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DESERT EVENING NEWS

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

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.
(Sundays excepted.)

Corner of South Temple and East Temple Streets, Salt Lake City, Utah.

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SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.
(In Advance.)

One Year	\$3.00
Six Months	1.50
Three Months	.75
One Month	.25
Saturday Edition, Per Year	2.00
Semi-Weekly, Per Year	2.00

NEW YORK OFFICE.
In charge of B. F. Cummings, manager
Foreign Advertising, from our Home Office, 112 Park Row Building, New York.

SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE.
In charge of F. J. Cooper, 13 Geary St.

Correspondence and other reading matter for publication should be addressed to the EDITOR.
Address all business communications and all remittances to
THE DESERT NEWS,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Entered at the Postoffice of Salt Lake City as second class matter according to the Act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

SALT LAKE CITY, - FEB. 18, 1905

PROPER AMUSEMENTS.

Amusement committees in the different wards and stakes of Zion have been organized, so that the recreations of our people may be conducted with due decorum, and in a manner that will not reflect discredit upon those who engage in them, or upon the Church of which they are members. That occasional relaxation from the ordinary affairs of life with its cares, anxieties and labors, is necessary, has always been recognized in our community. Therefore music, the drama, social gatherings and festivals have been encouraged, and dancing has been permitted under proper restrictions.

But many of our young people have gone wild on these amusements, and have become afflicted with a dancing mania. Many of them appear to think that the great object of existence is to indulge in pleasure, forgetful of the fact that the real purpose of human existence is something much more serious than mere amusement. No sensible person desires to make this life more somber than it becomes when stern duty is rigidly followed or enforced. But it ought to be understood by all that recreation is but the spice and not the meat of life. It is to be occasional, and indulged in for the purpose which is shown in the word itself. It is to recreate or make new and vital the power to work, improve, advance and become more useful.

Excess in anything is improper and harmful. It is displeasing to God and enervating to man. The everlasting dancing that goes on in some circles ought to be arrested. The "grand balls" that are arranged are too frequent, and kept up too long. Young ladies will boast of engaging in every dance at the party and of keeping it up until the early hours of morning. They injure their bodies as well as their minds, and the passion for it needs to be checked.

But this is not all. The modern style of dancing now in vogue consists largely in hugging rather than in the graceful movements which the art was designed to promote. It has developed into something indecorous, improper and vulgar—mere jostling and whirling, instead of the graceful glide and rhythmic motion to sweet strains of music, which ought to be the rule. Even the waltz has become grotesque because of the undignified and close embrace that characterizes it in many of the parties that are arranged, particularly in this western country.

Really refined and self-respecting young ladies will decline to submit to the hugging style that has been adopted, and can very soon effect a reform in this particular. If they knew how it is regarded in truly respectable society, they would be ashamed at the spectacle they furnish to lookers-on who do not indulge in such antics. Even in "round dancing," as it is called there is a proper method of moving to music and of joining hands and arms with a partner. The low, vulgar, hugging style originated in disreputable places of amusement, and should not be copied by decent people of either sex.

Besides, it is entirely out of fashion in the best society, and this perhaps will prove more potent to some of our young people when they understand it, than any argument that can be offered from a higher motive. It is only the uncultivated and untrained jumping and ungainly couples, rushing wildly over the floor, that now stamp to the improper and indelicate method. The best instructors in dancing protest against it and insist upon a gentlemanlike and ladylike attitude, such as was recently shown in an illustrated article in the Desert News by Prof. L. P. Christensen.

We think this is a subject worthy the attention of amusement committees everywhere. They should not be stern and peremptory, but in a kind and persuasive manner they can instruct our young people in these things, and establish rules for the conduct of people at dancing parties and other recreations which will not curtail proper liberty, but will promote order, prevent excess and lead the rude and boisterous to that true politeness and decorum which guide the conduct of real ladies and gentlemen.

Let all things be done in order and in proper time and season, and let pleasure and relaxation be the exception and not the rule. There is a time for all things; a time to begin and a time to quit. Let temperance be the guide to govern all human conduct.

SMELTER SMOKE A NUISANCE.

