of the President of the coun-
try. It is known, however, that the
note was written and signed by the
British ambassador. The British gov-
ernment has disclaimed all responsibility
for it. Lord Paucaforte, it is
claimed, acted on his own initiative on
the solicitation of Spain through the
Austrian minister. But Spain, strongly
disclaimed all knowledge of the in-
cident, until the particulars were print-
ed a short time ago. This renders the
affair so mysterious, that it is not to be
wondered at, if various theories are
formulated and find adherents.

FUTURE OF ALASKA.

The development of Alaska during
the last ten years has proceeded at a
rate that no one could foresee when
that vast country was first transferred
to the United States. But that progress
has merely begun. Gold mining
started the immigration, and now it is
found that there are many resources
which may become as important as
gold mining.

According to the annual report of
Governor Brady, the great river val-
leys embrace cultivable areas large
enough for good-sized states. There is
a tract southwest of Yakutat, lying be-
tween the sea and the mountains, which
is sixty miles long and from fifteen
miles to thirty miles wide, which today
is covered with redtop that stands as
high as a man's shoulder. He says men
have gone there for the purpose of
mining, but they have found the condi-
tions so favorable for farming that
they have engaged in this pursuit with
highly satisfactory results.

As for the climate, it is claimed that
it is better than on the great plains of
Wyoming, Montana and some parts of
Nebraska. In all parts of Alaska there
are more hospitable winters. They have
no severe storms in the interior. And
in the dead of winter horses can be
worked without any danger of being
frozen. People who go there think they
will experience a great change in cli-
mate, but this is a mistake.

Commenting on these statements, the
Indianapolis Journal says that railway
projects will in due time accomplish for
Alaska what they have for other parts

of the Union. The plan suggested is to
connect with the trans-Siberian road,
and the Journal thinks that the prom-
oters of that scheme have a right to ex-
pect for it the same consideration that
other projects of a national scope re-
ceive by Congress.

GROWING LESS THIRSTY.

It should be gratifying to the cham-
pions of the temperance cause to learn
that their efforts have resulted in less
intoxication than formerly among all
classes of society, and a perceptible
diminution in the consumption of wine.
A writer in the New York Sun claims
that proprietors of vineyards in France
and Switzerland say that the demand
for wine has fallen off in recent years
to such an extent that their income has
been seriously affected. The sales re-
ferred to are of wine of the ordinary
quality, such as people in Europe have
been accustomed to drink at their
meals and at other times, much as
Americans drink water. But the finer
grades of wine also find a more limited
market than formerly. At formal din-
ner parties wine is no longer as fash-
ionable as it used to be, and fewer var-
ieties are in demand. There has been a
gradual change of opinion in society
on this subject, and excessive drinking
is generally regarded as a violation of
the rules of good breeding.

Hitherto the claim has been made
that temperance agitation has had no
visible effect on the consumption of al-
coholic beverages, but if the statement
made in the Sun is correct, that con-
tention cannot be sustained. The fact
should be encouraging. Of course much
of this stuff that finds its way to the pub-
lic is not wine at all, but injurious mix-
tures of a non-descript nature. That
may have something to do with it. It
is true that 90 per cent of the intoxi-
cants offered for sale are adulterations,
it is no wonder that the public gradu-
ally become temperate and then total
abstainers.

MARRYING FOR RICHES.

Rev. Minot J. Savage, of New York,
speaking about divorce, claimed there
would not be so many separations, if
there were not so many hasty and il-
considered marriages. He particularly
condemned mercenary unions. He
said:

"There are people who marry for
money, both men and women. As this
country gets older and larger fortunes
are established, the temptation to do
every thing here becomes more and
more. But I do not believe that mar-
riages of this sort can be too firmly
branded for what they really are."
It will readily be admitted, that the
best way of contracting the evil of
divorce is to make marriages happy.
That is the point in the problem. But
how can that be done? The reverend
gentleman suggests:

"Everybody ought to marry. But a
man ought not to marry until he can
see his way clear to making himself an
independent home. But do not let this
be made an excuse, as it is on the part
of thousands today, for postponing
marriage until you get rich."

THE CHURCH STANDARDS.

In your excellent editorial in the
"Deseret" of a few days ago, you make
mention of the Pearl of Great Price as
one of the standard books of the
Church. Not disputing your statement,
I just want to ask you to state through-
out the "Deseret" when and how it be-
came one of the standard books of doctrine,
etc. Please answer, at your earliest
convenience, for the information of the
undersigned and other readers.

A READER.
In the General Assembly, the Presi-
dential being grouped in the different
quorums and voting in that order, at the
General Conference of the Church Octo-
ber 6, 1890, after John Taylor had been
recognized and sustained as President
of the Church, with George Q. Cannon
and Joseph F. Smith as Counselors in
the First Presidency, the Bible, Book
of Mormon, Doctrine and Covenants
and Pearl of Great Price were accepted
and acknowledged as the written stand-
ards of the Church of Jesus Christ of
Latter-day Saints by unanimous vote.

