

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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

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SALT LAKE CITY, AUG. 13, 1901.

THE CONQUERING HEROES COME

Salt Lake opens wide its gates and doors to the heroes of the Philippine islands. Its people appreciate the distinction accorded them in selecting their city as the place for the national encampment. Every one of the soldiers who fought for their country against the Spanish oppressor and the Filipino rebel, is welcome in the highest degree. Utah has especial sympathy for the heroes of Luzon. Our own boys were in the thickest of the fight, and the Utah batteries achieved a name and a fame that will be undying. This State is proud of them, and also of all who in like manner sustained the honor of the nation, and carried the flag of our country through the campaign which brought victory to our arms in every conflict.

All the world honors the brave, Utah forms no exception to the rule. Her sons and daughters admire the valiant, and are ready to do everything in their power, to make this re-union pleasant to the gallant volunteers and regulars who participate in its enjoyment. They come from different parts of the Union, and are equally welcome wherever they dwell and are invited to be at home while they stay amongst us.

We want them to have a good time. We wish them to feel that we are their friends indeed and of a truth. The hospitality of the city, the personal welcome of each of its inhabitants are theirs. Salt Lake delights to do them honor, and glorifies their deeds and sacrifices in their country's cause. All hands are held out in greeting to the heroes of the Philippines!

A GOOD MOVEMENT.

The Wednesday half-holiday movement has taken new life. To-morrow it will probably be observed more generally than ever. There was an apparent falling off for a time, but the leading business houses and firms are coming into line, and there is a disposition toward a general union for the benefit of the clerks and employees throughout the city.

This is very gratifying. The brief cessation from toil that it affords cannot fail to be appreciated. It will relax the muscles and nerves of the weary, and give relief to sufferers from the protracted season of heat which affects us all in some degree. The workers who are thus favored will, doubtless, be the more devoted to their labors, and more mindful of the interests of their employers than ever, because of the favor thus bestowed, and so there will be little if any loss to the generous heads of establishments that close their doors on Wednesday afternoons.

The purchasing public can aid in this commendable movement by remembering the half-holiday and doing business at other times. If they will refrain from buying anything on Wednesday afternoons, such stores as remain open will soon see that they make nothing by staying out of the procession, and will join in the prevailing movement.

The relieved clerks and others who enjoy this favor, will not have the excuse which some of them have offered for Sunday excursions and recreations. They will be able to attend public worship on the day appointed, and thus do everything in season. "There is a time for all things," and if Wednesday afternoon is the time for relaxation, the Sabbath can be regarded, practically, as the day of rest and divine service for which it was intended by the Great Creator.

We hope the midweek half-holiday will become an institution in Zion, and we honor those establishments that have set the example to others which has had such a good effect. Let the work go on, until all tired hands are given a chance to rest from toil, and families can unite weekly in pleasant reunion and recreation.

TESTING THE KOCH THEORY.

The announcement by the celebrated Dr. Koch, that tuberculosis cannot be conveyed to human beings by eating the flesh or drinking the milk of cattle afflicted with that disease, has caused great commotion in the world of science and much surprise among ordinary people who read the newspapers. Consumption has numbered so many victims, and brought death and sorrow in to so many families, that the alleged discovery by the learned investigator naturally attracts widespread attention.

It has been generally believed that tuberculosis in animals is the cause of the same kind of disease in human beings. And this understanding has formed the reason why government inspection of cattle has been established. In the leading countries of the world. If it is impossible to convey the germs of the disease from cattle to human beings, so as to be reproduced and cause what is called consumption, great relief will be experienced and there will

not be so much need of vigilance in this respect.

Doctors differ, however, on this point, as in many others and it is well that it is so, for it would be a great misfortune to fall in with the Koch theory without full investigation, only to find out in the sequel that it is an error. The most searching tests will be applied before the theory will be generally adopted. The training of the scientific mind forbids the blind acceptance of any doctrine, no matter by what authority it is advanced, and requires demonstration before faith becomes established.

A dispatch from Denver states that the State dairy commissioner of Colorado has offered himself as a subject for experiment, to test the Koch theory, on condition that if he falls a victim to consumption in consequence, his family shall be suitably provided for. He is a believer in Dr. Koch's conclusions, but notwithstanding that, he exhibits considerable hardihood in thus placing himself voluntarily upon the altar of science.

