

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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Latter-day Saints.

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Salt Lake City, Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY, MARCH 21, 1901.

CONFERENCE NOTICE.

The Seventy-first Annual Conference
of the Church of Jesus Christ of Lat-
ter-day Saints will convene in the
Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, on Friday,
April 5, at 10 a. m.

LORENZO SNOW,
GEORGE Q. CANNON,
JOSEPH F. SMITH,
First Presidency.

MONTHLY FARE.

As the general conference of the
Church will be in session on the first
Sunday in April, the monthly fare which
would otherwise be held on that day,
will be observed on the last Sunday in
March and the last meetings be held
on that day, March 31, 1901.

LORENZO SNOW,
GEORGE Q. CANNON,
JOSEPH F. SMITH,
First Presidency.

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION CON-
FERENCE.

The semi-annual conference of the
Deseret Sunday School Union will con-
vene Sunday, April 7th, 1901, at 7 p. m.,
in the Tabernacle. It is desired that
each Stake of Zion be represented at
this meeting, and that Stake superin-
tendents, officers and teachers attend-
ing the General Conference of the
Church be present.

A cordial invitation is extended to the
public.

GEORGE Q. CANNON,
GEORGE REYNOLDS,
General Superintendency.
HORACE S. ENSIGN,
General Secretary.

PLEASE LOOK AT HOME.

It is rather amusing to read the com-
ments of New York and California pa-
pers, on the Evans bill and the veto
that killed it. Some of them seem to
be awfully shocked at the "immorality"
of that measure, and call for Federal
interference in the moral interests of
the nation. The reason for broad smiles
over these rhapsodies, is the entire ab-
sence of any statutory provisions in
either of those States, for the punish-
ment of the offenses the prosecution for
which the Evans bill sought to bring
under reasonable regulations.

Neither New York nor California has
any law against the crimes referred to
in the Evans bill. If that measure had
become a law, the Utah statutes would
still have provided the same penalties
as those now standing in our statutes
against polygamy, adultery, unlawful
cohabitation and those crimes that are
generally recognized as grossly im-
moral. The maximum penalty in Utah
against bigamy or polygamy, that is
marriage by a man or woman who has
a living and undivorced wife or hus-
band, is five years imprisonment, and
a fine of five hundred dollars. For ad-
ultery, three years imprisonment. For un-
lawful cohabitation, six months impris-
onment and a fine of three hundred
dollars. The Evans bill did not change
these penalties in any particular.

The bill proposed that in cases of
prosecution for adultery, the complaint
should be made only by the wife or
husband of the defendant, or by the fa-
ther, mother or near relative of the in-
jured person. This provision is now
law in several States of the Union. No
outrage is raised against it there. But
the mere proposal to adopt it here,
brought forth a howl from the press,
and New York, California, Nevada, Ar-
izona, New Mexico, North Carolina
and Tennessee, where there is no pen-
alty for that crime, are terribly shocked
at this proposed modification, not in
the Utah law or its severe penalty, but
in the manner of commencing prosecu-
tions.

In the following States the penalty
for that crime ranges from ten dol-
lars to one hundred dollars on convic-
tion; namely, Maryland, New Jersey,
Missouri, Virginia, West Virginia,
Texas and Wyoming. What occasion
for fits of virtue has either of those
States against Utah, with her penalty
of three years imprisonment for this
offense? And there are others, which
have as little cause for holding up
their hands or pointing the finger
against Utah.

The bill proposed that for the offense
of unlawful cohabitation, prosecution
must commence on the complaint of the
legal or the plural wife—the party di-
rectly injured. Scarcely a State in the
Union has any provision at all against
that offense. Why then should their
journals fly into a tantrum over the
proposal in the Utah Legislature? In
both the instances here named it was
made and intended, simply, to stop the
notorious business of the common in-
former and professional Paul Pry, and

prevent the continued agitation which
is deprecated by the best people here,
of all parties and persuasions.

The real cause of the convulsions
into which a number of our contempor-
aries have fallen, is the wilful mis-
representation of the bill by Salt Lake
papers and special dispatches from
this point. They called the measure "a
polygamy bill." They do so still. The
papers that comment on it speak of it
as "an attempt to legalize polygamy;"
as "providing that the anti-polygamy
statutes should not be enforced ex-
cept by some member of the polyga-
mist's family;" as fixing the law so that
"there should be no prosecution for
polygamy except on complaint of the
wife." All this is utterly untrue. There
was no change contemplated either in
the penalties or in the manner of
prosecution for polygamy.

