

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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

L. C. SNOW, TRUSTEE-IN-TRUST.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.

TERMS: \$2.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

SINGLE COPIES, 5 CENTS.

Subscription prices:

Subscription prices	Per annum	Per month
By mail, in advance	\$2.00	\$0.17
By mail, on account	\$2.00	\$0.17
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EASTERN OFFICE:

104-106 Times Building, New York City.

In charge of H. J. Cummings, Manager Foreign Advertising, from our Home Office.

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

SALT LAKE CITY, FEB. 25, 1901.

HOAXING THE PUBLIC.

On Saturday evening the "News" printed an announcement that Mrs. Naton, the Kansas shoo-in, intended to make a trip to the Pacific coast, and on her way would pay a visit to her cousin in Ogden, and deliver a lecture there. The story was sent by telephone from the Junction City by our regular correspondent, and that is why it appeared in this paper.

He states that before sending it he obtained a verification from a public officer in Ogden, and therefore felt perfect confidence in telephoning the news. It is now claimed that the same officer has been trying, for several days, to work up this hoax upon the public. It was not at all improbable that the notorious agitator would make the journey announced, and therefore our correspondent was easily imposed upon by the police officer who seems to aspire to the position of a practical joker, and has thus demonstrated his fitness for the role of endman in a minstrel show, or clown in a circus, rather than a detective in the public service. Some people's sense of humor is so exquisite that they are unable to discriminate between a bit of fun for private hilarity, and a deliberate piece of deception which violates the proprieties and that common decency which should preserve the public from false information, especially through public officers. It is not very likely that in future our correspondent in Ogden will depend for information as to current matters, upon the word of a detective who takes pleasure in hoaxing the public.

TWO QUERIES ANSWERED.

An Idaho correspondent wants to know why the Latter-day Saints worship on Sunday instead of on Saturday, giving references from Church works. He further asks why Satan, or Lucifer, is called the "son of the morning."

The first question has been answered so many times that it ought to require no further explanation. And our friends ought not to expect us to spend valuable time in hunting up references for them on subjects that have been treated in sermons and articles and tracts. We have no objection to explaining important matters on which there is lack of information, but in getting out a daily paper there is no time left to wade through files of the "News" or other publications, to save trouble to those who want data for their own use.

The principal reason for our worshipping on the first day of the week is because that is the day designated by revelation to the Church. (See Doc. and Cov., Sec. 59, verses 9-13.) This is called the Lord's day, because on that day He rose from the dead, and His disciples of the early Church used to assemble on that day, to commemorate His death and resurrection, administering the Sacrament of the Lord's supper and preaching His word. If other people choose to make a Sabbath of any other day the Saints have no objection, but we observe "the Lord's day" because we have been so commanded.

Much argument can be adduced on both sides of the Sabbath question, which is irrelevant and useless to us, considering the settlement of the matter by divine law in this dispensation. The spirit of the institution is, that one day out of the seven days of the week shall be devoted to divine worship and be holy unto the Lord. Disputes as to the exact day arose in the primitive Christian Church, and the Apostles had to meet the objections of sticklers for the letter of the law, as to Sabbaths as well as other forms and usages. See Rom. xiv, 5, 6; Col. ii, 16, 17.

As to Lucifer, he is called son of the morning in modern revelation (Doc. and Cov., Sec. 16, 26), and also in the Bible (Isa. xiv, 12). He was one of those spirits called "morning stars" (Job xxxviii, 7), and was a bearer of light, as his name denotes. He was near unto "the first born" and in high authority; by his early birth and station in the first estate he was a son of the morning, being "in the beginning with the Father." His rebellion sent him down to a corresponding depth, and he became the Prince of darkness, the Adversary, the Deceiver, the Accuser of the brethren, and darkness is his doom, banished from the presence of the Son of righteousness and cast into the blackness of spiritual night.

MORMONS IN ARIZONA.

The work of reclamation of arid lands in Arizona, has been successfully carried on by the "Mormon" settlers, who colonized many of its waste places under very adverse circumstances. When President Brigham Young was first inspired to send an expedition into that Territory, his project met with but little favor. Some of the leaders of the company lost faith in it, and the first attempt was not successfully undertaken. So firm was he, however, in his convictions of what could be accomplished, that he persevered with his usual pertinacity, and subsequent explorations demonstrated the correctness

of his views and the practicability of his plans.

Arizona is no longer a terra incognita, nor merely a region of cacti, lizards, drought and burning wastes. "Mormon" settlements have become permanent towns and cities and villages, and the whole Territory acknowledges the great benefits that have resulted from the advent of the "Mormon" irrigators, and their ability to convert deserts into fruitful fields. The same skill, energy and co-operative effort that brought Utah into the list of fertile and prosperous States, are now accomplishing a similar work in Arizona.

