

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY, MARCH 26, 1900.

NOTICE.

The Seventeenth Annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will convene in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, at ten a. m., on Friday, April 6th, 1900.

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

BISHOP S. A. WOOLLEY.

The funeral ceremonies over the remains of Bishop Samuel A. Woolley will be held on Tuesday at 11 a. m., in the Ninth ward meeting house. This arrangement is regarded as appropriate, because of the long association of the deceased with the people of that ward. For nearly thirty-six years he was their Bishop and previous to that he was a counselor to Bishop John Woolley, his brother. The house will probably be too small to hold the congregation which will assemble, but the rooms in the annex on the west end of the building will be thrown open, and thus larger accommodations will be provided.

One of the last acts of the Bishop for the benefit of the ward was the entire renovation and decoration of the whole premises. They now present an attractive appearance and exhibit the order and completeness which have been secured in the organization of all the departments of the ward itself. This was all effected by the Bishop and his counselors immediately previous to his departure, so that he had the satisfaction of placing everything in his ward, both temporal and spiritual, in excellent working condition. He remained the Bishop of the ward which he had served so long and faithfully until his latest breath.

In consequence of his failing health and the infirmity of deafness from which he suffered, a change in the Bishopric had been contemplated, and the Bishop had been chosen to fill the important position of a Patriarch in the Salt Lake Stake of Zion, but the change had not been effected nor was the ordination performed as has mistakenly been announced. But the faithful head of the Ninth ward remained his Bishop until he was called to another sphere behind the veil.

A brief account of his career has already appeared in the public prints, but nothing that can be said through that means can fully express the esteem and respect with which he is regarded by the authorities of the Church and of the Stake, and the hosts of friends who knew his integrity and valued his sterling worth. There was no faltering in duty by Samuel A. Woolley. Whether as Church member, Elder in Israel, missionary to the nations or Bishop over his flock, he was ever ready at the call of his file leaders to perform any work that might be entrusted to him, and also to attend to the requirements of his ward so as to keep it up to the mark in all respects. His honesty, truthfulness, square dealing, and fulfillment of personal obligations are well known and admired by all classes of the community wherever he was known.

The loss to his family and the ward is great, but they have the consolation of knowing that he has fought the good fight, that he has kept the faith, and that his reward is sure. The Woolley family is recognized as among the stalwarts in the Church. Their name is a guaranty of steadfastness and ability. The departed Bishop was a shining light among them, and he will long be remembered as a prominent member of the community and a devoted servant of the Lord. May peace and comfort, proceeding from the eternal Father, rest upon the bereaved!

A SOURCE OF RELIEF.

Salt Lake City contemplates going into considerable expense for the purpose of providing the inhabitants with water for domestic and other purposes. This is a laudable undertaking, and the necessity for an adequate supply is so great that the cost will be a secondary consideration. Still, due economy ought to be observed, for the taxpayers are already burdened almost to the limit, and there will be a great outcry if the taxes are run up to a high figure.

As the Deseret News has already pointed out, street sprinkling is one of the absolute needs of the city. In the summer season it consumes a vast volume of water that is needed in other directions, particularly during dry seasons as is now threatened. If that which is needed for the streets can be obtained without encroaching upon what is necessary for domestic and lawn purposes, it will be a great relief.

We have suggested to the city council, and we repeat the opinion, that water for street sprinkling may be utilized without tapping either the waters of City Creek or of Parley's canyon creek. The Salt Lake City canal, which diverges from its northern flow near the head of Fifth South street, running thence in a northwesterly di-

rection until it empties into City Creek at the head of Main street, might be tapped at several points along the route we have mentioned.

There is a sufficient fall from the point of divergence at Fifth South street below the brewery, to give a supply at the point a little westward. There is fall enough also from the course of the canal on Third, Second and First East streets. Piping from either or all of these points down the streets mentioned for a short distance, would give a flow of water from which the sprinkling carts could be filled, and the streets be sprinkled without exhausting the supply for the more essential purposes.

