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Latter-day Saints.

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WHAT THE LAW PROVIDES.

The McMillan bill having passed the House over the Governor's veto by a vote of 34 to 9, with two absent who would have voted for the bill, and the Senate by 13 to 4, with one absent who would have voted for the veto, it is now a law without the Governor's signature. It contains the provision that it shall take effect immediately after its passage. As there has been much misunderstanding of what it really is, we here insert the text of the measure:

"That hereafter it shall be unlawful for any board of health, board of education, or any other public board, acting in this State under police regulations or otherwise, to compel by resolution, order or proceedings of any kind, any child, or person of any age, or making vaccination a condition precedent to the attendance at any public or private school in the State of Utah, either as a pupil or teacher."

We have only to add that the act does not repeal any former provision of law. It simply settles the meaning of the act of 1895 in reference to boards of health. That is now clear and needs no private interpretation by health officers, nor judicial rendering by courts. All the powers really vested in the health boards, State and local, by former legislation remain unimpaired. It is only the authority that was assumed under a broad construction of the statutes that is at all affected.

We make this explanation so that the public may not be misled by false or exaggerated reports, concerning the law as it now stands. All the authority in relation to the prevention of the spread of contagious diseases; to quarantine of patients and suspects; to the exclusion from the schools of children, and teachers suffering from any contagious or infectious disease, or liable to convey such disease; to stop the transportation of any such person into or out of the State or from place to place within the State; and every other regulation heretofore permissible remains the same as before this new law was enacted.

No physician is prohibited from teaching, advising or practicing a theory of medicine, preventive or curative, by this legislation. The utmost freedom in such matters is still permitted. The law is against nothing but one matter of compulsion, by means of which healthy children have been kept out of school. That is the whole matter in brief. Now let everybody co-operate with the health boards, to establish strict sanitary measures, with quarantine when necessary, and cease from spreading sensational reports about the health conditions of our city and our State.

WATER AND WATER RIGHTS.

The attention of the Senate is directed to House bill number five, which we understand has passed the House, amending Section 3590 of the Revised Statutes of Utah, relating to property subject to condemnation under eminent domain. As it now appears, it makes but two apparently innocent changes in the existing law. Under the head of Property Subject to Condemnation, the section in the book reads:

"The private property which may be taken under this chapter includes:
1. "All real property belonging to any person.
2. "Lands belonging to the State, or to any county or incorporated city or town, not appropriated to some public use."

As the bill before the Senate appears it reads thus:

1. "All real property, water, or water rights, belonging to any person.
2. "Lands, water or water rights, belonging to the State, or to any county or incorporated city or town, not appropriated to some public use."

These changes may be all right and such as the public interest requires, but it is well enough to consider them carefully, and to find out the reason for making such important extensions of the right of eminent domain. For all ordinary purposes it would seem that the last clause of the section would be ample, without the interpolation of the words, "water and water rights" in the clause we have quoted. The last clause reads in this way:

8. "All classes of private property not enumerated may be taken for public use when such taking is authorized by law."

That appears to be sweeping enough for lawful uses, but if the inserted provisions are useful we have no objection. However, the public and private interests in water and water rights are of such incalculable value, that they ought to be strictly guarded by the representatives of the people.

AS TO THE MANUAL.

We are in continual receipt of requests to explain questions and alleged discrepancies in the Manual, published by the General Board of Y. M. M. I. A. This very useful pamphlet is printed by the Deseret News, but this paper is not responsible for any of the matter it contains. We do not say this by way of finding the slightest fault with it, but to make clear the fact that it does

not devolve upon us to settle the numerous controversies that appear to arise over the questions propounded in the "Reviews."

From what we have observed those questions are supposed to be solved in the body of the lesson to which they are appended. And they are evidently put for the purpose of inducing the student to read with care, and to exercise his own mind and reasoning powers, so as to obtain a full understanding of the subjects presented. If they are not sufficiently clear to the readers, they can obtain the aid of the officers of the association to which they belong, local and State, and if difference still exists, the General Board will doubtless be appealed to be ready to solve the difficulty.

We will say further, in a general way, that in our opinion too much time is consumed, in some of our auxiliary associations, in the discussion of mere technical expressions and imaginary discrepancies which, when settled however satisfactorily, do not amount in value to a teaspoonful of dry ashes. What we all need is light, not smartness; useful knowledge, not display of sharp criticism; correct information, not carping over mere words. Instead of hunting for flaws, there should be searching for pearls of wisdom and knowledge, and the spirit of desire for saving, elevating, unifying truth, to bless and harmonize and elevate humanity.