The action taken by the County Board of Health concerning the abatement of the smelter smoke, which has so long agitated the public mind in this city

and county, was strictly in consonance with the duty imposed upon that board by law, and with the opinion rendered by the County Attorney through his deputy. We do not see how any other conclusions could have been arrived at by the attorney than those submitted to the board in response to the question propounded, which was:

"Can the County Board of Health abate smelter smoke as a nuisance if, although not dangerous to human life, it is annoying to the senses and is dangerous to animal and vegetable life?"

In reply, the authority of the health board is shown to be lawful, and that the board is properly constituted. The definition of a criminal or public nuisance is then given in the language of the statute on the subject. The chief point in it is the first subdivision of section 4275, Revised Statutes 1898, which is:

"A public nuisance is a crime against the order and economy of the state, and consists in unlawfully doing any act or omitting to perform any duty which act or omission annoys, injures or endangers the comfort, repose, health or safety of three or more persons."

Under that definition, that the smelter smoke is a public nuisance, is beyond fair controversy. That it "annoys" more than three persons and endangers their "comfort," also that it injures them in property, must be evident to every person acquainted with the facts that have been brought forward by the farmers in their complaints. The same statute declares that to be a public nuisance which "in any way renders three or more persons insecure in life or the use of property." The destruction of animal and vegetable life which has occurred because of the smelter smoke, is therefore clearly a criminal nuisance under the law. There is another provision in chapter 45, Laws of 1899, which defines the following as a nuisance:

"Whatever is dangerous to human life or health, and whatever renders soil, air, water or food impure or unwholesome, are declared to be nuisances and to be illegal, and every person, either owner, agent or occupant, having aided in creating or contributing to the same, or who may support, continue or retain any of them, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor."

This goes direct to the subject of the farmers' complaint, and there cannot be any other logical conclusion than that the smelter smoke is, under the law, a public or criminal nuisance, and that the County Board of Health is empowered to abate it, and cause its removal. It is true that one member of the board voted against the decision of the other six members, that "the fumes from the several smelters be declared a nuisance and order same abated," but the reason he offered for voting "no" was singularly irrelevant to the matter as presented by the attorney and by the facts. He did not think that the board should adjudicate anything to be a nuisance "which is not dangerous to life or health, and merely affects property or the enjoyment thereof." Yet he acknowledged that the latter are "nuisances," and therefore he virtually admits that the Board has authority to abate them.

It is very unfortunate that there should be any conflict between the smeltering and the agricultural interests of this country. However favorable many of our citizens are to the smelting interests, which involve to some extent the mining interests of this section, no candid person will deny that the farmers and the public generally are injured by the fumes complained of, or that vegetation has been poisoned and animals killed thereby. Without stopping to discuss the question of the effects of the fumes upon human health, it is clear that a public nuisance is maintained as long as those fumes overspread the surrounding country.

Now, what is to be done? Shall they be allowed to continue to the injury of the agricultural population and to the annoyance of the people of this city? Or shall steps be taken to enforce the law and abate the nuisance? This trouble has existed for a long period, and all parties interested, pro or con, are brought face to face with the emergency. No one wants the smelting interests to be destroyed. On the other hand, the preponderance of public sentiment is to the effect that the agricultural interests and the welfare of the general public must be protected. There has been talk enough. Action is now demanded.

If any feeble-minded or malicious and malignant person or paper chooses to distort what we say into an attack on the smelters, we do not care in the smallest degree. People with ordinary sense and fairness will perceive that the position we take is right and impregnable. We hope that this important matter will be brought to a settlement without injury to any one, but that something will have to be done more than promises, or threats, or contentions is evident, and the time appears to have arrived when this issue will be pushed to a determination.

The Board of Health is in the right, both in law and in public duty. It should be sustained by every citizen of this city and county, and will no doubt be supported by the courts when the matter shall come up for decisive adjudication.

GEN. LEW WALLACE.

The announcement of the death of General Lew Wallace will be received with deep regret by innumerable friends and admirers. And yet, they will rejoice that a great and noble spirit has departed for a higher sphere of activity, after having fulfilled a good mission on earth.

Intimate friends of the departed remember his distinguished career as a soldier, lawyer, and citizen. But the world at large knows him chiefly as the author of the immortal story "Ben Hur." This is one of the great literary works of the century, depicting with wonderful comprehension of detail, the features of the time that saw the birth and rise of Christianity, the greatest reformatory movement the world ever witnessed.

The author has laid aside his powerful pen, but his work remains a monument that will stand through the changes of many centuries.

PEACE OR WAR?

