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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.

BEWARE OF STRANGERS!

The reports from Utah towns in the south, of disappointments as to marriage experienced by two respectable young ladies, suggests some reflections which would be profitable for our people to ponder upon. It appears that in each instance referred to, the young lady made the acquaintance of a traveling salesman, or "drummer," as the class is commonly called. The intimacy ripened into an engagement of marriage. The day was fixed and arrangements for the wedding were made, but at the appointed time the bridegroom failed to appear, and so anticipated joy was turned to bitterness and chagrin.

The conduct of the heartless male deceiver cannot be too severely denounced. It is execrable. It is deserving of heavy punishment. It displays a deprayed heart and the disposition of a scoundrel. Still it is not as bad as if a marriage had been entered into with a married man who deceived both the willing bride and the wife whom he was bound to honor.

But if the scamps who played this trick on unsuspecting girls are deserv. each have a presidency of three of their

misunderstanding on the subject with others as well as our correspondent. Certainly. Both a Deacon and a Teacher hold an office in the Aaronic Priesthood. The revelation on Priesthood given to the Church In 1832, says)

"And again, the offices of Teacher and Deacon are necessary appendages be-longing to the lesser Priesthood, which Priesthood was conferred upon Aaron and his sons." Doc. and Cov. Sec. 84, v

The misunderstanding which sometimes arises over this paragraph is because of the word "appendages," and it is thought that this signifies something different to that to which the offices are appended. It is true that the term "the Priesthood of Aaron" is used in the revelations to signify the office of Priest, to which Joseph Smith and Oliver Cowdery were first ordained by John the Baptist, who held the keys of that Priesthood. But it will be observed that the offices of Teacher and Deacon are pronounced "necessary" appendages "belonging" to the lesser

Priesthood. The same language is used in reference to the offices of Elder and Bishop as "necessary appendages belonging unto the High Priesthood." (v. 29.) We might as well say that an Elder does not have the Melchisedek Priesthood because his office is an "appendage" to that Priesthood, as to say that a Deacon is not in the Aaronic Priesthood because the word appendage is used in relation to his office. The revelations that define the duties of these several officers in the Church are divine communications on the subject of Priesthood. These are all offices in the Priest.

"From Descon to Teacher, and from Teacher to Priest, and from Priest to Elder, severally as they are appointed, according to the covenants and commandments of the Church; then comes the High Priesthood which is the greatest of all. (Sec. 107, v. 63.)

hood:

In ordaining a person to the Priesthood in this Church it is essential to state the office to which he is ordained and appointed. If to be an Elder, ordain him an Elder. If to be a Deacon, ordain him a Deacon. Read the manner in which Priests and Teachers were ordained under the instructions of the Savior to the Nephites, in the Book of Mormon. (Moroni, 3.)

If a man is ordained an Elder in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints by proper authority, he becomes one whose office is in the Melchisedek Priesthood, or if ordained a Deacon in that Church by proper authority, he has an office in the Aaronic Priesthood. It is usual in ordinations to confer and seal upon the person appointed, all the powers, and keys, and rights belonging to that calling in the Aaronic or Melchisedek Priesthood, as the case may

A quorum of twelve Deacons properly organized is a body in the Aaronic Priesthood. So with a quorum of twentyfour Teachers, or a quorum of fortyeight Priests over which a Bishop and counselors preside. And though the undertakes to modify a continent for Deacons' and the Teachers' quorums

war. Her prestige as an Aslatic power to give up every claim to a "sphere of without a hard struggle for it.

This, then, is the present situation. In Europe Great Britain and France are closely watching one another. The east mistaken movement, the least acmay yet set upon the closing century in which it rose. But perhaps it must

A FRENCH CANAL.

congress can bear fruit.

Strong objections were raised in France to the idea of the United States building a canal across the isthmus and controlling it. "Continents," the French comment said, "are not modified to sult the interests of one country."

Notwithstanding this, France is seriously thinking of constructing a canal across the Iberian peninsula, from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean. A bill urging the building of this waterway was introduced last year into the French chamber of deputies, and the matter is now being considered by the naval committee of that body.

The proposed canal would start from Bassin d'Arachon on the Atlantic, pass through Marmande, Toulouse and Narbonne, and terminate at Etang de Sijean on the Mediterranean. The length is 280 miles. The highest point of the canal would be 655 feet above the sea, and about 20 locks would be needed. According to the National Geographic Magazine, the estimated cost of this waterway is \$160,000,000. The annual

receipts, it is thought, would amount to \$13,000,000. The expense of maintenance, repairs, etc., is estimated at \$2. 000,000. This with interest on the money invested would make \$8,500,000 as an annual expense, leaving a profit of \$4,500,-000 a year. French investors should not hesitate. On paper the investment is splendid.