This could be done at comparatively little cost. It would be a measure of economy. It would ensure a plentiful supply for street uses and prove a great boon in that direction. All the signs point to a serious water scarcity in the immediately coming months. Now is the time to prepare for the emergency. If our city fathers will give this matter due consideration, we believe they will be applauded by the citizens and be well satisfied with their own exertions. Will they think the matter over and at once investigate?

PHILIPPINE POLICY.

Bishop Potter, upon his return from the Philippine Islands is receiving much attention in the press, on account of his change of views as to the proper policy of this country in regard to that acquisition. It has been represented that he went to the archipelago an avowed antagonist to the government policy, but that he returned having experienced a complete change of heart.

There are several points on which the eminent churchman has spoken since his return from his journey of inspection. One is the desirability of retaining the Philippines, and this question is now, he says, an academic one. "There is no way of getting rid of the islands. Conditions have changed—we cannot do now what it might have been desirable to do two days after the battle of Manila bay." The Bishop is thus quoted in an interview in the New York Evening Post. And further:

"Granting that the islands are ours and must remain in our possession, I believe that a military government is for a while the only feasible form of government. It is in essence to talk of the native Filipinos having the ability to organize a government of their own. It is only in rare cases that any of them show a real governing power."

Another point he made in his interview was this, that the war is practically over. This, some government critics refuse to believe. They even discredit official reports, and speak of the exploits of bands of outlaws as acts of "war." The Bishop depicts the actual condition in rather encouraging colors. He says the war is practically over, the only insurgent activity now being of a guerrilla character that resembles the adventurous freebooter wars of southern Italy. The majority of the Filipinos are friendly to us, have every confidence in our soldiers, and are ready to come under our government. This friendly feeling is shown everywhere by the children, who are devoted to the soldiers. Friends of Aguinaldo called upon the bishop and were free to express their conviction that there could be no success for the rebel leader, and that American triumph meant increased prosperity.

He is, further, very much pleased with the way General Otis has discharged his duties in that country. The Bishop, after having looked into the matter as thoroughly as the circumstances would permit could find nothing but praise for the American officer placed in charge of affairs there. He says of Gen. Otis:

"He has shown a most commendable caution in the conduct of affairs there from the very first. A reckless, slapdash kind of man would have got us into a lot of trouble by rushing into places and taking steps that Gen. Otis has been much criticised for not taking. When occasion demanded, I think he has shown commendable firmness and wisdom. His report of the whole matter which he gave to me the day I left Manila, is worth studying, for, I believe, it shows an able and full comprehension of the difficulties and a rare wisdom in meeting them."

After reviewing briefly the entire Philippine question, Bishop Potter came to the conclusion that it is the "right and duty of a superior nation to govern a weaker." He thinks that it is inevitable. And everywhere, throughout the East the problem is the same. It is to bring those people to see and recognize the superiority of civilization, and to give them an opportunity to adopt it.

These are Bishop Potter's "changed views." They will be quite generally endorsed. The duty of those who possess a higher civilization to extend its benefits to others cannot be disputed. The light is not to be hidden under the table. Superior gifts and graces bring with them responsibilities toward others who are less favored. This is the principle of expansion. It does not mean that a stronger nation has a right to oppress the weaker States, as European "mother countries" too often have done by their colonial policy of robbery. It is a duty first of all—the duty of extending light, knowledge, freedom and happiness wherever their influence goes. And this is clearly the duty of this country to all the late Spanish colonies. Providence itself has entrusted them to the care of the American Republic. It should be looked upon in the light of a sacred trust, and all the questions involved should be approached in that spirit. There should be no cause for contention at home, nor for dissatisfaction in the acquired islands.

A GREAT GATHERING.