But suppose he should be so operated upon as to be regarded as furnishing a thorough test, and the germs of tuberculosis should not generate in his system, would that be proof sufficient of the truth of the Koch theory? We think not. The implanting of the bacilli might be effected and yet no evil results follow. The sowing of seed is not everything in the production of a crop. The soil must be in the right condition for the germination of the seed, or it will not "bring forth after its kind." The blood must be in such a state that disease germs will fructify, or, even if they are taken into the system by way of food, or drink, or inhalation, they will not be reproduced.

Of course if the voluntary victim is in a healthy condition in every respect, and by means of the test contracts consumption and dies or becomes certainly diseased, the Koch theory will be fairly pronounced fallacious. But as we have shown, the failure of the test, the absence of tuberculosis in the lungs of the patient after due process would not surely prove the correctness of the theory, that the animal disease cannot be imparted to human beings. It will require much further investigation to establish the truth or error of the announcement by the noted scientist and discoverer. We hope, however, that before long there will be a complete and satisfactory demonstration of this very important theory.

THE CAUSE OF THE HEAT.

Chicago was visited, during the hot spell, by a Berlin professor, Ludwig Marienburger, and an enterprising reporter hunted him up and asked him to give an explanation of the cause of the prevalent hot wave. The Chicago newspaper man evidently had an idea that a man has no business to be a German professor, unless he knew a little thing like that. To explain why the mercury rises to an unusual height ought to be as easy to a man of science, as it is to an expert operator on the stock exchange, to state why pork goes up.

Prof. Marienburger was equal to the occasion. He did not disappoint the reporter. He had the explanation on hand, and assured his interlocutor that the earth wobbles and is becoming more and more erratic in its course around the sun. Every summer it comes nearer the central orb, and every winter it recedes farther away than it was the year previous. He added that the earth is becoming old, and must, in the nature of things reach the stage of decrepitude. "The other major bodies in our solar system—Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune, the outer planets, and Mercury, Venus and Mars, the inner planets—may have more vitality remaining than we, and manage to keep within their orbits, but we have no exact means of knowing whether they do or not."

And there you are. The earth is growing old and feeble. Her course is gradually assuming that of a comet. The summers are to grow hotter and the winters colder, and animal and vegetable life is to be exterminated by a process of roasting and freezing alternately.

SPANISH VIEWS OF SCHLEY.

The New York Journal's representative in Madrid has interviewed Admiral Cervera, Captain Moreu of the Colon, and Lieutenant Capriles, who was on the Vizcaya during the engagement off Santiago. In order to ascertain their views on the valor and seamanship of Admiral Schley. The opinions of these gentlemen are very interesting at a time the American admiral's conduct is the subject of official investigation in this country. Admiral Cervera is quoted as follows:

"Admiral Schley accomplished fully the work allotted to him, and, therefore, it does not seem to me that there is any room for adverse criticism—at least, from the American side. I don't know Admiral Sampson, and I have no comment to make upon him. Your ships went straight to work, probably without much commending."

Captain Moreu says:

"All the American officers, without exception, did their duty in the naval battle at Santiago. So did we, although it is certain that we were vanquished by superiority of force."

"It is absurd and unpatriotic to make any exception in the case of Admiral Schley."

"It is absurd because the Brooklyn was in the thick of the fight throughout. She was at the mouth of the harbor when we tried to pass out, and engaged us with a terrific fire, doing frightful damage to the end. In the pursuit of the Cristobal Colon we surrendered to the Brooklyn forty-five miles west of Santiago."

"The Brooklyn was the first to encounter us as we were coming out, and the first to lead in the pursuit, and she kept up the lead, with the Oregon vastly abiding."

"I believe the whole crew of the Brooklyn, including Schley, acted with great bravery under fire and amid the storm of projectiles."

"Of all the American ships the Brook-

lyn was the most exposed to our fire and to that of our batteries."

"Commodore Schley's own report was a model of a plain, sailor-like, and gentlemanly statement."

"Schley directed that our officers remain their personal effects."

"A coward is never generous."

"The suggestion of cowardice probably comes from cowards."

"I have read in El Mundo Naval that this attack upon an honorable naval officer has a low political basis. The navy should be left outside of politics."

"Admiral Sampson's own official report is evidence of the Brooklyn's active part and of Schley's competency and bravery. The adverse criticism is obviously an after-thought."

"As a naval officer I deplore it, because the navy should be as sensitive as a woman about its honor."

"The attack upon Schley is unpatriotic."