At first sight it would appear unnecessary to create a highway between the Atlantic and the Mediterranean, where nature has provided one. But it is clear enough that the proposed canal, if controlled by France, would be of the utmost military value to that country, As it is now, France will have to send her ships around Spain and past the English stronghold Gibraltar. The canal would enable her to join her Atlantic and Mediterranean squadrons rapidly, provided Great Britain did not seize the termini of the canal. In times of peace, too, that waterway would be well patronized. It would shorten the voyage to Mediterranean ports considerably, and enable vessels to avoid the coast of Portugal, which at times is rather stormy. There will be no objection by the United States if France

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

her own special benefit.

tween vivisectionists and their opponis at stake. And Japan is not likely ents. It is not, as we understand it, a question of the right to kill animals influence" on the Aslatic continent, in as humane a way as possible. The issue is on the right of human beings

to torture the animals over which they have been given dominion. The anti-vivisectionists claim that the scientific results of vivisection are cident may precipitate a conflict. In | too small to warrant the practice; that Asia Russia and Japan, have struck a | they are sometimes worthless and often hostile attitude. Both are expecting a cause great harm. They oppose the clash; both are preparing. The sun practice, because it is alleged to have a baneful influence upon those who rein a blaze of red as crimson as that sort to it. In the language of one of the protestants: "It has bred and is be so before the work of The Hague breeding, in vivisectors, a degree of cowardice, meanness, hypocrisy and insane lust for cruelty, that, it is to be

feared, will produce, in another genera. tion, a race of educated monsters of depravity such as this world has not known and the imagination of mankind cannot conceive. Already human victims are openly demanded by vivisectors, and every true vivisector longe, in his heart, for human victims to vivisect.'

The "News" does not wish to take sides in a controversy of this nature, but would suggest that no matter of general interest is a more proper subject for wise legislation than this, Vivisection, if practiced at all, should be properly supervised. It is claimed that thousands of pet animals are stolin and brought to the vivisection table, where they are flayed, boiled, roasted,

lacerated and otherwise tortured, most generally without the poor benefit of an anæsthetic, Such practices should be made impossible by law, The question whether lower animals

suffer as human beings do is one that need not be seriously considered in this onnection. The very lowest animal forms of life may not be capable of suffering pain in a very intense degree, but it would be folly to deny sensibility to the higher forms with their complicated systems of nerves. They need the sensation of pain as protection to the organism, and are undoubtedly endowed with it by the Creator, Many not opposed to vivisection per se are nevertheless bitter opponents of the cruelty and brutality that sometimes accompany the practice.

The plague seems to have reached a stopping place in Honolulu, but the officials are wise in keeping a sharp watch for further outbreak.

It is stated from Washington that the Filipino rebels have disintegrated. But there are enough bands left to give considerable trouble yet.

The Kentucky war seems to have taken a back seat again, and with the adjournment of the legislature tonight a more permanently peaceful aspect will be placed on the existing state of affairs.

The equal suffragists object to the provision made by Congress to restrict the suffrage in Hawali to male citizens only. They will have a time in bringing the eastern legislators to the standard of equal suffrage set by the intermountain States



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DESERET EVENING NEWS: TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1900.

ing both of the law's penalties and public reprobation, can it be said that the young ladies are themselves free from blame? Why is it that young people will not hearken to good counsel? They have been cautioned, time and again, not to be too trustful of strangers, not to become too familiar with persons of whose antecedents they are ignorant, not to form associations with anyone. contrary to the wishes and advice of their parents and friends.

In cautioning our young people in this wise, we do not wish to cast any reflections upon a particular class of visitors to this State. There are many socalled "drummers" who are gentlemen, and who would not attempt to injure man or woman. But there are others who come to Utah for business or pleasure or both, who are not to be trusted. Nothing is known as to their real status or character. While all should be treated with courtesy who act in a worthy manner, there is danger to the unsophisticated in close intimacy with strangers.

Parents cannot be too critical and careful as to the acquaintances formed by their sons and daughters. It is sometimes alleged that the people of Utah are coerced or unduly influenced by their Church leaders. If the counsel of men in ecclosiastical authority had been more closely followed, much suffering and ignominy would have been prevented, and the blush of shame would not have mantled so many cheeks in Utah families.

There is too little restraint upon the young people of our community. They are permitted to have too much of their own way. Harshness and severity are not to be encouraged, but there should be greater discipline, and parents ought to exercise stronger control over their young offspring, which would become natural to them as they advanced in years.