This fact should be generally known,
because it is understood by the author-
ities of the Church and well-informed
members, that other works bearing the
names of the writers or speakers, are
held as their personal views, for which
they alone are responsible to the world.
This distinction will save much dispute
and contention if clearly perceived and
recognized by all parties concerned.

People who live under senates should
not throw stones at people who live
under republics.

Miss Stone has been released from
keeps. Hereafter she has been kept
for release.

Mr. Dooley says that Prince Henry is
having the time of his life. And he is
just at the time of life to have it.

It is eminently fitting that couples
who run away to Farmington to get
married should take the dummy line.

It begins to look as though people
would have to depend on March com-
ing in as a lion for their full supply of
winter.

New York suffers from excess of
snow. Utah suffers from lack of it.
Things are none too evenly divided in
this world.

The Senate was just sixty minutes
ratifying the Danish West Indies
treaty. This shows the senators to be
men of the hour.

It was not a royal welcome that was
given Prince Henry on his arrival in
New York. It was a simple republican
welcome to a royal personage.

Your Uncle Samuel is now perfectly
satisfied as to the correctness of Rus-
sia's intentions in Manchuria. Yet
they are the same old intentions.

It is fortunate for McLaurin that
Tillman did not have his pitchfork with
him or he would surely have run it
through him in that fount on Saturday.

It is said in Washington that Presi-
dent Roosevelt is developing into a
great story teller. It wasn't that that
made Washington's reputation.

A fistful encounter in the United
States senate is a pretty high price
to pay for the silence of Ben Tillman

for thirty days; still less almost worth
it.

Into what insignificant Representative
Wheeler's "European funkoyan"
outburst sinks compared with the pugil-
istic exhibition of Senators Tillman and
McLaurin!

The Tillman-McLaurin conflict was
referred by the senate to the committee
on privileges and elections. The proper
reference would have been to the com-
mittee on military affairs.

The Detroit Napoleon of finance,
Cassius Andrews, says no man should
work after he is forty, certainly not.
Just live on the earnings of others by
means of embezzlement or any other
old way.

London papers make very satirical
comments on the enthusiastic reception
accorded Admiral Prince Henry of
Prussia. "These not very friendly com-
ments are undoubtedly prompted by
the ill feeling that exists between Eng-
land and Germany. For both this coun-
try has nothing but the best of wishes.
And former subjects of each are among
the best citizens of the Republic."

ON BEHALF OF CUBA.

New York Mail and Express.
The demand that Cuba should have
relief is quite independent of economic
considerations. It is that of helping
a broadly sentimental question first of
all. Nevertheless, the material factors
in the problem are all entitled to full
statement, and there will undoubtedly
be general interest in the presentation
of the Western farmers' side of the
question.

Hartford Times.
Every day of delay in granting the
proposed concessions on Cuban sugar
and tobacco adds to the danger of the
impending bankruptcy of the planters
of the island. They have no money
with which to pay their laborers the
amounts due on February 15, and un-
less the needed aid is extended at once,
the production of the industries of the
island will occur before March 1.

Kansas City Star.
The Matanzas board of merchants in
a circular sent to the press and pub-
lic men of this country, speaks for Cuba,
and especially for a city and com-
munity remembered in history in the
days of the frightful concentrations.
This circular which is signed by the
officers and members of the board,
makes a very strong presentation of
the case, declaring that the very life
of the people depends on finding an
American market for their crops.

St. Louis Republic.
There is no immediate necessity for
the United States government to "in-
vite" Cuba to consent to annexation.
The great need of the hour is to help
the Cubans to a firm establishment of
their independent republic, and of deal-
ing fairly with them in the matter of
trade with us.

Boston Transcript.
Mr. H. S. Frye writes from Washing-
ton to the Springfield Republican: "We
can make no concessions to Cuba that
Cuba in turn is not able and willing to
repay. I am tired of this charity
talk about Cuba, as if all the
factories were to Cuba, and by us-
alone, when the probability is that in
the near future the actual benefit in
dollars and cents would soon show a
balance in our favor, for no agri-
cultural country such as Cuba is and
must remain can ever receive the in-
crement from reciprocity that a manu-
facturing country like our own would
surely enjoy."

Rochester Union and Advertiser.
The Cuban situation is becoming crit-
ical. With the lapse of time, Wash-
ington are discussing Cuban reciprocity
things are going from bad to worse in
Cuba. The Cubans have been prac-
tically promised reciprocity, but have
demonstrated clearly that it will be-
fit the people of this country as well
as the Cubans, and yet it is antagonized
by a small coterie of extreme pro-
tectionists, in the interest of the
sugar men, who cannot see that refusal
to give the Cubans a reasonable re-
duction of duties on sugar and tobacco
imported from their island, will result
in the annexation of Cuba to this
country and the establishment of free trade
between the island and the mainland.

Havana Sun.
There is American military interven-
tion in Cuba. Strangely enough, that
very fact has been an impediment to
the extension and growth of the tele-
phone and telegraph in Cuba. The
famous Foraker law prohibiting the
granting of concessions, has been the
greatest sort of an impediment to the
development of this especially Ameri-
can invention. The telephone for the
reasons can not run from city to city.
It can only be run inside of the limits
of certain towns and cities. Military
telephones can be run anywhere, be-
cause the army can not be without them,
though it does not do anything need-
ed. The military telephones do not sup-
ply a long-felt want. The general pub-
lic wants another style and class of
service.