From an article on the good work accomplished by the "Mormons" that recently appeared in the Arizona Republican, which contains other explanatory remarks, we copy the following:

The "Mormons" of Arizona, numbering several thousand, are settled in colonies in eastern Arizona interspersed almost from the extreme northern to the extreme southern limits of the Territory. They occupy farming lands in villages, which they have reclaimed themselves. In Apache county they are principally engaged in stock raising and the product of their farms is consumed at home, it being more profitable to send out only live stock. The communities are almost entirely worlds within a world, as the inhabitants send abroad for few articles, producing and manufacturing at home most of the food and articles required. The communities are all in a flourishing condition. Every inhabitant is comfortably supplied with this world's goods, but doubtless there is not a rich "Mormon" in Arizona.

The work outlined by them several years ago of reclaiming desert land for their settlements is being carried out even better than anticipated. They are engaged in, and planning, reservoir construction in Apache county while around Safford and Solomonville, and other parts of Graham county and near Benson they are developing artesian water. Farming there also is being conducted in fertile valleys under irrigation systems, which, however, are not merely fed by streams which are capricious in the volume of water carried at the different seasons, but by great natural springs. Artesian wells promise to become important feeders to these irrigation systems, rendering them extensive and reliable.

ANOTHER SHOOTING.

From North Topeka, Kas., comes word of another shooting, as a result of a midnight raid upon a saloon. This time the victim is one of the raiders, and his injury may prove fatal.

This is a logical consequence of the methods adopted by the followers of Mrs. Naton. The disregard of law and the recourse to brute force necessarily works both ways. The killing of a woman at Millwood, and the shooting of a "reformer" at North Topeka should be warnings to the leader of the strange reform movement, to desist from further law breaking and to seek the accomplishment of her purposes by means that can be endorsed by the decent and law-abiding element of the community.

The hatchet method of reform has been tried before and has failed. About fifty years ago 300 women of Rockport, Mass., went out and destroyed thirteen saloons. Some of them were arrested, and although they were finally acquitted, their warfare did not lessen the evil against which they went on the warpath. Mrs. Naton will meet with no better success. As a reformer she will fail, unless she changes the hatchet for the more potent weapons of intelligence and civilization.

The Kansas reformer was reported to contemplate a trip to Utah. She had better bury the hatchet first. She would probably find many here willing to listen to whatever she may have to say on the evils of inebriety. The temperance movement has more sympathizers here than perhaps anywhere in the country. But the people of Utah are law-abiding at the same time. They believe in the ballot but not in riot.

THE TRUST QUESTION.

The San Francisco Chronicle thinks there may be no "United Steel Company" after all, because the very idea of a billion dollar trust scares the people, as well as the managers of the mammoth concern. With such an organization completed, there would be an immense pressure from investors for dividends, and it is feared that these at times would be uncertain, as no trust, although in a position to raise prices, could compel people to buy. With higher prices, consumption would fall off to the limit of absolute necessities.

There are other reasons why capitalists may hesitate before they carry consolidation to that extreme. Every new trust formed is hailed with exultation by those who are laboring for a new social order of things. These urge that, as trusts multiply and are consolidated into ever narrowing circles, the time will come when a few men control every industry, from the making of a needle to the running of a locomotive. They will control iron, oil, copper, salt, and everything. They will exalt their friends and crush their opponents. Then, the socialists argue, the people will rise and do many things they do not now think of doing. They will seize the industrial plants, the lines of communication, and other branches of activity, because they will be forced to do so for self-protection, and operate them for the common benefit. This is the prediction. Capitalists may possibly see such an outcome of continual concentration and doubt the wisdom of the present course. The money power, although sometimes called almighty, is limited. The power of the people is greater, and if a real struggle is forced, there can be no doubt of the outcome.

The present conflict in the industrial and social world cannot but remind an observer of events of the fact that, over half a century ago, it was anticipated that such a condition would arise. The remedy was also given, through the inspired servants of the Almighty, who earnestly sought to lay the foundation for unity and universal brotherhood, in temporal as in spiritual affairs, on the basis, we may say, of faith, hope, and charity. For that was, and is, the very aim of "Mormonism," considered as an ethical system. The acceptance of that system would have saved the numerous conflicts that have been waged between the different so-called classes, and the perhaps greater struggles yet to come. For in that system the questions at issue can find the true solution.

In another great national question,

too, the suggestions of inspired men would, if adopted, have saved the nation untold misery. The cost in blood and treasure, to free the slaves by war, was manifold the price that might have been paid for them, had the nation decided to settle that controversy by peaceful means, as suggested by the Prophet Joseph. The trust question, it is feared, may some day assume tremendous proportions and cause new convulsions in the nation. Why not take it up in earnest before it is beyond peaceful discussion, and meet the questions involved in the spirit of fairness and patriotism?