The interesting question in connection with the war in Asia now is whether the agencies that work for peace are likely to prevail, or whether the contest must go on.

A few days ago a son of Count Tolstol had an interview with the czar, and he expressed his opinion that Russia could not at this time accept terms of peace. The war, he said, must be fought to a finish. And not only that, but Russia must establish herself on the Pacific coast and finally bring India, too, under her dominion. This, he modestly admitted, might not be accomplished in a short time, but ten, twenty, or fifty years hence. If these were the views of the Russian government—and Tolstol evidently meant to convey that impression—the outlook for peace is not bright. For, although Japan is anxious for a termination of hostilities, she cannot afford to consent to a peace that would be merely a truce, of greatest advantage to her enemy.

But it is also claimed that there is ample evidence for the fact that the peace party is in control at St. Petersburg. It is pointed out, for instance, that contracts for military supplies have been canceled by Russian officials, and all of the orders for the mobilization of the reserves of the army have been revoked since the news of General Stoesel's surrender of Port Arthur. It is claimed that the movement of troops and supplies to Manchuria has been suspended, much to the consternation of the friends and families of the military officials. From these and other facts it is supposed that peace is really desired.

Why should it not be an opportune moment now, for a friendly power to suggest that the belligerents submit the entire question of contention to The Hague tribunal? Some such suggestion is really the duty of the signatory powers to make, not only before the commencement of hostilities, but at any time when such propositions are likely to be entertained, and neither of the belligerent powers has a right to regard such a suggestion as evidence of a hostile sentiment. The quarrel between the two combatants must finally be settled by an agreement, in which all the great powers of the world are interested, and it might as well be referred to a competent board of arbitration now as later.

It is now a few days over a year since the Russian squadron at Port Arthur was attacked and partly destroyed by the Japanese. The Russians do not have one single victory, either on sea or land, to their credit, the entire year. Of Russia's once formidable Asiatic fleet only two cruisers remain, and they are bottled up at Vladivostok. The Baltic squadron is supposed to be hugging the coast of Madagascar, afraid to proceed to the seat of war.

Russia has been driven out of Korea, and Manchuria has been swept clean of Russian forces, as far north as Mukden. Russia has lost some of its most reliable warriors. At Port Arthur Admiral Makharoff and Witthoft and Gen. Kondratenko were killed and Gen. Stoesel captured. Gen. Keller was killed at Motung pass, and Generals Mitchenko and Kondratovich are seriously wounded. Gripenberg is said to be tired of the struggle, and wants to retire.

We would think the time favorable for suggestions of arbitration.

EUROPEAN EMIGRATION.

The European governments, it seems, have undertaken to regulate emigration, alarmed, possibly, at the proportions the exodus from certain parts of Europe has assumed. Thus Austria proposes to place every intended emigrant under special government supervision, and to say, not only who can and who cannot, leave the country, but also by what route they must leave when permitted to do so. Switzerland has a pretty strict emigration law. Hungary withdraws protection from any citizen who leaves the country except through one particular port.

But all such restrictions do not meet the requirements of the American citizens for only the best quality of immigrants. The European governments are but too anxious to get rid of the element not wanted here, and to retain the strong, healthy laborers. They are chiefly looking after their military interests, and will naturally retain the best material for soldiers, while permitting the poor and the aged, to leave, if they so desire.

With the awakening activity in Europe to guard against the emigration of the desirable citizens, it will perhaps be necessary for this country to guard, still more vigilantly, against the influx of the undesirable element. Not that this country should be closed against anyone who is able to make a living, and who comes to enjoy political and religious liberty, and to help in building up the country. Physical and moral qualifications it is necessary to insist upon. For, it is precisely the morally and physically disabled that the European restriction laws intend to foist upon this country. The transportation companies are, of course, financially interested in carrying passengers, and they will aid the European governments in their schemes. Hence the necessity of redoubled vigilance.

Ladies' hats are to be smaller this season. The prices will not be.

As an open confession is good for the soul, so an open letter is good for the sender.

The Arizona strip amendment has proven to be the rough rider of the statehood bill.

Whatever Grand Duke Sergius' shortcomings and crimes may have been, grievously has he paid for them.

The Russian terrorists do not believe in long delays between the imposing of the death sentence and its execution.

The University of Pennsylvania will confer the degree of doctor of laws upon Emperor William. Which will be distinguished thereby?