The counsel and instruction of leading men in the Priesthood, and also of ladies prominent in our auxiliary socities, have ever been promotive of virtue, prudence, decorum and the rightful association of the sexes, while the youth have been repeatedly warned against hasty acquaintance with strangers, and unions with those not of our faith. If these injunctions were followed, it would be well with the sons and daughters of the Latter-day Saints. Apart from religious motives and duties, it is the hight of folly, and of great social impropriety for young ladies to form close acquaintance with comparative strangers, and to be so free in their deportment as is often ob-

served. The advice of parents and wise friends should never be despised, and its repudiation often leads to tears of agony and the depths of despair.

APPENDAGES TO PRIESTHOOD.

"Will you please answer the following questions through the columns of the 'News:' Does a Deacon or Teacher 'News:' Does a Deacon or Teacher hold the Aaronic Priesthood? In or-In ordaining a Deacon should they be ordained to the Aaronic Priesthood, or just to the office of Deacon? I always daining a Teacher should he be or-Priesthood, but of late it has been explained to me otherwise.

We have received the foregoing from a friend who desires information, and though it is on a very simple matter

number, yet they are all under the supervision of the Bishopric, which presides over the whole lesser Priesthood within its jurisdiction.

These are simple matters, that can be readily understood by careful reading of sections 20, 84 and 107 of the Doctrine and Covenants, which should be familiar to all persons holding the Priesthood, so that every man may 'learn his duty and to act in the office in which he is appointed, in all diligence," otherwise the Lord has said "he shall not be counted worthy to stand."

THE OUTLOOK.

The opening of the present century was marked by a gigantic struggle in which France put forthall her energy to shape Europe according to the supposed dictates of her own interests. Finally she lost under the overwhelming power brought to bear against her. England was her main antagonist. The fire of rivalry has never been completely extinguished since then. That it was smouldering in the ashes has been suffi-

ciently manifest since the outbreak of the Transvaal war. But are the smouldering embers about to be fanned into a raging blaze of war? That seems to be the question which now occupies observers of the European situation.

London dispatches show that the British government is taking the matter seriously. The existence in France of a war party constantly growing in strength is no secret. About once in a generation the French nation suffers of war fever which generally ends in bloodshed. Now the fever is raging again as it has not since the war with Germany, And its characteristic symptom is hatred toward England. An incident is told illustrating the French sentiment. It happened at Folies Begere, Paris. A biograph show called out wild onthusiasm for the Boer leaders and savage denunciation when the picture of an English general was shown. Presently one of the spectators was foolish enough to hiss the picture of a French general. Instantly there was a great hubbub and fifty or sixty excited Frenchmen surrounded the offender, who would have suffered severely if someone had not exclaimed:

"Oh he's not an Englishman; he's a German. Let him go." The wrath of the crowd quickly subsided and one of the traditional enemies of France departed in peace. It is asserted the war party is grow

ing so strong that the government almost despair of being able to control it. The desire of making the great fair a success is a potent factor for peace. but there are signs that the enterprise may not prove a great success, and should it be a failure, the chagrin might possibly make itself manifest in a paroxysm that would bring on a war with some power.

That Great Britain regards the situa. tion as serious is now clear from the extraordinary preparations of that country, not warranted by the operations in Africa. It looks as if the British government regarded a war with France as a possibility of the near future

At the same time hostilities are looked for in Asia. Japan, the friend of Great Britain, regards Russia as her enemy, and expects to settle her diswe reply, because there seems to be a pute with that country by means of hardly touch the real point at issue be-

Mr. H. W. Lawrence, in a communication to the "News," commenting on

the small success of municipal ownership in Boston, takes occasion to say: "It is not claimed by the advocates of municipal ownership, that it ever will be a success where it is conducted in interest of political parties instead

the interest of of the people. In the United States where we have many towns and citles that have only been able under adverse circumstances, to own their public institutes in part, they have succeeded in giving their citizens less prices and better service on water, gas, electric light, public markets, etc., and it is the exception where they have allowed these public institutes to go back into private corporations. In Europe, city ownership has been adopted in part, by hundreds of villages and cities, and wherever tried as a rule it has given lower prices to consumers, better service and less corruption in municipal government."

The writer adds a list of cities, published in the "Appeal to Reason," in which municipal ownership has been successful. The list includes cities in nearly all parts of the world.

It would be futile to refuse to see that the tendency of society at present is in the direction of municipal ownership. But it would be equally futile to deny that a reconstruction is needed before that experiment can be thoroughly successful. To refer again to a simile used by the "News" the ocean craft had to be rebuilt on new lines before they could become racers, even with the invention of the steam engine. "Behold, I make all things new," is really the motto of our age.