BOTHAS FEELS CONFIDENT.

An important news item from South Africa is the statement that the Boer leader, Louis Botha, in the beginning of this month, told his men not to surrender as long as there were 500 of them left, adding that the American colonies fought six years for independence. Equally important is the manifesto signed by President Steyn and Gen. Dewet, in the same spirit, in which it is pointed out that the Boer forces are still led by responsible leaders under the supervision of the governments of the two republics.

Were the Boers known as idle boasters, such pronouncements would deserve no attention, but these men are better known for their acts than their words. They say little but do a great deal. The probability is that to them their cause does not present itself as entirely lost. They believe they have a chance yet, and they mean to take it, trusting in the righteousness of their cause and in Providence, for final deliverance.

The strict censorship exercised makes it difficult for the outside world to form a just estimate of the exact situation, but it seems that Lord Kitchener's forces are fully occupied keeping the lines of communication open, so that he is not in a position to undertake any large expeditions against the invaders of Cape Colony. The Boer leaders have grasped the importance of this situation and turned it to their advantage, by an invasion of British territory, which under other circumstances might have been considered insane foolhardiness.

General Botha, who is reported to have encouraged his followers to fight to the last man, and pointed to the American colonies as an example, is, even by the British, considered one of the noblest men in the Boer army. During the stormy scenes in the Volksraad preceding the commencement of the conflict, he opposed the war, and depicted the awful devastation that he foresaw would follow. But when he was overruled by the majority, he was among the first to seize his rifle and report for service. At Dundee General Lucas Meyer, it is said, decided to surrender to the British, but Botha refused to obey, and the victory was due to his skilful tactics. At the Tugela, Meyer was sick, and Botha, as his assistant, planned the wonderful defense against General Buller. Botha's positions at Colenso were chosen with the greatest skill, and that battle made him famous. Then he retook Spion Kop, and gained further fame, and it is said that General Joubert, while dying, designated him as the leader of the Boer forces. The campaign as now carried on, whatever the ultimate object of it is, is no doubt due to his advice. There are several great Boer leaders in the field, but Botha is the Molke of the little army. He is no fanatic, but a well educated, practical farmer and stock raiser, as well as a soldier. He is about forty years old, full of vigor. If he has declared that the Boers can continue their struggle for years, it is to be feared that Great Britain must prepare for further sacrifices before the country is subdued.

In London the promise is now made that the war will be over by the 1st of July. But such promises are easier to make than to keep. General Botha's reference to the American struggle for independence is particularly pertinent. For at times the outlook in the colonies, when Washington led a hungry, ragged, discouraged band of patriots was often not any more bright than is the South African situation today, from a Boer standpoint. Time alone can tell what the outcome will be.

SCHOOLS FOR LUZON.

The Philippine commission is providing liberally for the education of the Filipinos. An appropriation of \$400,000 has been made for school houses and teachers' salaries, to be expended in the island of Luzon, and the intention is to establish schools on the American pattern, ranging from primary to the high school.

It is claimed that the natives are very much elated over the prospect, and the effect will unquestionably be good. Six hundred teachers are to be sent for from this country, and until they can be secured, soldiers with the necessary qualifications will be employed as teachers.

The English language is to be the basis of the educational system, but other languages will also be taught. An additional sum of \$200,000 has been set aside for purchase of the necessary text books. To the normal school a special appropriation of \$25,000 is made and \$15,000 set apart for the maintenance of the trades schools. The new schools will be widely distributed and in a way to make them of easy access by the people of the islands.

The religious question, as relating to

schools, has been a difficult one. It is proposed to solve it in this way:

"It shall be lawful for the priest or minister of any church established in the pueblo where a public school is situated, either in person or by a designated teacher of religion, to teach religion for one half an hour three times a week in the school building, if those public school pupils whose guardians desire, and express their desire therefor in writing filed with the principal teacher of the school, who shall fix the hours and rooms for such teaching."

With American schools established all over the Philippines, it will not take long before a good feeling will prevail among the people toward their liberators. The hearts of parents are best reached through the affections of the children, and general education is the surest way to the enjoyment of liberty. What would this country be without general education?

A CONFLICT WITH RUSSIA.

There is a war between this country and Russia. Not a sanguinary conflict in which battlefields will be stained with blood and hospitals filled with wounded, but a struggle, nevertheless, in which great financial interests in both countries are at stake.

Some time ago Secretary Gage ruled that a little over one cent a pound is to be added to the duty on sugar imported from Russia, on the ground that a bounty is believed to be paid on such sugar by the Russian government. Russia has promptly retaliated by adding a tariff of 30 per cent to the duties on American products of iron and steel.