The religious press is expecting much from an "ecumenical conference" on foreign missions, which is to be held in New York from April 21 to May 1, this year. It is spoken of as the most important missionary event of the decade, and it is expected that it will result in greater co-operation between the various religious denominations during the coming century. Every branch of the so-called evangelical churches will be represented at the conference.

The following program will give an idea of the nature of the gathering. The conference will be opened on the first day with addresses of welcome by the chairman, former President Harrison, and by the Rev. Judson Smith,

chairman of the general committee. Responses are to follow from the British, German, and Austrian delegations. The remaining days are to be devoted to a general survey of the mission-field, a review of the century, and addresses upon mission problems and methods by such speakers as Augustus H. Strong, Arthur T. Pierson, J. M. Thoburn, Canon Edmonds, William T. Harris, James D. Angell, Bishop Ridley, C. Cuthbert Hall, George F. Pentecost, and Bishop Doane. There are also to be interesting conferences of the educational, industrial, medical, library, women's, and home work sections.

There is, we believe, a generally felt need of more unity and more success in the denominational work of the world, but it cannot be secured by conferences. The leaders of religious thought must first be made to realize what the true cause is both of the disunion and the slow progress of their work. When they know the cause of the evil, they may, perhaps, turn to God for the remedy. For what is needed is direct communication with heaven as in the days of the primitive Church.

A NORTH POLE PLAN.

Another plan for reaching the North Pole is being talked of. Two Klondikers, Mark Rumsey and Harold Sorenson, are said to have determined to try what success they may achieve in explorations in the extreme north. They have acquired a fortune in Klondike, and will spend part of it in a field where so many have failed.

Their idea is, according to the Chicago News, to discard the elaborate plans and preparations of previous explorers, and to travel as far as possible over land and ice. They intend utilizing the British military posts and forts in the far northwest as bases for departure and they have been promised hearty co-operation by British officers. Going by boat from Seattle to Juneau and thence across mountains and rivers to Fort Frances, they will there establish their first station. The second will be Fort Simpson, 200 miles farther to the north. Thence they will cross the Mackenzie river and follow the waters of Lake La Motre to the east, establishing a station at the headwaters of the lake and then going eastward to Fort Enterprise on Lake Providence, the last outpost station to the northward.

From this point they will proceed in a general northward direction, passing on their way the island of Boothia, where the magnetic pole is located. Still swerving northward, they will establish supply stations as they go until they reach northern Greenland. From Cape Kane they expect to go almost due north to the pole over ice floes, their stations and caches of provisions being still nearer together as they approach their goal.

The difference between this plan and that of Lieutenant Peary is chiefly this: that these two explorers do not propose to begin with an expensive ship outfit. They will establish stations at intervals and rely for provisions on men detailed for the purpose of forwarding the necessities of life to them over these stations. By means of these relays they will be in constant communication with civilization. The expedition may take ten years, but its practicability is not doubted. The explorers have plenty of means to employ help in carrying supplies to the stations established, and they can at least not get lost as long as they are within easy reach of the extreme of their long line of stations.

The plan seems simple enough. But Mr. Walter Wellman, who knows whereof he speaks, does not believe in establishing stations on the ice, for the reason that they are likely to get lost. But the two explorers, who, having gold, thirst for fame, are not likely to stop for any such considerations. They will try their plan at any rate.

It is by no means impossible that the solution of the North Pole problem will one day be presented to the world by someone least expected to achieve success in that direction. It is known that the rugged Spitzbergen sailors do not look with much confidence on the expeditions equipped with all the tender care of modern science. Some of them think a few rough seamen with years of experience in Arctic fishing and hunting would have no difficulty in reaching the Pole. And it is by no means impossible that the feat finally will be performed by some hardy son of the North with sufficient means to speed on the trip. Long living in Alaska, among the gold diggers, is no bad training for an Arctic trip. With that experience, with plenty of gold and with fervent enthusiasm for the cause, there is more than a possibility of success.

The failure of Sheldon's Topeka Capital scheme is now asserted to be due to his having published a newsless paper.