Lieutenant Capriles' testimony is this:

"I was on the bridge of the Vizcaya and saw the fight. I saw the Brooklyn, and from an excellent position observed her movements. The Brooklyn attacked us, and it is ridiculous to say the Brooklyn kept too far away or stayed out of the fight. The number of times the Brooklyn was struck shows she was more in the fight than any other American ship."

"Admiral Sampson himself admits the Brooklyn's westerly blockade position gave her an advantage in the chase, that she maintained this to the end, and that she employed her fine battery with telling effect. The Brooklyn was the only American ship which had any one killed aboard."

"There can't have been cowardice where the ship engaged three of ours. A man of honor like Schley is always courageous. Eye-witnesses of the battle are dying off, and it is better to finally settle the question now while enough witnesses are living."

"I can conceive of nothing more hideous than the cold-blooded attempt to belittle the man who won the battle which finished the war and put your country in first place among the world's naval powers."

"I should be ashamed of my manhood, of my country, and of the people who, though having beaten us, treated us as brothers, if I did not bear testimony that Schley is a brave and accomplished officer, and that the Brooklyn played a distinguished part in the battle of Santiago."

That is also the popular impression of Admiral Schley in this country, and will remain the verdict of history, whatever technical points may come into prominence by the investigation. The American people cannot forget the thrill of joy that undulated from one end of the country to the other, when the Fourth of July message was received, that announced the annihilation of the Spanish squadron, and recorded the nation's day that year, one ever to be remembered. To give due honor to Admiral Schley for the part he took in that engagement, is not to detract, in the least degree, from the honor due to Admiral Sampson. There was glory enough for all.

LIABILITY OF BANKS.

To the Editor:

How, Aug. 10.—Kindly inform me through your paper on the following question of law: If I receive a bank check from anyone for payment of a debt, and lose check, and some one else cashes it and forges my name to the back of the check and succeeds in passing it, and check passes through the bank, can I recover the amount of the check or is the debt cancelled for which I receive a check on the bank?

Is it possible that anyone can sign my name and draw money that is mine? If such is the case, anyone could take a check and sign my name to the back of the check and succeed in passing it through your paper according to laws of Idaho. Yours Truly,

A. H.

It is the rule at all reliable banks to refuse payment of checks to unknown persons. Identification is required by some one known to the bank authorities, cashier or teller. If money is paid to a forger due caution and care not having been exercised the bank is responsible for the amount thus improperly paid and the loser can recover by suit at law. A high class banking house, however, would most likely reimburse the injured party on becoming convinced as to the facts in the case.

The train bearing the Internal revenue records from Helena to Salt Lake City will undoubtedly make record time.

The United Steel company has started up some of its mills with non-union men. There seems to be strength in non-union as well as in union at times.

And now the Porto Ricans say they are afraid of Brazilian coffee, that they cannot compete against it. This may be so but it looks more like alarm than anything else. With free trade between Porto Rico and this country, coffee planters of the former should fear nothing.

The Sprague Publishing company, publishers of The American Boy, suggest a boys' building at the St. Louis exposition in 1903. In fact, they have filed a formal request for such a building, with the management of the fair. The plan is to have a building that shall accommodate exhibits of boy invention and enterprise, and shall have an assembly hall in which there may be a boys' congress, conventions of men and women workers in behalf of boys, and meetings of associations of amateurs, state and national. The project is a unique one. If carried through it will add greatly to the popular interest in the exposition.

Special Commissioner Rockhill, at Pekin, advises the state department that the draft of the final protocol has been agreed upon and is ready for signature. Rice and flour and foreign cereals are put upon the free list. This should be of great advantage to the United States, for most of the flour and much of the rice that China will import will come from this country. The flour trade has great possibilities when the Chinese become bread eaters. Their use of flour is now confined chiefly to making a sort of dumpling, they rarely make it into bread. But if all the Chinese eat their dumplings made from American flour China will become a great market for the product of our flouring mills.

Some months ago it was charged in the British press that the Boers had killed Andries Wessels, a peace envoy. Much was made of the circumstance and it was used to inflame the public mind of all countries against the Boers. Now it turns out that he was not killed at all but was released, and General Kitchener confirms the report

that he was. This report did a great wrong to a people who, whatever their faults, are making a most gallant fight for their liberties. So many had reports against the Boers have turned out false, that it is by no means improbable that the report of their having killed wounded British soldiers may turn out the same way.