Will our distant contemporaries
please let that fact penetrate their
craniums, and cease copying the false-
hoods published here and sent over the
wire for their deception? And will the
editors in New York and California
and other States where there is no law
against the two offenses mentioned in
the Evans bill, just think over the
situation and cease from belaboring
Utah until they cleanse their own
platters and take the beam out of their
own eyes?

WELCOME GUESTS.

We are pleased to know that active
steps are being taken by our business
people, to entertain the celebrated Com-
mercial Club of Chicago, composed of
prominent, wealthy and influential gen-
tlemen of the "Windy City." Mr. G. T.
Odell is engaged in obtaining the nec-
essary means to make their visit en-
joyable. They will arrive here on Sun-
day morning, which in some respects is
not the best day of the week for their
entertainment, but everything that can
be done consistently will be undertak-
en to make their brief visit with us
profitable and pleasant. It is to be
hoped that all who can assist in any
way in the entertainment of the dis-
tinguished gentlemen, who have been
royally welcomed in California, will do
their utmost to make the occasion one
of pleasant recollection to every mem-
ber of the party. Utah loses nothing by
her well known hospitality and kindly
bearing towards those who honor her
by their presence.

THOMAS FITCH.

Hon. Tom Fitch has once more
changed his "permanent residence." He
has left this city and taken up his
abode in Honolulu. His health was in
such condition that a change of climate
was necessary. Some of our contem-
poraries are making a little fun out of
the distinguished orator's latest move-
ment. It is true that the gentleman
has frequently shifted his ground and
changed his spots for a home, but he
cannot be accused of doing this politi-
cally. Whatever his ambitions may
have been, he steadily adhered to the
party whose cause he so ably cham-
pioned, and was ever ready to aid in
spreading its principles and in support-
ing its policies.

Thomas Fitch is one of the finest pub-
lic speakers the country has produced.
No Republican orator equalled him in
the recent Utah campaign which won
the State for that party. He is always
entertaining, his voice is musical and
resonant, his illustrations apt, his wit
incisive yet humorous, his appearance
and manner imposing and magnetic,
and he never fails to arouse the enthu-
siasm of his audience. His ability as a
lawyer is great, and to his able conduct
of the Abe Majors case the unfortunate
offender owes his present escape from
death more than to any other legal
cause.

Thomas Fitch has always been
friendly to the people of Utah, and
spoke valiantly in their defense when
it was unpopular to say a word in their
favor. They ought to entertain kindly
feelings towards him, and the "News"
takes pleasure in saying a word of re-
cognition of his worth, and in wishing
him health, good fortune and every
kind of success in his island home on
the Pacific.

VICE SPREADING.

During the New York anti-vice cru-
sade, attention was called to the fact
that the reform movement, if the in-
tention is to make it effective, should
be directed against the habits of the
so-called upper classes, no less than
against the more conspicuous haunts
of vice. Temperance people became
particularly alarmed at the discovery
that the drink habit is increasing
among the most respectable ladies. It
was found, for instance, that eighty
per cent of the ladies that dine at
Delmonico's consume intoxicating liq-
uors. The gentle guests at numerous
other fashionable establishments were
then watched, and with similar results.
At some places every lady took some-
thing with her meals. Beer, whisky
and "cocktails" were in constant de-
mand.

Now, a Chicago paper charges that
ranching is another vice that flour-
ishes among the ladies of the "upper
circle." The effects of this passion are
justly described as destructive of moral
character. By it, women are made to
lose interest in their families and
homes. Sometimes it destroys their
virtue. They lose money and place
themselves under obligations to men of
weak morals, with deplorable results.
It forces them to acts of dishonesty.
Gambling is bad enough among men,
but it is infinitely worse among women.
It can be said truly that a nation is
not morally lost until the moral stand-
ards of its women are lowered in the
face of the enemy. It is chiefly through
the women, that the coming genera-
tions receive the qualities that make
them what they are. Somebody has
said that when the Almighty decides
to form a great man, He first intro-
duces into the world a great woman.
And another has left on record the say-
ing, that the fact of greatest import-
ance to know about a man is what
kind of a mother he had. It is a mat-
ter of general observance that all great
men had great mothers.