Immigration to the United States shows a heavy increase during the last three months of the past year. Evidently the dwellers in Europe are looking to this country again as a preferable place to get along in.

Montague White says the Boer war is not yet ended and that events will take place, that will startle the world. Well, it would be startling, should President Kruger sue for peace one of these days.

Gen. Torres, the Mexican commander, is said to have caught 800 Yaqui Indians in a trap. The experience of Indian-fighting in this country is that a trap so heavily loaded with savage warriors is a dangerous infernal machine to play with.

A protest is being entered, on sanitary grounds against long skirts for street wear. It is not only untidy, as a dust raiser, but it is dangerous because in its folds all manner of disease germs are gathered up and carried into the house.

The head of the weather bureau has no use for cigarette-smoking among employees. Mr. Moore finds that where cigarette-smoking comes in, the ability and energy of employees of the bureau go out, therefore he will dispense with the evil habit.

Chicago police have arrested Chinese actors for going through a form of gambling in rehearsing a play. The fact that the gambling was merely the

make-believe of a dramatic representation is probably what agitated the police. In Chicago the heathen should gamble only in earnest.

Notwithstanding the frequently reiterated statement that there is no real danger of trouble in China, the simmering of the political caldron there is ominous of something more than a tempest in a teapot, at no distant date.

All the new school buildings in New York are now furnished with space in which to install a system of shower baths. In two or three schools the baths have already been established. That is certainly an improvement in educational establishments, provided teachers do not conceive of the idea of turning the bathroom into a penal institution and a chamber of torture.

A dispatch from Chihuahua, Mexico, says over 500 "Mormon" colonists from Utah have arrived in Mexico the past month. The dispatcher at Chihuahua evidently thinks every place the "Mormons" come from is "Utah," though it may be surrounding States and Territories, or even off in the Southern States. As a matter of fact, there is no special exodus from Utah to Mexico.

The "News" joins the many friends of Brother William H. Folsom in congratulating him and expressing their best wishes for his continued happiness. Brother Folsom is one of the veterans of the Church. He has spent a long life of usefulness in the service of a noble cause, and his testimony of the truth, notwithstanding sufferings and deprivations, has never weakened. May his life yet be long and joyful!

An American officer, Major Kirkman, is said to be on trial before a court-martial at Manila for insulting Archbishop Chappelle, by hanging a blanket in front of the latter's stateroom on the voyage across the Pacific. No officer is excusable for doing the act complained of even to the humblest passenger, and if the offense actually were committed, there is some gratification in the victim being a personage who could get redress and also gain immunity for others from like treatment.

The followers of so-called Christian Science are having the experience of other denominations and are being divided into factions. The Independent says, The Washington News Letter heads a revolt from Mrs. Eddy and the First church, with its headquarters in Boston, and sets up for itself. It alleges that the original body is wrong in its system of teaching and propagating the truth, in that it prohibits anybody from teaching what Christian Science is except those who go through its own class, for which \$100 per person is charged. It affirms also that there are 10,000 Eddy followers who have come out of that body, and that it is increasing every day, so that probably over twenty churches have already been organized, and others are coming into affiliation constantly.

There is a righteous outcry against the distribution of "Sapho" through the mails of the United States, particularly as second class matter. In that class the government actually donates about 7 cents a pound for its distribution, receiving 1 cent a pound in postage and paying 8 cents for the hauling and distributing. Of course the outrage should be stopped. But what about other literature, the chief features of which are murder, thieving, deception, and other forms of rascality? Are the morals of the nation in danger any more from the literature that depicts one side of human depravity than that which paints the other sides? That is the practical question which should be suggested by the "Sapho" agitation, and it should be carried into other fields than that occupied by the stage.

MAUD S.