This is to take effect on the 1st of March, and the order specifies that the retaliatory duty shall be collected on boilers, pipes, forgings, castings, tools, sewing machines and motors. Locomotives with threshers attached, steam plows and fire engines are exceptions.

There is some doubt as to whether the Russian government pays bounties on the exported sugar, and that matter may have to be decided by the courts, but in the meantime a great injury is being wrought to one of the most important of American industries, as the Russian duty is almost prohibitive. The benefits to be derived from an added duty on sugar are not supposed to be anywhere near the loss the Russian duty will inflict on the American steel and iron industry. And if this is so, the country will either have to give in, or devise further retaliatory measures. An industrial war is on, which may be keenly felt in both countries.

FOR PURE BREAD.

While in this country inventive genius seems to be bent on providing the public with all kinds of adulterations in food, it is pleasing to read of efforts in France to supply the people nutritious and digestible bread at the lowest possible cost. A society has been formed in Paris for that purpose, and according to an interesting account in Popular Science, it is meeting with well deserved success. The account, which is furnished by the United States consul at Roubaix, says:

"The bread known as pain de menage is sold to the workmen classes at about 14 pence (2 1/2 cents) per pound, considerably less than the usual price. The Villette establishment is a building of iron and stone, about 515 feet long, situated on a canal, and constructed at a cost of about \$1,000,000 sterling (\$200,000). The wheat arrives in a boat, which is moored in a canal, elevators hoist it into bins, whence it is carried by an immense elevator to the top of the mill, and turned into the different cleaning and separating machines. After all foreign substances have been removed and the grains of wheat have undergone a thorough brushing and washing, they are clean and shining; but the grooves of the wheat sometimes retain a little dust.

"This is completely eliminated by a Schweizer appliance, which, seizing each grain lengthwise, splits it exactly in two. The wheat thus cleaned passes into the mill, composed of flat circular steel grinders, grooved in a manner that they accomplish the decortication of the kernel and its granulation into meal, at the same time. The grinders are movable, but do not touch, so that instead of crushing the wheat and producing a flour in which the starch only is retained, the outer and harder portion of the wheat, containing gluten and other nutritive properties, is retained in the flour. The bran alone is expelled. Attached to the mill are the works of kneading the meal, water, and yeast into bread.

"All this is done mechanically, the whole being separated into three stories. Special yeast is prepared in the upper story in rooms heated in winter and cooled in summer. The yeast, flour, and the salted water are carried down by machinery into kneaders, rotating on two pivots placed in the axis of the kneading troughs, so that the tubs may be placed at a lower or higher angle, in order to accelerate or retard the kneading. The wheat, salted water, and yeast automatically enter one end of the tub, and dough, in an endless skein of pale yellow, issues from the opposite end. The dough finally falls on tables on the ground floor, where it is weighed and made into bread of its weight and dimension. In connection with this model establishment is a laboratory for the chemical examinations of the samples of wheat submitted for purchase. These are, upon arrival, ground and passed through a sieve to determine immediately the nutritive value of the grain in gluten and nitrogenous matter."

France has had experience, in the past, as to the length to which a poorly fed people will go, when aroused to anger, and the efforts to supply the staff of life pure and at reasonable figures, may, in that country at least be regarded as a matter of protection to the state and its institutions. In Belgium, the conditions created by a scarcity of provisions some years ago met by co-operation among the working-men themselves, by which prices were materially reduced, and co-operative societies then formed now flourish and the people are benefited thereby.

In this country, with its immense resources, the necessity for strict economy in the production of food stuffs has not yet been felt. But greed has instead been permitted to place on the food market many valueless and injurious ingredients at high prices. This should not be. A movement for pure food, at a reasonable cost, is as much needed here as in the countries where the maintenance of a more dense population presents quite a problem.

It is Washington's birthday. Many happy returns.

Our minister to Venezuela is said to be ill. He is probably sick of the toil

and contention over the asphalt business.

In Kansas they may cry "peace, peace, but there is no peace."

Mrs. Carrie Nation is going to enter politics. She will probably do less damage entering politics than entering saloons.

The Chinese new year has come but the emperor and the dwager empress do not appear to have turned over a new leaf.

Another crisis in China has been passed. In China crises do not serve as milestones along the road of progress to a final settlement.

Thus far the legislatures of Oregon, Montana and Nebraska have failed to elect a senator. The only advice that is timely is, "At first you don't succeed, try, try again."