New York Evening Sun.
The Merchants' association of New
York never took up a more sorry
cause than when it appealed to 150,000
business men throughout the country
to bring their influence to bear upon
Congress to pass a law giving them a
view to accomplishing the speedy relief
of Cuba. The circular says: "The
proposition now before Congress is
that each nation shall reduce its tariff
duties upon the products of the other
in order that trade may be established
between them, and that the moral duty
of the United States to relieve the peo-
ple of Cuba from the suffering entailed
upon them by the act of the United
States may be amply performed, with-
out conceding to both nations a dis-
advantage. The path of plain duty in
this case happens to be the easy one of
self-interest as well."

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The opening article in The Universal
Brotherhood Path for February is "A
Religion of Joy." The author says:
"Joy is a natural to true manhood as
to childhood, but contact with the
world in its present state and the suf-
ferings that man himself has brought
about, denies the joy until it leaves the
heart and an ache remains, and only a
few remember that it should be ours."
Other articles are: "Economy of
Force," by Philip; "Richard Wagner
as a Seer," by M. G. M.; "A Short Story
"Led by a Little Child," "The Gospel of
Infinite Ideas," by Felix; "Ancient and
Modern Music," by a Student; and for
the children, "A charming fairy tale,"
"Adeline's Pearl," translated from the
Swedish. Theosophical Pub. Co., Point
Loma, Cal.

There are a great number of interest-
ing, illustrated articles in The Four-
Track News for February, and among
those we notice one on "The Desert
City," and "The Sea a Mile Above the
Sea Level," referring, of course, to the
capital of Utah and the Great Salt
Lake. This paper is by Nelson Ford.
Other contributors deal with "The In-
dians and Their Baskets," "The Marvel
of the Mid-Continent," "Grand Can-
yons of Arizona," "Along the Rail-
roads," and numerous other topics. The
Four-Track News is a monthly maga-
zine of travel and education, published
by the Passenger Department of the
New York Central and Hudson River
railroad, New York.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.

Geo. D. Pyper, Manager.

Wednesday Night

The Beautiful Opera of

MARTHA

Will be Presented by

THE SALT LAKE OPERA CO.

AS A TESTIMONIAL TO

Miss Arvilla Clark,

Who will shortly leave for Germany

SAME CAST SAME CHORUS

BRIGHT COSTUMES.

POPULAR PRICES. Sale of seats To-
day.Thursday, Friday,
Saturday,

SATURDAY MATINEE.

Kirk La Shelle's Company in the great
Play of

..ARIZONA..

By Augustus Thomas.

200 Nights in New York.

Scenery by Walter Burridge and
Charles Hitter.Men's costumes by Fred's Reming-
ton."The play of a generation."—Mr. Sill
in the N. Y. Evening World."The Season's Success."—Mr. Davies
in the N. Y. Evening Sun.Prices: 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50.
Sale of Seats Tuesday.

THE GRAND THEATRE

PAUL HAMMER, JR., Manager.

3 Nights Starting Tonight.

MATINEE WEDNESDAY—25c.

Edward Owings Towne's Latest Com-
edy Success,Too Rich
To Marry.

Original Scenery, Trappings and Music.

Seats on Sale at the Box Office.

—NEXT ATTRACTION—

Three Nights, starting Thursday, Feb.
27: Matinee Saturday, 25c.

THE GREAT BARLOW MINSTRELS.

Seats on sale Tuesday, Feb. 25.

At Dinner Time

Come to the Tavern order what
you please. It will be what you
want. You'll find clean linen on
each table; bright shining silver
and glassware and then the mu-
sic. It's good music, too. Ask
the leader to play some of your
favorite numbers. They'll play it
to suit you. 21 E. First South St.

H-U-S-L-E-R-S
F-L-O-U-R

I-S

B-E-S-T

A-N-D

I-S

G-U-A-R-A-N-T-E-E-D

T-O S-U-I-T

Y-O-U-R C-O-O-K.

HALF
THE PLEASURE

of a bath is in the
shower. It is more
pleasure than to arrange
for a shower.
Until some bright man back
east figured it out.
So you can have a delightful
shower now and the apparatus
doesn't cost very much.
The Moller shower bath you
are the best.
Fits on the shoulders—turn
on the water and there you
are.
We sell it at same price as
New York stores.
We've all other bath requisites.
Soaps, sponges, brush, toilet wa-
ters, borax, bath tablets, bath
mats.
And they're the best that can
be made for the money.

F. C. SCHRAMM,

PRESCRIPTION DRUGGIST.

Where the cars stop, McCormick
Building.

EDWARD L. BURTON,

Stock and
Bond

11 East First South.

Local Bonds, Commercial Stocks
and Investment Securities
Bought and Sold.
Tel. 1058-X.
Correspondence Solicited.

BROKER,

Brokers House of

JOHN C. CUTLER, JR.,

Investment

STOCKS & BONDS

Bought and Sold.

Bank and Commercial Stocks Securities