END OF THE WAR IN VIEW.

The latest advices from South Africa are to the effect that Gen. Dewet is about ready to surrender, and that the Boers generally have come to the end of their resources. If these reports are confirmed, the war there cannot last much longer. For although Gen. Botha the other day was reported as having intimated that the "Burghers" would fight until only 500 of them were left, it is evident that the surrender of Dewet would practically end the conflict. It may be necessary, though, to await further word from the seat of war, before any conclusion as to the situation is formed. From the beginning of the unequal fight, there has been no doubt what the final outcome would be. The surprise is that the Boers have been able to hold out so long.

The dispatches have it that there is some doubt in the mind of Gen. Kitchener whether Dewet should be treated as a rebel, or a prisoner of war. There should be no doubt as to that. Dewet has never sworn allegiance to Great Britain. The proclamation of annexation by the British government did not make him, or his followers, rebels. A state of war in Africa was proclaimed by England shortly after the commencement of hostilities, so that by all rules of warfare, and by every consideration of the demands of humanity Dewet, when he surrenders, will be a prisoner of war and entitled to the best treatment. It would be a great mistake to take revenge on the gallant leaders of a lost cause, because they have fought to the last for their homes and countries.

COMPULSION IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

Since it is charged that the people of Utah are fanatics and uncivilized, because they have stood up for the rights of their healthy children to go to school, it may not be out of the way to state that a struggle is now on in South Dakota, similar to that which has been fought in Utah. In that State, however, they do not have a newspaper which is always ready to denounce and insult the people. This item is from the San Francisco Chronicle:

"The right of a school board to enforce compulsory vaccination in the absence of any statute authorizing it is being tested in South Dakota. The challenger is George W. Glover, who refused to comply with the order of the school board of Led, Lawrence county, to vaccinate his children when ordered, and the latter were, consequently, expelled from the public school. There being no case of smallpox within a radius of 500 miles of the town, the order was considered unnecessary and arbitrary, and Glover applied for a writ of mandamus for readmission of his son and obtained it. The board then passed a second resolution requiring all children attending school to be vaccinated, and again expelled Glover's son. Glover then had the members of the board hauled into court for contempt, but they were adjudged not guilty. The case is now pending before the supreme court on an application for a rehearing. Glover is a son of Mrs. Eddy, the head of the Christian Science sect, and the association of that creed with the objection to vaccination in this case has been improperly mixed up by the newspapers of the country. Glover's objection is based solely on the experience had with his youngest daughter, who was vaccinated ten or twelve years ago during a temporary visit in Massachusetts. Previous to the operation she was a healthy, rugged and robust girl. Since then she has been comparatively an invalid, costing him thousands of dollars to keep alive."

China proposes to comply with the demands of the powers. China proposes but who disposes?

Professor Ross, of Stanford, may yet become as famous as Sir John Ross, or Charlie Ross.

Justice Brewer, of the Supreme Court, says that our greatest doubts are often the result of disordered liver. That's what, judge.

The great steel combine is capitalized for three thousand dollars. And yet there is nothing small about it whatever else may be said of it.

Mrs. Carrie Nation is anxious to get out of jail. This is a most rational desire, and yet the charge has been made freely that she is irrational.

Members of the legislature have been "doing" Plum Alley, under the guidance of Chief Hilton. Anxious constituents need expect no "plums" as the result of this legislative visit.

It is said that Emperor William, of Germany, has about three million dollars invested in American securities. These, then, are among the securities for peace.

The "smart set" of which so much mention is made in society papers, would not be so large nor so smart if they had been made to "smart" more as children.

According to the latest advices from the Transvaal the British have been driving the Boers before them. In fact it may be said that the Boers have been taking French leave.

The report comes from Manila that Gen. Torres has surrendered. This would be but a continuation of American traditions, the last great surrender of Torres to Americans having been at Yorktown.

In reply to D. Dunn we will merely say that his difficulty turns upon a misunderstanding of the passage which he cites, and which refers only to eternal marriage not to the portion of the section commencing at verse 28. One part of the section is mandatory the other permissive.

There is much talk of the muddy condition of our streets, outside the paved district, after several weeks of rain.

incessant snow or rain. Is it necessary that the streets should be in such a condition? There is paving material enough in the mountains, and laborers enough to place it in position. The only thing lacking is money. But when the pioneers commenced their empire building in this region, they were not overburdened with money. They had brains and muscle, and a firm determination to redeem the wilderness, and with these resources they went to work, and even erected monumental buildings that for ages to come will testify to the results that can be achieved by united effort well directed.