The first attempt at violence on the part of the steel strikers occurred at Niles, in the Mahoning valley, when a crowd of angry men surrounded a train, and but for the prompt action of the police five men would have been mobbed. The police deserve public thanks for their prompt action, for it no doubt prevented trouble. Very often it is delay on the part of the police or sheriff's forces that causes trouble, the delay permitting it to gain such headway that no ordinary police or sheriff's force can stop it. Thus far the strikers have conducted themselves in a manner to command public respect. Let them resort to violence and become lawless and they will forfeit that respect. The leaders are striving to avoid this.

Crispi left two volumes of memoirs, the first complete, and appointed Signor Damiana to examine his papers and supervise their publication. When the memoirs are to be published is not stated. They should be most interesting, second only to those of Bismarck, for he was a great factor in the unification of Italy, the center around which European politics revolved for a long time. Later his country was intimately associated with Germany and Austria in the triple alliance, and that was a most momentous fact, one that had an immense influence in shaping the policy of the various European governments. Crispi could have contributed much to the knowledge of the world's history during a long period, much that no one else could contribute. Has he done it in his memoirs? Their publication alone can tell.

Says the Springfield Republican: "The sleek fellow who stole the gold bars worth \$250,000 from the vault of the smelting works in California ought to be caught, if for no other reason than to break the run of successful escapes which of late has rendered the record of crime somewhat remarkable. Where is Pat Crowe, the kidnapper? Nobody knows. Where is Blondin? Nobody knows. Who killed May Foshburgh? Nobody knows. Where are the murderers of the farmer's family in Brookfield and the Reeds of North Adams. Nobody knows. It were superfluous to say that all these escapes of criminals in notorious cases tend to encourage crime. Are there more of such escapes than there ought to be? At least, there are enough of them to attract attention." The mystery of the Selby smelter robbery has been solved and most of the stolen gold recovered. Now let the police and the private detective agencies go to work and solve some of the above enumerated mysteries.

CHICAGO SERVANTS' UNION

New York Times.

Some housekeepers have "the knack" of keeping their servants, while others spend their time watching the exits and entrances of "birds of prey and passage." Some housekeepers make their servants believe that they are their servants' best friends and most trustworthy counselors, while others are very cordially hated by the domestics in their employ. This state of things will continue, whether "unions" are formed or not. But it is quite inconceivable that housekeepers will consent to complain of their domestics only "to the secretary," and will not insist upon their right to do their own reeking of the servants to their servants' faces. In fact, this one clause would quite justify the housekeepers of Chicago in refusing to take any domestics who belonged to a union which made so preposterous a demand.

New York World.

Taken all in all, the five paragraphs adopted by the new union of servant girls in Chicago, though lending themselves to humor in spots, do not make unreasonable demands upon the householders. When it is agreed that work may begin as early as 5:30 a. m. and continue until "the evening's dishes are washed and put away," a pretty long day is provided for. After this the demand for two hours each afternoon and at least two whole evenings a week to be the girl's own, can hardly be called excessive. What is the whole matter but the voice of one in the kitchen reminding the woman in the parlor that she is a woman too?

New York Sun.

The rules adopted by the "Workingwomen of America," are, doubtless, admirable for their purpose. Certainly they are instructive and improving, and should be digested meekly by employers. Chicago is the greatest place in the world for women's clubs. The Chicago domestics know their rights; and, knowing, dare maintain. The union directs that "there shall be no opposition on the part of the mistress to club life on the part of the domestic." We should say not. Club life is as much of a necessity for one as for another. While the domestic is at the club, the mistress will have an opportunity to learn about household matters.

Brooklyn Citizen.

Verily, the servant girl has no cause to form a labor union. She is the most independent and the best-paid laborer in the country. And we are heartily glad of it, because she is, after all, the most valuable element in society. A home without a servant girl is a ship without a rudder.

Baltimore News.

Chicago is a great city, worthy in some respects of imitation, but there will be no serious objection on the part of other cities if she copyrights her "Workingwomen of America Union" and thereby reserves to herself all the benefits and privileges arising thereunder.

Boston Transcript.

All in all, when the rules will have had the sharp edges taken from them by constant wear, they will form a very fair line-up for negotiations between employers and employed.

CANADA'S POPULATION.

Chicago News.

Contrary to the expectations created by past reports of Canada's great growth, the newly published census figures for the Dominion show only a small increase in population. The entire population of Canada is now 5,300,000—an increase of only 446,761 over that of ten years ago. In other words, the Canadian increase has been considerably less than 10 per cent, while the increase of population in this country for the same period was 21 per cent. To this fact it must be added that the growth

Z. C. M. I. CLOAK DEPARTMENT.

Special Clean-up Sale

OF ALL

Summer Goods.

