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SALT LAKE CITY, - MARCH 9, 1900.

NOTICE.

The Seventieth Annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latterday 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.

NO MOBOCRACY.

An account appeared in the papers a day or two ago of acts of violence on the part of some young men, in a distant settlement in this State. They had become incensed against a person who had spoken evil concerning a young lady, and they took the matter of punishing this alleged infraction of the rules of right into their own hands, and administered a severe castigation to the offender. The report called them

We do not pretend to sit in judgment on the charge against the accused individual. He may have been guilty of the wrong and even of something worse; but that is no excuse for the lawlessness of his assailants. There is a legal remedy in this State for every unlawful act committed within its borders; therefore no good reason can be offered for mobocracy. That is one of the evils of the times that every good citizen should protest against and endeavor to suppress.

Whitecapping, as it is called in the The spectacle of a band of ruffians seizhim or her to cruel punishment, often resulting in serious injury, is one of which every just and law-abiding person should be ashamed. It is against law, good order, and that fairness that should guide all who claim to be rational, to say notling of their being professedly Christian.

We hope the facts in the case to which we refer will be fully brought to light, and that the perpetrators of this wrong will be made amenable to a proper court. We have no apology to make for a slanderer, or even for one who truthfully besmears the good name of one of the fair sex; but there are lawful means by which such a case can be reached, and mob law must not be permitted to prevail in Utah. The authorities of the town and county where that disgraceful scene occurred, are in duty bound to investigate the whole matter and vindicate the law and the reputation of that portion of our commonwealth.

THE SCHOOLS AND THE MALADY

The report of Superintendent Cooper, on the attendance at the public schools of this city for the fifth school month, ending February 2nd, shows to some extent the state of public feeling in regard to enforced vaccination,

It will be remembered that the schools were closed against all unvaccinated children for a time, so that the compulsory attempt of the board of health without authority of law might accomplish its purpose. The majority of the board of education endeavored to carry into effect the ukase of the health board, and no child, however healthy or exempt from exposure to contagion, was permitted to enter school without evidence of "recent successful vaccina-

As a consequence, according to the report of the superintendent, the total attendance during the days the schools were thus open to vaccinated children, only reached 4.940. This was far below one-third of the number of children of school age in the city, 10,513 of whom attended school during the preceding month.

Among those who attended were a large number of children whose parents were opposed to compulsory vaccination, and a considerable proportion of them opposed to vaccination on principle. But their anxiety to have their children educated, and the fear that they would be entirely excluded unless they conformed to the arbitrary dictum of the board, induced them to submit, much against their personal inclination. Then the schools were closed altogether for a brief period, but were subsequently reopened without the obnoxious restriction.

Since then they have been conducted with their usual success and the attendance has reached the formal normal point. Endeavors are being made to make up for lost time as far as possible, and the children are being encouraged to pursue their studies with more than usual diligence. Our public schools are in excellent order, and their management appears to be thoroughly and ably conducted.

By the way, the episode referred to, suggests a remark concerning the latest report from General Otis of casualties among our soldiers in the Philippines. It contains a number of deaths from | the human race.

variola, or smallpox. This is common, as appears in every report of that kind which is regularly made to the government. The query that arises when these reports appear in print is, if vaccination is a preventive of smallpox as claimed, or even a palliative, how is it that soldlers who have been vaccinated and re-vaccinated and some re-re-vaccinated, die of the disease? That is a nut for some physicians to crack; but we fear the kernel will not be found to

afford much pleasure or satisfaction.

It is gratifying to know that the disorder which has been quite prevalent in several parts of this State has not proved fatal in any instance, so far as proof has been afforded. It is true that a report came of a death of a sheepherder at a far distant camp, where his body and his clothing were buried, but the evidence of the cause of his decease is not sufficient to establish the conclusion arrived at as being absolutely correct. However, even admitting that to be an instance of death from smallpox, the immunity from fatal consequences in the State from the disorder which has been contagious, is certainly remarkable when viewed in the light of experiences in Manila.

It is to be hoped that as the warm weather approaches, all signs of the malady complained of, whatever it may be, will soon disappear, and that there will be nothing to hinder the progress of education in the public schools or of public gatherings of any kind, whether religious, social, political or for amusement.

A PRESENT DUTY.

For the benefit of the public health it is advisable that there should be a general cleaning up of premises and their surroundings in this city, before the sun increases in power so as to warm into life those destroying but unseen and infinitesimal agents of disease that lurk in filth and propagate so marvelously. Yards, barns, corrals, and outhouses should be cleansed and refuse matter removed as often as possible. No waste material should be allowed to accumulate for any length of

This should be seen to by our citizens on their own volition without waiting to be notified by the sanitary officer. Now that the air is balmy and pleasant, houses should be thrown open to the influence of the sun and the clear atmosphere, and every nook and corner where dirt or dust may have gathered should be cleaned out. Sunshine is promotive of health and will do much more good in a dwelling place than it can effect harm to carpets or curtains or furniture.