VIVISECTION,

The subject of vivisection is again up for public discussion. A Dr. Henry P. Bowditch recently stated before a legislative committee that those who are urging the proposed restrictions upon the practice of vivisection are engaged in a proceeding which, if it were successful, "would almost deserve the designation of crime." The Boston Herald endorses this view

of the matter. It argues that lives must constantly be destroyed for the benefit of other forms of life, and that it is no more inhuman to kill a dog, a rabbit or a guinea pig than it is to kill files with sticking paper, or millions of microbes by means of disinfec. ants

The Herald reasons as follows:

"As we understand it, the chief anttvivisectionist argument is not based on the ground that remedial agencies of kind may not be of value to human this beings in case of disease, but that to enlarge the scope of human knowledge in this direction involves the necessity of ausing suffering to the lower types of the animal species, and should on this account be prohibited. But where are we to draw the line? Is physical suffering to be determined by size or visual observation? Is the torture of an elephant when undergoing, let us say, a surgical operation, any more intense

than the sufferings of a mouse or a guinea pig? If not, what can we say of the sufferings of the species of smaller size, both those we can see and those we cannot see? We cause count-less millions of flies to die every summer by slow torture on sticky sheets of paper; we disinfect a sickroom, and in so doing doubtless put to death by slow torture billions upon billions of the rep-resentatives of microscopic life, whose

sufferings may be just as intense to them as would be the sufferings of a rabbit or a horse.' The line of argument presented does

A federal court decision affecting the boycott of Chinese in Montana, finds that the labor unions have proceeded unlawfully in that matter, and the probability is that the national government will have to meet claims for damages resulting from the illegal proceedure of the labor leaders at Butte.

A Montana man, acquitted of murder, to the surprise of the defense as well as of the prosecution, left the State immediately, lest he should be lynched. Doubtless he remembered the recent Texas case, where a mob inflicted the death penalty on a murderer after the jury had cleared him.

The British government will consider no terms that will allow independence to the Boers. If it did, it would defeat the very purpose of which the conflict in South Africa, both before hostilities began and since, was waged. That purpose, as officially avowed, was to make the Transvaal a British colony.

In the late battle at Legaspi, an American officer is credited with saying, "This is what I have been waiting for thirty years to see, the shooting down of black men as if they were rab. bits." If that officer be correctly quoted, he is unfit to bear a commission in the American army. It cost the Union a vast amount of blood and treasure to relieve the black men from being treated as beasts, and the man who has been waiting thirty years to have a colored race treated as the quoted expression describes is not in ac. cord with American sentiment.

'The United States government, on learning that the British government would not treat with the Boers except on the basis of the latter losing their independence, made an actual offer of mediation in the interest of a peaceful settlement of existing difficulties, but the information comes that Britain will not accept mediation, and so informs the United States. It is to be a war to the finish. It will be no surprise if the rejection of the offer of mediation becomes a basis for a decidedly anti-British sentiment over a considerable portion of this country.



The promoter of speculative enter-prises has taken hold of Cuba, and is prises has taken hold of clubs, and is converting the island, "on paper," into a place something like the fabled land of "milk and honey." Land companies and plantation enterprises are multi-plying, and one of these corporations publishing a monthly magazine devoted to Cuba, generally, and to a cer-tain enterprise in particular. This ac. tivity among the promoters is stimulat-ed, by the general prosperity, and and son. speculators will be busy making hay while the sun of prosperity is in the Seats now on sale.

Sacramento Bee.

An election is soon to be held in the Island of Cuba. According to a late resolution, promulgated by Governor Wood and other authorities, 60 per cent of the voters will be distranchised. Voters must be able to read and write and own \$250 worth of property. Un-doubtedly this law will lead to trouble. And who can blame the people of Cuba If it does?

zenith.

Springfield Republican.

After this it will be impossible to in-duce the Cubans to vote for annexation without a distinct pledge that no tariffs be set up against the island. The day is long postponed, when Cuba will vol-

tion that the United States does not dare to trust itself to perform this important function of government-the In effect, the granting of franchises. ontinuance of this restriction means that we do not dare to do on that island one of the things which every progressive government has to do. Sec-retary Root's recommendation upon this point after his return will be heard with interest, although the disposition is everywhere evident in administration circles to keep Cuban af-fairs in the background until after the presidential election. Every reasonable effort will be made to provide in a quiet way for the maintenance of the existing order wherever possible.

first-named alternative.

Boston Herald.

Boston Transcript.

Worcester Gazette.

Cuba is entitled to at least equal favor with the other islands that have come to us. As Mr. Porter says: "If one estate in the Hawatian Islands is presented with three-quarters of a million dollars, or relieved of the payment of that sum, and a similar estate in Cuba is compelled to pay it, a short time will suffice to destroy Cuba as a sugar pro-ducing country. In so doing we will simply kill the goose that will lay the golden egg right near our door.

Kansas City Star.

GEO. D. PYPER, Manager.

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