It follows that a reform movement
that aims at the cleaning of the lower

strata of society, but leaves the upper
circles untouched, and especially
if it pays no attention to the doings
of society women, can have but a tem-
porary effect. There can be no doubt
that the most discouraging feature of
modern civilization is the gradual
spread of masculine vices of every de-
scription among the "gentler sex." Un-
less this tendency is speedily checked
by some potent moral force, there is no
prospect of a general moral cleaning
up, by means of ropes, axes, whipping
posts, fire, or any other application of
the barbarous remedies known to the
truly dark ages.

EFFICIENT QUARANTINE.

The City of St. Paul congratulates it-
self on the fact that it has almost es-
caped the so-called smallpox epidemic
that has visited so many other cities.
The Globe asserts that there have been
only four cases among residents of the
city, and that these were in one family,
who contracted the disease from a per-
son that came from another city. In
other cases, the patients were strangers
who drifted into the city from outside
places of residence.

This is all the more remarkable, be-
cause Minneapolis has had hundreds of
cases during the winter, and other
cities of the State have been quite se-
verely afflicted. Many of the lumber
camps are said to be full of the dis-
ease. Is there anything in the climate
of St. Paul, or in the sanitary condi-
tions peculiar to that city, to which
such immunity can be traced?

The Globe tells about the energetic
measures of the local health authori-
ties. As soon as a case of smallpox is
discovered, the sufferer is removed to
the isolation hospital, or strictly quar-
antined. Then the record of the pa-
tient is looked up, and every place
where he has been is fumigated as far
as practicable. Persons with whom he
has come in contact are quarantined
until danger of contagion is past. They
are also vaccinated, if not opposed to
that mode of treatment.

This is a direct confirmation of the
modern position on contagious diseases.
Strict quarantine is the best preven-
tive. Without that it is impossible to
confine such maladies to a limited area,
no matter what nostrums are admin-
istered, or surgical operations per-
formed. Of equal importance are hy-
gienic measures. Where conditions
favorable to the development of certain
diseases prevail, these are sure to
break out in several places simultane-
ously, regardless of isolation. Strict
attention to sanitation and rigid en-
forcement of quarantine are the two
weapons with which modern science
combats diseases. They are nature's
own remedies.

The expenses of this mode of treat-
ment are not extravagant. It cost St.
Paul only \$15,000 to ward off smallpox
for two years, while it cost Duluth and
Minneapolis that much in a few months.
That sum included the maintenance of
the pesthouse, and the support of the
quarantined families. Health boards
everywhere should be interested in the
results obtained. They should estab-
lish a thorough system of quarantine,
to be put into operation whenever need-
ed. They should enlighten the general
public on the questions of sanitation,
for instance in popular lectures on that
subject, and they should, above all,
see that hygienic conditions are main-
tained in every community where they
have jurisdiction. If they neglect their
duty in this respect, they cannot escape
responsibility for the consequences.

Gen. Harrison's body, like John
Brown's, is at rest, but "his soul goes
marching on."

Milwaukee wants a hall of fame. Al-
ready it has its beer halls of fame. Now
let her be satisfied with them.

The Boers have resolved on liberty or
death. Just now it looks as though the
chances were in favor of death.

Mr. Carnegie seems to have raised
his limit on library gifts so that now
nothing less than five millions goes.

Russia is not at all alarmed over the
situation at Tien Tsin. Certainly not;
it is the other fellows who are alarmed.

Some Pacific power should hurry off
to Korea and pour oil upon the troubled
waters there. They promise to be
lashed into a fury in the near future.

If legislators were as bad as they are
often represented to be there would be
some burglar in the Nebraska legisla-
ture who would soon pick that dead-
lock.

Russia can play Chinas, "for keeps or
fun," better than any of the boys in
Pekin. And she is perfectly willing,
seemingly, to let any one of them have
the first shot.

The situation at Tien Tsin, with En-
glish and Russian troops opposed to
each other in hostile attitude, might be
very serious and full of danger were it
not for the fact that one is afraid and
"other daren't."

It should not be passed without notice
that up to date the Gould family has
not cabied congratulations to Count
Bon de Castellane upon his miraculous
escape in the duel with M. de Rodays.