Trees ought to be trimmed and scraped,

where necessary, and the excised branches and bark removed and burned. But the kind of tree-slaughter in vogue is not to be commended. The poor, mutilated, skeleton-like stumps that are left by some of our tree-butchers are South, is only another name for mob- offensive to the eye, and we believe bing. It is cowardly and indefensible. | deleterious to the growth of those ornaing a helpless individual and subjecting | ming need not involve such cutting down as seems to be common among the professional wielders of the saw and pruning knife. Why not trim a shade tree on similar principles to pruning and cutting a fruit tree? We believe more people would engage the services of workmen for this purpose, if they would be moderate in the use of their tools. Temperance is good in pruning and cutting as well as in other things. There is no reason why Salt Lake

City should not be one of the most heaithful cities on the face of the globe. With our pure air, clear water, moderate altitude, breezes from the lake, wide streets, snowy peaks near by, and the numerous advantages of scenery and surroundings, it is a delightful spot for human habitation and the enjoyment of life. If all residents would unite in efforts to preserve its cleanliness and promote its beauty and progress, it might indeed become a Zion and an attraction to people from all nations of the earth.

EDUCATION AND MORALS.

Marion Crawford does not believe that the education of this advanced century has had the effect of elevating the moral standard of man. In this he takes issue with the many who see in increased knowledge the salvation of the race. The novelist finds that some of the most honest, moral, trustworthy and industrious people are found among those who can neither read nor write, On the other hand, he finds that the pursuit of knowledge is often merely for the material advancement it gives. Refinement is not sought. Teaching has too often been an aid to naturally evil propensities, giving them an opportunity for development they would otherwise not have had.

The view is certainly well taken. Some of the most notorious criminals have been "students" of sciences, and their knowledge has put them in a position to carry out ingenious plans, no ignorant criminals would have thought

Morality is not a matter of knowledge. A human being may be able to read the mysteries of nature in the heavens above and the earth below; he may have mastered the facts of history and the theories of philosophers from the beginning, and yet have no love at heart for truth and justice. Even the mere study of theology brings with it no power to do that which is good. The fact is that in most instances it is not on account of ignorance of that which is right that people go wrong, but on account of a fallure to live up to the knowledge of right and wrong already obtained.

Morality is in the last instance a matter of training of the "heart," if that expression be permitted. It is independent of the intellectual development. When both are in harmony the human life will be as near the ideal as possible. When the intellect alone is developed, there is no safeguard against plunging into the lower depths of human depravity.

Educational methods may change and be improved, but if the aim is to combut sin in its various forms, the power of schools is not sufficient. For that purpose no means is adequate but the old-fashioned Gospel, the efficacy of which has been proved by millions of A SCHOOL OF WAR.

General Miles and Secretary Root are said to favor the establishment of a war college for the special purpose of studying strategy in connection with the defense of the United States. It seems that the South African war has been a revelation to war experts, and that the idea is to utilize the experiences of the two centending forces for the science that deals with offensive and defensive tactics.

The American people, if jealous of their liberty and of the preservation of their republican institutions to coming generations, will do well to inspect closely every symptom of an outbreak of European militarism. The spirit of it is abroad in the earth. It is contagi-

The establishment of a wur college may be demanded by present circumstances, but with the suggestion is coupled another that a great citizen army reserve be formed in this country. This, the Washington Times thinks, should be closely connected with the regular army. It should be a force large enough to command respect abroad. It should be carefully trained under the direction of professional soldiers, and, among other things, should be strengthened by compulsory education in every school, college and university of the Union. What we want is a powerful army at call without the necessity for keeping a huge standing army, says the Times.

Now this is nothing but unveiled defense of European militarism-a demand for its transplantation to America soil. It should be resisted at once. Free government and militarism cannot exist in one country. One has to yield for the benefit of the other. The country's military burden-the maintenance of a navy, an army and an exarmy drawing pensions-is heavy enough without the addition of another "citizen army" in times of peace. The demand is for disarmament, not further strengthening of the military power.

WARS EXPENSIVE.

Wars are an expensive luxury of na. tions. Our own little affair with Spain was commenced with an appropriation of \$50,000,000, and subsequently \$200,000,-000 was borrowed.