Boston Transcript.
Maud S., who has just passed to the horse's paradise, after being tenderly cared for in her old age, will be buried beside that other great horse owned by Robert Bonner—Dexter. Since the days when Maud S. made her mile in 2:08 1/2, there have been several lowering of the speed of trotters, and now that we are around the two-minute mark the time made by these great favorites of the bygone days of the turf does not seem so very wonderful. But it must be remembered that in these days we have all the advantages of scientific breeding from the fastest strains of trotting stock, and besides we have those adventitious aids to speed which come from the use of improved harness and the pneumatic-tired sulky. Maud S. and Dexter were worthy of the honors paid them, and they should have a monument which records their part in the evolution of the American trotting horse.

Boston Herald.

The obituaries of Maud S. are something touching, and the circumstances attending her death are described with a pathos that suggests the taking off of a human favorite. Her mortal remains will be cared for as tenderly as she was looked after in her old age, and today they will be solemnly interred in a grave reserved for her alongside that of Dexter. Thus the two greatest horses that Robert Bonner ever owned will lie side by side.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The leading article in Appleton's Popular Science Monthly for April is by W. M. Flinders Petrie, the famous Egyptologist. He gives a brief account of Egyptian discoveries in recent years. Prof. Angelo Hellprin gives an account of the Cape Nome district in Alaska, which, according to Professor Hellprin, is an extremely promising. If not the richest, it is certainly one of the most promising of all the Alaskan gold fields. Prof. John Trowbridge, of Harvard University, contributes an article, entitled Latest Developments With the X Rays, and the third article of the series on "The Science of the Century" is contributed to this number, by Prof. F. A. Clarke, of the United States Geological Survey. It tells the story of the advance of the science of chemistry, in which Professor Clarke himself has played no inconsiderable part—New York.

"The Sheep" is the title of a meritorious work on a most important branch of our stock industry, just published by Dr. William A. Rutherford of Buffalo, N. Y. Late sheep inspector, Larimer Co., Colorado, inspector bureau of animal industry, department of agriculture. The work comprehends a historical and statistical description of sheep and their products; the fattening of sheep; their anatomy, and diseases, with prescriptions for scientific treatment; the respective breeds of sheep and their fine points; government inspection, etc., and other valuable information for the sheep owner and stockmaster. Each department of the book is thoroughly comprehensive, up-to-date and com-

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Z. C. M. I.

T. G. WEBBER, Superintendent

plete, and will be of great value not only to the breeders of all classes of sheep, but to the veterinarian and to the farmer as well who only has a few head of sheep on the farm. The author describes breeds of all kinds, the most prominent of which are illustrated with fine cuts. It has in addition a large list of names and addresses of American sheepbreeders.—The author and publisher's address is 855 Elliott Square, Buffalo, N. Y.

A new department of the Woman's Home Companion entitled "Short Talks with Girls," and conducted by Ada C. Sweet, is announced. Notable features of the April number are "Grand Opera in its Formative State," by John Gilmer Speed; and "A Famous Prima Donna off the Stage," by George T. B. Davis. The pages devoted to dress-making, cooking, housekeeping and floriculture go to prove that this magazine is appropriately named.—The Crowell & Kirkpatrick Co., Springfield, Ohio.

Cram's Magazine for March covers a wide field of reading. Dr. Murray-Aaron continues his argument on "Expansion," treating of its future as a "peace factor." The English side of the British-Boer question is presented by Captain Thomas Whitson, and the Boer side by Hugh T. Mathers. The Government of Great Britain by Sir Charles Dilke. "Some Resources of Puerto Rico," by Herbert M. Wilson of the United States geological survey, "American Liberty" by Justice Harlan, of the United States Supreme Court, will be found of special interest. "Under Three Flags in Cuba," by Captain George Clarke Musgrave, will please the reader. The article of Mr. Clare on the British-Boer war is illustrated with several full page special drawings.—61-63, Plymouth Place, Chicago.

McCall's Magazine for March is out with a wide field of information relating to the newest spring styles and other subjects of fashion.—The McCall Co., 138-146, 14th St., New York.

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