Linen, Duck, Crash and Pique Skirts, at HALF PRICE.

Brilliantine Skirts, - at HALF PRICE.

Chambray Suits, - at HALF PRICE.

Taffeta Skirts - - ONE-THIRD OFF

Children's Percal Dresses, ONE-THIRD OFF.

Fancy Silk Waists, - ONE-THIRD OFF.

Lawn Wrappers, - - ONE-THIRD OFF.

Week Commencing Monday, August 12.

Z. C. M. I.

T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

Cutler Bros. Co., 36 Main Street, Offer,

250 Men's Shirts of all kinds at prices to defy competition.
250 dozen halibriggan Shirts or Drawers, 25c. each.
500 Men's, Women's and Children's Cotton Hosiery.
Ladies' Little Thread L. D. S. Knit Summer Garments, \$1.00.
L. D. S. Knit Peruvian Cotton Garments, \$1.25, \$1.50.
L. D. S. Knit Wool Mixed Garments, \$2.00, \$2.25.

We make Gentlemen's Suits to order from Provo Mills and imported cloths, and having C. W. Huhl, who is a first class cutter and first class tailor, we guarantee satisfaction.

READY MADE SUITS FROM PROVO AND IMPORTED CLOTHS.

CUTLER BROS. CO.

Agents Provo Woolen Mills,
36 MAIN STREET, SALT LAKE CITY.

ASK YOURSELF

Is it fair? You expect your wife to have a nice little supper ready. You want her to look cool and comfortable. You object if she isn't smiling and sweet tempered. But you forget that she has been standing over a sizzling nerve-racking stove all day. Why don't you buy her a

GASOLINE STOVE

And make her happy? There's no danger in our stoves. A child can use them safely. They'll cook a dinner fit for a prince. We have them from \$2.00 to \$20.00.

We have a splendid line of WATER COOLERS, porcelain and galvanized lined, from \$2.00 to \$10.00.

THE SALT LAKE HARDWARE CO.

42, 44 and 46 W. 2nd So.

SIGN OF THE BIG GUN.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.

GEO. D. PYPPE, MANAGER.

TONIGHT ONLY.

HENRY & MILLER AND COMPANY.

Presenting his latest and greatest success,

"D'ARCY OF THE GUARDS,"

A Romantic Play in four acts,
By Louis Evan Shipman.

A Complete Production in Every Detail.

PRICES: 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1, \$1.50

Salt Palace

M. E. MULVEY, Mgr.

BURLESQUE AND VAUDEVILLE
THIS WEEK BY THE

Wilbur-Kirwin Co.

Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
Matinee prices, Adults 25c; Children, 15c.

LIVING PICTURES.

10c—ADMISSION—10c
Tickets on sale at Smith Drug Co.

CALDER'S PARK.

Free Dancing Afternoon and Evening.

TONIGHT!

CLIFFORD and ROMAINE

IN A

DARING RIDE FOR LIFE.

ON A BICYCLE.

Down a 100-foot ladder, at an angle of 45 degrees.

Into the Lake.

Howard & West's Vaudeville Show.

Care every 15 minutes. Round trip, including admission to grounds, 15 cents.

THE BRIGHAM YOUNG ACADEMY,

PROVO, UTAH,

will open Monday, Aug. 26, 1901. First two days, entrance examinations. Instructions begin in all departments.—Collegiate, Normal, High School, Commercial College, Sub-Freshmen—on Wednesday, Aug. 28. Catalogue mailed free on application.
G. H. BRIMHALL,
Acting President.

GARDNER DAILY STORE NEWS

Looking over some ads. I wrote some months ago we find that three months ago today we told you of these long pants suits. We said: "They were the best suits that could be made for the money." We meant it—What shall we say of them today? Why, they're a fourth better than the best suits that you ever saw for the money—'Cause we've taken that much off their prices—

A little more off some suits.
Like this—\$4.00 suits for \$3.00; \$5.00 suits for \$3.75; \$6.00 suits for \$4.50; \$7.50 suits for \$5.75; \$10.00 suits for \$7.00; \$12.00 suits for \$9.00; \$15.00 suits for \$11.00.

All of them are neat nobby patterns—Suits that the boy can wear right along now—since the weather is getting cooler.
Mostly round cut style of coat, a few square cut.

J. P. Gardner,

ONE PRICE 130-133 MAIN ST.