A dispute over the population of the
city, and whether the census was cor-
rectly or incorrectly taken, is about as
profitable as a dispute over how many
chickens would have been hatched from
a basket of eggs if the eggs had not
been broken.

The Kansas convicts who mutilated
the State coal mine at Lansing, because,
as they alleged, of the poor food fur-
nished them, were fed chiefly on pigs'
feet. And yet there are plenty of
wealthy politicians who are continually
crying out for more "pork."

It is said that ex-Senator Wolcott,
of Colorado, is to succeed Mr. Hitchcock,
of Missouri, as secretary of the Interior.
If he does, it will be the second time
that the Centennial State has been

honored with the same cabinet posi-
tion, Senator Teller having occupied
the position under President Arthur.

Richard Croker has become a political
figure of such national proportions that
small accidents to his children are tele-
graphed over the country as news items
of great importance. It is announced
from New York that his son Herbert
hurt his knee on the Luccania, when re-
turning from Europe.

The tallest man in the House of Rep-
resentatives is Cyrus A. Sulloway of
New Hampshire. He stands nearly
seven feet "in his stocking feet." Still
he is very far indeed from having
reached the height of fame. There was
"the god-like Daniel," born in the same
State, who has cut a notch on the lad-
der of fame that will make even Mr.
Sulloway, with his great height, work to
beat.

A Berlin dispatch says that the Prus-
sian diet has adopted a resolution call-
ing upon the government to prepare a
bill directed against disfiguring sign-
boards along the Rhine, and at all
other picturesque points in Prussia. No
doubt the Prussian government will
give heed to the resolution. Our own
country has been terribly defaced by
huge signs painted upon picturesque
rocks and points, until some of the
most beautiful scenery has been in-
jured until it has become more or less
of a nightmare. Our older citizens
can recall how all the canyons in the
West were once bedaubed with the
famous sign: "S. T. X. 1860," in let-
ters so big that naught but letters
could be seen. Signs on natural
scenery should be forbidden by law if
there is no other way to prevent its
defacement. Prussia has set America
a good example.

THIRD TERM TALK.

Boston Herald.

It is hardly worth while to give at-
tention to the talk of a third term for
President McKinley. He is too sensib-
le to ask for it after the experience
which the nation had in the effort to
procure such a distinction for President
Grant. We do not expect to find Mr.
McKinley taking notice of the sug-
gestion made, however, as it would be
unbecoming his dignity to do so. Mr.
Hanna very sensibly says that it is
much too early to talk about the next
presidency for anybody while the con-
ditions that are likely to affect the Re-
publican selection for this place are
so much in the future.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

It is well there is not, for if the idea
got abroad that the continuation of
President McKinley in the office for a
third term is seriously thought of, the
consequences to the Republican party
would assuredly be disastrous. It would
produce conviction that a conspiracy
for the creation of a capitalist olig-
archy at home, with imperialistic
policy abroad, is an actual fact and not
a campaign chimera. The American
people are not ready to accept that,
or to submit to it without a fierce strug-
gle. We give President McKinley credit
for more good sense than to be drawn
into such a scheme, although it no
doubt has attractions for some political
and capitalist magnates in his party.

Springfield Republican.

The great centralization of the finan-
cial and industrial power of the nation,
which the organization of billion-dollar
trusts appears to be bringing under the
control of a few men, is believed to as-
sure the permanence of favorable busi-
ness conditions such as the nation never
experienced before. Good times, in a
word, are expected to continue. Panics
are to be prevented by the new billion-
aire mastery of the financial situa-
tion. Production will be more closely
adjusted to consumption by trust mon-
opoly control; and by keeping the great
mass of workers steadily employed at
for more wages, a popular feeling of
satisfaction will be created, which will
assure a majority vote for the adminis-
tration party in anything it may do.

PRESIDENT DIAZ.

San Francisco Chronicle.

President Diaz is now 71 years of age,
but he comes of a hardy and vigorous
stock and may be good for another de-
cade. The false reports circulated con-
cerning his mental and physical condi-
tion have, of course, only one purpose
in view—the creation of a disquieting
feeling abroad regarding the political
affairs of the republic. It is an un-
worthy object, and will be fruitless.
as it ought to do, Mexico has flourished
under the Diaz administration as it
never did before. Prior to his accession
to the presidency, the republic was in
an unsettled state, and revolutions were
frequent. He has been a wise and firm
government with such wisdom and firm-
ness that for two decades or more the
country has known of nothing but per-
fect peace.