Great Britain's war in Africa is calculated to cost this year \$300,000,000. To raise this sum the government will adopt methods similar to those adopted in this country. Two hundred and fifteen million dollars will be borrowed and then the revenues will be increased by additional taxes on income, beer, tobacco; and brokers' contracts for the sale of produce. It is hoped to raise by this means somewhat over \$61,000 .-

Great Britain's credit is such that the country will have no difficulty in rais. ing funds without resorting to any change in the principle of taxation. But when the enormous cost of wars is considered, together with the fact that even the wealthiest nations must incur vast burdens of debt in order to carry their contests through, the question necessarily arises whether it is not a tremendous folly to settle disputes that way. How much easier, how much less expensive how much more in accordance with the light now enjoyed by the human beings of average intelligence, to submit the differences that cause war to the arbitration of reason instead of gunpowder! Surely, notwithstanding the spirit that seems to prevail at present, the time cannot be far distant when nations will cease studying the arts of war and cultivate instead the pursuits of peace.

PROF. HYSLOP'S IDEA.

Professor Hyslop, who thinks he can demonstrate scientifically the existence of another world-a "spirit" worldcomes forward with the statement that many people now confined in asylums are not insane, but are simply favored

with visits from that other world. If this is a sample of his "scientific" arguments, the world at large will probably think him more fit for an asylum, himself, than for a chair in an institute

of learning. Still, it is a very ancient view of insanity that the patients are "possessed;" that their bodies are really the tabernacle of some spirit not originally having a right to live there but having usurped that right, and who can deny that this is not sometimes the case? Of course, insanity may be the result of some defect in the physical organs through which mental and intellectual activity takes place, but does that explanation cover the entire ground? Is it not possible that some cases of aberration are due to influences beyond the analysis of natural scientists?

That new attache of British journalism, the military expert, may not be avallable for use as a balloon, but he certainly is a great windbag.

With a \$29,000 legacy and a \$10,000 annuity as a result of being deposed from the Hawaiian throne, ex-Queen Liliuokalani ought to get along comfortably the rest of her days.

Another advance of wages is announced for 20,000 men in the Iron bustness in Ohlo, making an increase of 50 per cent over the wages of four years ago. This accounts for a goodly proportion of the advance in iron prices.

A Chicago murderer sentenced to twenty-five years in prison wanted the court to change it so he could be hanged. That convict evidently meant to convey an impression that he had no intention of breaking jail or seeking for a pardon before his term was up.

The telegraphed report of a riot at a bull fight at San Luis Potosi, Mexico, is a sharp arraignment of the audience as being more brutal than the dumb brutes chosen to produce the sport, but which failed to display the fighting inclinations anticipated.

The windowglass workers in the Mississippl valley intend starting co-operative manufactories. It will take business capacity as well as skilled workmen to make a success, and if the glass workers have this at their command there is good reason to anticipate prosperity in their scheme.

President. If there had been the ghost of a show of election he would have followed the example of standard-bearers in the larger parties, and would never have taken chances on the honor slipping through his fingers.

Five national conventions are to be held as follows: Populists in Sloux Falls, S. D., May 9; Middle-of-the-Road Populists in Cincinnati, the same day; Republicans in Phitadelphia, June 19: Prohibitionists in Chicago, June 27, and Democrats in Kansas City, Mo., July 4.

Cattlemen and sheepmen in Arizona threaten to get into a deadly feud over the ranges. Prompt incarceration in jail of the belligerent parties would be an effective method of cooling them down to a mutual agreement as to the rights of the respective parties. Excessive liberty is the chief trouble with those obstreperous herders.

A supposed authority on stock matters says: "Success in dairying is dependent upon four things: good food; good cows; good product; and a good market." There is one more essential. Put the four named within reach of a lazy or incompetent person, and the absence of a vital support will be discovered soon.

The Hay-Pauncefote treaty will be amended so as to permit the United States to defend the Nicaragua canal in time of trouble. That will do away with the objection which has been raised, that belligerents other than the United States might make the waterway the scene of hostilities and there would be none to prevent it.

Great Britain has now in South Africa an immense army, and in a few weeks more it will have there at least 250,000 men. This is a tremendous force when the size and population of the two republics are considered. At the same time, the home government is desirous of knowing what the colonies can do, in case the British troops in Africa were needed elsewhere. This is taken to mean that Great Butain means to give the powers a warning that no interference will be tolerated when the terms of peace shall come up for discussion.

THE LOAN TO RUSSIA,

Worcester Spy. It reads strangely enough this story that the Russian imperial government has come to New York for a loan of \$25,000,000 to the empire. It is a new and a novel development in American finance. The nature and the size of the loan and the disclosure made of the country's present position as a financial power of the world, is its most interesting feature. Then, too, comes remarkable revelations as to Russia's purchases in the American market of iron, steel, coal and finished ma-

Baltimore American.