It is the last week of Congress. It has not been so memorable a one as its predecessor, chiefly because it has had no part in bringing on a war with any country. Its appropriations have been enormous, so enormous that prominent members of the party in power have felt called upon to call a halt. The revenues of the government have been enormously large, but a large revenue can never justify extravagance in appropriation though it almost always begets such extravagance. It would be folly to compare the expenditures of today with those of the early part of last century or to institute comparisons between them. It is the spirit of economy that guided those in charge of the government during the first half of its existence that is to be commended.

THE RUSSIAN TARIFF LAW.

New York Evening Post.

The vital point in the Russian tariff imbroglio, as regards our state department, is whether the Russian government is actually paying a bounty on exports of sugar. It seems to us, so far as the facts have been disclosed, that we have too hastily assumed the existence of such a bounty. There is no good reason to believe that Russia has made our action on the sugar question a pretext for additional protection to her own iron and steel manufactures. She needs no pretext for that purpose. Moreover, the exclusion of our iron and steel does not protect her manufactures against those of England and Germany, the competition of which is probably more severe, by its proximity, than that of our more distant ones.

Springfield Republican.

The export interests had better, then, train their guns upon the Dingley act, and not upon the secretary charged with its execution—and upon the whole Dingley act rather than this particular section. For it is not the enforcement of this section alone which has aroused Russia. At the continental Europe is aroused over the extreme impositions of the American tariff, and schemes of retaliation all along the line are and have for months been under consideration at Berlin and other European capitals. What more, indeed, could be expected? If the United States, from behind prohibitory tariffs on their exports, invades their home markets in the threatening manner of the past few years, what could be more natural than that a strong and successful movement should arise in those countries in favor of equally extreme duties on United States exports?

San Francisco Chronicle.

It may appear to our own courts upon trial that our treasury officials are mistaken, and that Russia's claim that she has been discriminated against is well founded. In that case we should gracefully express our regret and refund the duties collected, whereupon Russia will either restore the duties on our iron or their old rate or raise those on iron from other countries to the rate paid by it. If the courts, on the contrary, sustain the department it is not likely that Russia will question the decision further. Our Supreme court stands very much among the tribunals of the world. The Russian government will recognize that we, at any rate, are bound by the decision, and the matter is evidently not of such consequence as to warrant a tariff.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The value of Russian sugar imported is insignificant compared with that of the iron and steel manufactures exported to Russia, and the benefit to the American sugar interests secured by the increase of duty on the Russian custom houses will be infinitesimal, if any at all, measured against the injury to American iron and steel industries by the retaliatory duties at the Russian ports of entry. It is probable that should the United States courts decide that Russian sugar is not bounty aided, the Russian retaliatory duties will be removed, but it will necessarily be some time before the decision can be reached.

Chicago Record.

While the tax that has been laid against the beet-sugar of Russia ostensibly is for the protection of the American beet-sugar raisers, the sugar tariff is the real beneficiary. It appears that the sugar tariff in order to profit unduly is willing to precipitate a tariff war between America and Russia which would cost America many millions a year besides the general good-will of Russia, which in past emergencies has been steadfast. With the rise of the United States to the front rank among exporting nations naturally will come disturbances about the tariff. It will be difficult to maintain trade supremacy abroad and at the same time retain a prohibitory tariff against the goods of those countries to which we wish to sell.

Chicago Times-Herald.

In their dismay over the insolent discrimination of Russia aimed by imperial decree directly at American trade, our manufacturers should not forget that the conserving of the American market is of more importance to them than all the markets of all the bountypaying nations of the world. With their own markets and the markets of the British empire open to us we are in a position to defy the discriminatory tariffs not only of Russia but of all Europe. When we need that new and little more of the spirit of Andrew Jackson behind the absolute fairness and justice of Secretary Gage's ruling.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Contributions of interest in Ainsley's for March are "The Miles-Corbin Feud," by L. A. Coolidge, and "Yellow Journals," by Allen Sangree. The first of these is an account of a friction in the war department. The article on "Yellow Journals" tells how these papers are made, and aims to explain why they are made as they are. "Uruguay's Progressive Ruler," by Douglas White, is a portrait study of Cuestas, who is an exception among South American presidents. "The Decay of Manners," by John Gilman Speed, is a protest against the decline of American politics. "Some After-Dinner Humors," by George Barry Mallon, is an anecdotal sketch of the best after-dinner speakers, "Traffic and the Country," by Arthur J. Street, is a dramatic study of the revolution of traffic conditions that has resulted in the astonishing development of the entire middle section of the United States. Besides these are several short stories—Street & Smith Publishers, New York.

Cassler's Magazine of illustrated engineering contains the following series of articles: "American Transcontinental Railways," part 1, The Union Pacific; "Denver & Rio Grande and Southern Pacific Railways," With seven illustrations by Dr. James Douglas; "Late Practice in Utilizing Blast Furnace Gas

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