Chicago Times-Herald.

The stories from Mexico which tell of
the mental and physical breakdown of
President Diaz assume that the suc-
cession to his office will be revolutionary
as a matter of course. Whatever the
truth may be regarding his condition
the test of that assumption cannot be
long deferred on account of his age,
and it will be exceedingly interesting to
discover how far it is justified by events.

Boston Transcript.

Should his death occur now it would
be a great public misfortune. The fact
as we view things with our limited
vision, a world crisis and calamity. But
he would leave behind him a new
Mexico, the child of statesmanship and
the genuine stability of the system
he has created and the capacity of the
Mexicans for self-government. If they
fall in the test the United States may
yet have a disorderly neighbor to the
southward far greater and stronger
and more threatening to the quiet and
the commerce of our own country than
existed in Cuba when that island was
under Spanish rule.

Chicago Record.

If the work of Diaz has been as suc-
cessful and as permanent as his ad-
mirers think, the proof will come upon
his death. That will be the crucial test
of the genuine stability of the system
he has created and the capacity of the
Mexicans for self-government. If they
fall in the test the United States may
yet have a disorderly neighbor to the
southward far greater and stronger
and more threatening to the quiet and
the commerce of our own country than
existed in Cuba when that island was
under Spanish rule.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

In the World's Work for April will
appear an article on the steel trust,
which should be of great interest. It
contains what is claimed to be correct
accounts of Andrew Carnegie, J. Pier-
pont Morgan and Charles M. Schwab.—
Doubleday, Page & Co., New York.

NEW SPRING SUITS

Will be just the thing in a few days more, with the
bright weather, and Z. C. M. I. has the Choicest
Assortment in the City. The Ladies are cordially
invited to inspect our splendid stock, which is of-
fered at the Lowest Prices. See the elegant display
in our Cloak Department.

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The most lovely stock in the West is at Z. C. M. I.
Everything choice, everything new, everything
good. The latest styles, the newest patterns, to
satisfy the most discriminating taste. It will pay
you to investigate our Spring offerings.

Z. C. M. I., T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

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GEO. D. PYPER, Manager.

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FRIDAY AND SATURDAY
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Buyers of Royal are protected
of Royal Bread by this label.

Some Pointers on
Hair Brushes.

There are so many cheap
Hair Brushes offered now-a-
days.
You want to examine them
carefully before you buy.
Some of them are not worth
even as much as asked for them.
A good hair brush must be
of pure bristle.
And while there are a few
good ones made with pierced
backs.
Still the most serviceable ones
have solid backs.
Then when you get them wet
they won't fall to pieces.
We have solid back brushes as
low as 50c, all bristles, too.
Then at 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50 and up
to \$10.00 and \$15.00. These ex-
pensive ones have solid silver
and ebony backs.

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Prescription Druggist,
Where the cars stop, McCormick
Building.

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Professor of Geology, University
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NEVER HAVE GOODS BEEN SOLD AT SUCH CUT PRICES.

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Boys' and Men's Suits at prices you cannot duplicate any-
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Everybody wants to be first. That is, every-
body who is anybody. You do, anyway. And
we want you to get there, too. We want you
to hold your head up and take a new interest
in life. We want your chest to swell high with
pride and your heart beat fast with pleasure.
That's why we carry the

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THE SALT LAKE HARDWARE CO.

Sign of the Big Gun. 42, 44, 46 W. Second South.

GARDNER DAILY STORE NEWS:

A couple of moderately priced
Suits stole in the other day—
Came so quietly—hardly were
noticed.
Guess they were ashamed of
themselves for being priced so low.
One is of a very nobby light gray,
check Cheviot; coat round-cut; style,
full French faced to arm holes; good
Italian cloth lining; good trim-
mings and good tailoring. Price
\$10.00.

The other is of a very hands-
ome green mixed Cheviot, with red
thread to make a plaid effect.
The coat is round cut, the linings are of a fine quality of Serge,
the padding—canvass; the tailoring is as good as you'll see in most
\$15.00 to \$18.00 suits offered elsewhere; the price \$12.00.

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