The Kansas legislature proposes to

make pipe lines common carriers. It would seem that such legislation is a good deal of a pipe dream.

The Kansas State oil refinery experiment may do much to solve a problem or it may end in a fizzle. Whichever way it ends it will be watched with interest.

Nothing seems to disturb the equanimity of the Hon. Joseph Chamberlain. His speeches and explanations of his present position show him to be like Joey Hagstock, "say, devilish sly."

In his pursuit of the Beef trust President Roosevelt might appropriately adopt as his motto the Don's advice to Sanchez, governor, "Be a terror to butchers, that they may keep their balances even."

The President's message transmitting the San Domingo protocol to the senate is the most extensive commentary yet delivered on the Monroe doctrine. It is fit to go along with Kent's Commentaries.

Indianapolis has the proud distinction of having more grass widows, according to population, than any other city in the Union. The ratio is 52 divorced women to every 1,000 persons. Kansas City comes next with 49.5. Henceforth fun should cease to be poked at Chicago as the great home of the grass widow.

One thousand dollars a day was charged by Dr. Francis Delafeld, who left New York to attend William Vail Brokaw, the millionaire, who was stricken with pneumonia at Miami, Fla., two weeks ago. The physician spent ten days at Brokaw's bedside, and his total fee was therefore \$10,000. Paying that sized fee will cure or kill any man very soon.

ON RELIGIOUS TOPICS.

St. Paul Globe.

There is plenty of signs that the wave of evangelism will reach to all parts of the world where English is spoken. New York shows some signs of an awakening. Minneapolis is making ready for the evangelists. On the Pacific coast there are some rumblings. Lay prophets are foretelling such a revival in the evangelical churches as has not been experienced in many years. And if the Anglo-Saxon abroad follows in the footsteps of his cousin of Britain the prophets are in a fair way to make good.

San Francisco Call.

The Englishman, George Meredith, has produced a pretty kettle of matrimonial fish by his proposition for a limited contract marriage. Kansas has taken it up, and now a Colorado statesman proposes a variation. He would have a marriage contract to run a minimum of three years and a maximum of ten years. If it held water over three years it must run ten. This is a sort of indeterminate sentence to matrimony. Another characteristic Colorado variation is the proposition that when the contract is made it shall determine whether the children are to take the family name of the father or the mother, permitting the parents, however, to make a square divide and permit some of them to have the father's family name and some the mother's. It is not stated whether the contract lady is to retain her own family name or take that of the contract gent during the tenure of the contract. Naturally, she will retain her own name for what it is worth. If both parties have property the contract may pool it, or keep it separate. If pooled each is to draw down the principal at the end of the contract, with such increment and profits as it may have earned. The system seems to lack one feature. It ought to be a wage contract also, by which the gent agrees to pay the lady wages, and it should naturally fix the hours of labor, with a wage and a half for Sundays and holidays and overtime. If this thing is to be business it should conform in all respects to business principles.

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BOYS' SUITS!

Also some big reductions on Boys' two-piece, three-piece and long pants suits.

SHIRTS!

Men's fine negligee, "Monarch" and "Edwin" shirts, new spring styles, \$1.25.

NECKWEAR!

Just received a fine assortment. Stripes, Bows, Scarfs and Four-in-hands, at 25c.

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22 Main Street, OPP. Z. C. M. I.

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Buy Seats Now from the Carstensen & Anson Company, 74 S. Main Street. Prices range from \$5 to \$1 for the Main Floor, and \$4 to \$1.50 for the Gallery.

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Monday and Tuesday

FEBRUARY 20th and 21st.

The fattest fellow's not the one Who eats the biggest dinner—nor It's not the ad that spreads the most That proves the biggest winner.

IF SOME STORES were able to make half of the great money-saving offerings which we have in store for our patrons on MONDAY AND TUESDAY, pages of space would be used in "shouting them." But that wouldn't make the goods better or the prices lower. We believe that the great majority of Salt Lake citizens recognize the fact that our announcements are strictly truthful and that AT ALL TIMES you can practice true economy by purchasing at the Big, Reliable Store. And when we announce a Special Bargain Event such as this, it is generally understood that Z. C. M. I. never "marks up" the prices of goods and offers a discount from the marked-up price, but that THE REDUCTIONS WE OFFER ARE FROM THE REGULAR SELLING PRICES.

COME EARLY MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

Skirts.