The United States is today the most financially independent nation on earth. This is plainly demonstrated by Russia's success in our money markets after she had failed in all other financial

Buffalo Express. Whatever the reason for seeking this

loan in the United States may have been, the fact remains that the money is available here and that it can be tained at the comparatively low rate of 4 per cent. Indianapolis News.

A few years ago Russia would have

turned instinctively to England, Hol-land, France or Germany. It would never have occurred to her government to apply to New York financiers for a loan of \$25,000,000.

Indianapolis Press,

It is doubtful if much of the money for the bonds will go out of the country. American ships, Iron, electric supplies and railroad material have accumulated credits enough to absorb most

Boston Advertiser.

The Russian loan in question is not the only one of its kind that has been of-American banking interests within the past two years. From present appearances American capital is likely to be used still more largely in the future in financing loans which future in financing loans ould previously have been floated only at London, Paris or Berlin.

VIEWS OF THE CANAL

Manchester Guardian.

It is a little surprising to find that Anglo-American agreement about the to, not by, this country. This is looking a gift horse in the mouth with a vengeance, for we are undoubtedly surrendering a treaty right to which successive American governments, at any rate, have attached considerable im-

London Spectator.

It is very much more likely that the United States government had the antifortification clause inserted at their own request and in order not to wound the usceptibilities of the continental pow ers. Many American senators really seem to think that the only two powers in the world are the United Kingdom and the United States. Some day they will realize their mistake. When they do, let us trust that their fleet will be as numerous as It is certain to be sound in quality.

Koelniche Zeitung.

It may be, as The Times hints, that the Americans prefer the Panama route, and only provide for building the other canal in order to obtain better conditions. But that is an entirely different matter. It has nothing to do, directly, with the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. Now, does that treaty prevent the United States from constructing the canal? By rights it does. But as a matter of fact the Americans. with the pleasant freedom from re-straint which marks their diplomatic raditions, have long since shown their ntention to construct the canal themselves, whether Great Britain objects or not. How was England to escape hu-miliation? Clearly by renouncing benevolently her rights, before they were rudely trodden on.

FOOD ADULTERATION.

Denver Post.

During the greater part of last year the committee on manufactures of the Federal Senate prosecuted an investi-gation of adulterations of food and drink. It has now submitted a report of its work, and also made some recommendations in the form of a bill for the suppression of the more dangerous adulterations. The adulterations of codstuffs are very extensively pracficed all over the country. Some are dangerous to health. Others are fraud-, but do not necessarily impair the E. V. Debs declined the Social Demo-the spirit of rapacious greed that no crats' nomination for candidate as profit can satisfy. While the purchaser

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Z. C. M. I.

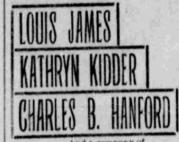
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is made to pay the price of the genuine is made to pay the price of the geduing article, he often receives harmful stuff for his money. There is but one way to deal with this problem. All food products deleterious and dangerous to health should be confiscated wherever offered for sale, and forthwith destroyed. Not only will this prevent the poisoning of the consumer, but it will also deter the manufacturer of such stuff from its production.

San Francisco Chronicle.

Congress may proceed in either of two vays. It may impose a revenue tax on he sophisticated article, requiring tamp or other device which shall show o the purchaser that he is getting ophisticated article, as is now requir in the case of eleomargarine, flour and filled cheese. This plan the committee apparently favors as to some of the more important products, but deprecates the labor involved in carrying out this plan in the case of all the thou-sands of small articles which are in common use and generally adulterated, As to these the committee recommends the passage of Senate appears to be identical with a bill intro duced in the last Congress by Mr Brosius of Pennsylvania. there is created in the department of agriculture a bureau which shall fix a "standard" for all foods, drugs and drinks, and imposes a severe penalty, enforcable in the United States courts, on all persons dealing in goods not sub-stantially corresponding with the standard, unless such goods are plainly marked on each package in such a way as to indicate to the purchaser its actual composition.

Salt Lake Theatre



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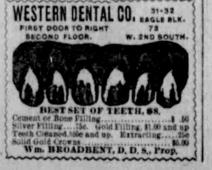
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Saturday is usually a big with us in the little things you need to spruce up with for Sunday-hence tonight we think a good time to give you a few reminders-Neckwear first, new nobby spring patterns-probably more of the flowing end four-in-hand will be worn

than any other style-these in stripes and plaids at 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50-The clubs and bows 25c, 50c. Hosiery has a big run on Saturday -we're ready-Hose from 10c to 50c The newest thing is tais mercerized cotton-fancy colors. We think a great value at 25c. Dozens of other little things, Collars, Cuffs, and Jewelry.

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