Word comes from London that King Edward's activity and interest in his work continues unabated. All of which goes to show that his majesty is "on to his job."

The Russian bear cannot scare Col. Roosevelt by raising its tariff half. He has hunted and slain too many grizzlies, also mountain lions and wild cats to be frightened at anything.

Mrs. Nation's paper is to be called "The Smasher's Mail." It should be termed "The Wichita Hatchet." And why not? We have the "Toledo Blade" and the "Memphis Cimeter."

Those Manila consuls who are extending so much aid and comfort to the Filipino insurgents should have their exequaturs withdrawn and their licenses as merchants taken up.

The annual report of the fiction committee of the Boston public library says, "There is little demand for stories about the negro race." With this exception—negro burnings and lynchings. Here demand and supply are about equal.

"Denmark will please accept the hearty thanks of a grateful people for not permitting this government to purchase her islands in the West Indies," says the Chicago Times-Herald. "A grateful people" would not have much to be thankful for even if they had them.

It is a disgrace to any State to have a "Law and Order society" for the reason that there is but one proper authority to enforce the law and maintain order in the State—and that authority is the governor and other executive officers. When others assume their functions they are condemned.

There are signs of a better feeling between the administration and the Cuban constitution makers. The latter now seem willing to grant concessions such as they deem compatible with their independence and autonomy and the administration appears quite conciliatory. The relations of this country and Cuba have been too close, the sacrifices too many, too costly and too sacred for them now to draw apart and assume towards each other an attitude of hostility. And there is no necessity for so unfortunate a condition of affairs. A little consolation, a little giving way on either side, a modicum of common sense and all will be well. And there is promise of these things.

EXTRA SESSION AND CUBA.

Los Angeles Times.

Should the McKinley extra session be called, its object will be unique in our history. The new Cuban constitution will be the subject of deliberation; that is, the form of government devised by the people for themselves, and over whom we exercise only a temporary jurisdiction, the legacy of a war undertaken for their freedom.

San Francisco Chronicle.

The barbarities of Spain created in this country the popular feeling which made it possible for us to engage in war for their suppression, but the real reason which governed our statesmen was the absolute necessity that there should be a government in Cuba under which life, liberty and property should be protected. That reason will continue to exist, and we have incurred an obligation far stronger than that which existed before the war, and there is reason to fear that there may be occasions when some positive action by this government may be required to preserve the peace in Cuba. There is great difficulty in making such a statement of the actual relations between Cuba and the United States as shall cover all cases which may arise, and yet not wound the susceptibilities of the Cubans or interfere with their perfect independence under ordinary circumstances. In this matter the President is entitled to the assistance of Congress, if indeed congressional concurrence be not essential to what needs to be done.

Worcester Spy.

Intelligence, and thoroughness are the watchwords in dealing with problems concerning Cuba. When it comes time for the island to be independent the United States will have the honorable satisfaction of knowing that the great task undertaken has been well performed. There will be then ever visible to the world a noble justification for the Spanish war.

Baltimore Sun.

When we intervened nearly three years ago to end Spanish misrule we told the world that we had no selfish object in view, that our interposition was purely altruistic, and we ostentatiously invited the admiration of the nations. Surely we will not now say to the Cubans that our professions were insincere; that the independence which we guaranteed to them was a trick; that we always intended to have compensation and mean to get it if we have to quarter troops upon the island indefinitely.

St. Paul Pioneer Press.

In spite of the disappointment of some annexationists, it seems probable, when everything is considered, that Cuba will be recognized as a free and independent republic before the year is out. Either this Congress or the next will apparently have to accept the constitution submitted by the Cubans without a change.

Philadelphia Times.

It is only by treaty that the relations between Cuba and the United States can be defined. It is absurd to expect Cuba to put this into her constitution or to frame a constitution subject to the approval of congress. There must first be a Cuban government before any relations can be established with it. Congress has made sufficiently clear the course of the United States after the Cubans shall have put their government into operation, and the President needs no further instructions. There is no reason why he should avoid the responsibility that is legitimately his.

Cleveland Leader.

The strong hand of this government should be upon them until they are pre-

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pared as a people to take their place among the nations of the world. If they are not held in restraint and wisely directed it is almost certain that the United States will be compelled, before many years, to send another army into Cuba and to take Havana at the point of the bayonet after a long and perhaps a bloody siege. Cuba free, Cuba out of the control of America, would mean endless trouble, constant irritation, perpetual expense, the war eventually.

Now is the time to face the matter with courage and determination. Give to Cuba a government of its own, but let that government be kept in firm and watchful check by the United States.

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