A most complete and varied line of handsome petticoats. Many new designs shown for the first time.

75c SKIRTS	55c
1.00 SKIRTS	65c
1.25 SKIRTS	90c
1.50 SKIRTS	1.10
2.00 SKIRTS	1.40
2.25 SKIRTS	2.25
4.00 SKIRTS	3.00
5.00 SKIRTS	3.75
6.00 SKIRTS	4.50
7.50 SKIRTS	5.50
8.00 SKIRTS	6.50
10.00 SKIRTS	7.50

Infants' Muslins.

Goods of genuine merit. Entire line of Infants' Muslins included in this sale.

75c SLIPS	55c
1.00 SLIPS	65c
1.25 SLIPS	90c
1.50 SLIPS	1.00
2.25 SLIPS	1.65
3.00 SLIPS	2.00
3.75 SLIPS	2.75
5.00 SLIPS	3.50
6.00 SLIPS	4.00

Corset Covers.

Approved Designs and Brackets.

25c Corset Covers	20c
40c Corset Covers	30c
50c Corset Covers	35c
60c Corset Covers	45c
75c Corset Covers	50c
1.00 Corset Covers	65c
1.25 Corset Covers	90c
1.50 Corset Covers	1.00
1.75 Corset Covers	1.25
2.50 Corset Covers	1.75
3.00 Corset Covers	2.00
3.50 Corset Covers	2.50
4.00 Corset Covers	3.00

Night Dresses.

Every garment will meet with your approval. A surpassingly beautiful line.

75c GOWNS	50c
1.00 GOWNS	60c
1.25 GOWNS	65c
1.50 GOWNS	90c
2.00 GOWNS	1.10
2.25 GOWNS	1.25
2.50 GOWNS	1.50
3.00 GOWNS	1.65
3.50 GOWNS	2.15
4.00 GOWNS	2.50
4.50 GOWNS	3.00
5.00 GOWNS	3.50
5.50 GOWNS	4.75
6.00 GOWNS	5.00
6.50 GOWNS	6.50

Drawers.

An Elegant Line.

Not the cheapest in the market, but good and reliable at lower prices than other houses can sell the same qualities for.

40 DRAWERS	25c
50c DRAWERS	45c
75c DRAWERS	50c
1.00 DRAWERS	60c
1.25 DRAWERS	75c
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2.00 DRAWERS	1.50
2.50 DRAWERS	1.75
3.00 DRAWERS	2.00
4.00 DRAWERS	2.50
5.00 DRAWERS	3.00
6.00 DRAWERS	3.50
7.50 DRAWERS	4.50
8.00 DRAWERS	5.50

Chemise.

Dainty things, pretty things, things beautiful to appeal to the discerning tastes of well dressed women.

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50c CHEMISE	45c
75c CHEMISE	50c
1.00 CHEMISE	60c
1.25 CHEMISE	65c
1.50 CHEMISE	90c
1.75 CHEMISE	1.10
2.00 CHEMISE	1.25
2.25 CHEMISE	1.40
2.50 CHEMISE	1.65
3.00 CHEMISE	1.85
3.50 CHEMISE	2.00
4.00 CHEMISE	2.25
4.50 CHEMISE	2.50
5.00 CHEMISE	3.00

Embroidery Sale Extraordinary

15,000 YARDS Of Fine Nainsooks and Cambric Embroideries in Edgings and Insertions. Lengths from 4 1-2 to 6 1-2 yards. ON SALE THIS WEEK AT LESS THAN COST OF PRODUCTION!

NEW SPRING GOODS Arriving daily. Note our window displays. Visit the Store and see the new goods, whether or not you are ready to buy.

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SPECIAL SALE PRICES

100 dozen MEN'S FOUR-IN-HAND TIES, fine assortment, worth 50c, for	25c
100 dozen MEN'S BAND BOWS, something nice, worth 25c, for	15c
100 dozen MEN'S STRONG WEB SUSPENDERS, worth 25c, for	20c
100 DOZEN MEN'S GRAY WOOL SOX, worth 25c, for	15c

FINE ASSORTMENT MEN'S SOFT FRONT SHIRTS, HALF PRICE.

BOYS' STRONG WAISTS, worth from 25c to 75c for 10c to 35c. HALF PRICE ON LADIES' SKIRTS, LADIES' AND MISSES' JACKETS.

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