

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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

LORENZO SNOW, TRUSTEE-IN-TRUST

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)
Corner of South Temple and East Temple Streets
Salt Lake City, Utah.Charles W. Penrose, Editor
Herbert G. Whitney, Business ManagerSUBSCRIPTION PRICES
One Year, \$2.00
Six Months, \$1.25
Three Months, \$0.75
One Month, \$0.25
One Week, \$0.08
Saturday edition, per year, \$2.00
Semi-weekly, \$1.00EASTERN OFFICE
114-116 Times Building, New York City. In
charge of R. F. Cummings, Manager Foreign
Advertising from our Illinois Office.Correspondence and other reading matter
for publication should be addressed to the
EDITOR.
Address all business communications:
THE DESERET NEWS
Salt Lake City, Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY, AUG. 9, 1901.

DR. KOCH ON CONSUMPTION.

The reported statements of Professor Koch before the British congress on tuberculosis, to the effect that the human and bovine lung diseases are absolutely different, has caused much discussion. It is very largely assumed that the great German scientist is misunderstood, or misrepresents, when he is reported to have said that he had been unable to induce tuberculosis in animals by inoculation with human tubercle bacilli, for it is claimed that the possibility of such transmission has been proved by experiments. On the other hand, it is admitted that the theory that bovine tuberculosis can be conveyed to man, has never been established by reliable data.

The Medical Record believes that great harm may come through the reports that have been published. If the public should infer that the consumption of milk and meat from diseased animals is perfectly harmless, and it hastens to say that Professor Koch is not the authority he gave promise of being earlier in his career. "The keen striving after exactness," that journal says, "of the scientist has been dulled in him more or less. . . . He has lost the caution of the real scientist and has put on the assumption (the cocksureness, we are tempted to say) of the poseur. He asserts with positiveness what men like Adam and Theobald Smith suggest with caution."

To a layman this censure appears uncalled for. As near as can be judged from the reports of his address, the professor merely gave it as his opinion that human beings cannot catch consumption from diseased animals, while he distinctly admitted that he was not in a position to furnish positive proofs. What he thought he had demonstrated was that human consumption could not be transmitted to animals, and he detailed the experiments on which he based this proposition. It seems to us, that he made his statements with the caution and exactitude of an experienced scientist.

The inference to be drawn from the statements credited to the Berlin professor is not that milk and meat from diseased animals can be consumed without danger, but that the danger from that source is slight, as compared to the peril of inhaling disease germs from human beings afflicted with consumption. He emphasized that nine-tenths of all new cases of human tuberculosis were found to arise from contact with consumptives. When this fact is more generally recognized, the campaign against one of the most terrible diseases that afflict humanity, will be more effective, since to know the chief source of danger is, in such a contest, essential to success.

On this point there was practical unanimity on the part of the delegates to the congress. The habit of spitting in public was strongly condemned. The importance of ventilation and cleanliness in dwelling houses was emphasized, and the construction of sanatoria for the proper treatment of patients, especially of the poorer classes, was recommended. One of the speakers drew attention to alcoholism as a predisposing cause and "the most potent factor in the propagation of tuberculosis." There was no difference of opinion as to the chief contention of the Berlin bacteriologist that the great source of danger is intimate contact with consumptives, and a disposition to infection caused by some violation of sanitary rules.

THE FRANCHISE IN ALABAMA.

The Alabama constitutional convention has taken up the question whether or not women shall be allowed the elective franchise. No definite action has thus far been taken though a section providing that women should have the privilege of voting on questions of issuing bonds or incurring obligations has been adopted. One member, Mr. Cobb of Macon, wanted the women to vote if they had the necessary qualifications—educational, property, and good character. Another member wanted the franchise confined to white women, as he thought it would be an anomaly to take it from the black man, as they have done, and give it to the black woman. And so it would.

The present constitutional convention may or may not give women the elective franchise, but that it has the matter under consideration is a most hopeful sign. It shows that it is recognized as a great question, one that will not go down, and that is a far step towards granting the franchise. When constitutional conventions will discuss any question that has right at its side, and the woman suffrage question surely has, it means that it will eventually triumph; the day of its triumph may not be near but it exists.

Woman suffrage has made great progress in the last few years and in those states where it has been established no one would think of disestablishing it, for it has been an eminent success. There exists some prejudice

against it, but against what does not some prejudice exist?

What should be done in this Alabama convention is for the National Suffrage association to send a strong delegation, composed of men and women, to urge upon the members the right and expediency of granting women the franchise. Such a delegation could not fail to have great influence, and even if it did not gain all it sought it would further the cause, which of itself would be a great gain. It may be that such a delegation is now in Montgomery.

The cause of woman suffrage in advancing and there is every reason for encouragement and none for doubt and apprehension.

FAREWELL TO THE EDITORS.

Our Kentucky visitors, who have spent a couple of days in the "City of the Saints," departed this afternoon, after having been made cordially welcome to such hospitality as the place affords. We trust their brief stay in Zion has been an enjoyable one to them, as it has been to the people here. We hope they will return home in safety and that this will not be their last visit to Utah.

The facilities for traveling which are so marvelous in the present age, are among the greatest blessings enjoyed by mankind. By these facilities, distances are almost annihilated, and one section of the country is made the neighbor of every other section. It is possible for the South to learn to know the North and the West, and vice versa, by personal observation and social intercourse. This is sure to broaden the mind, to expel prejudices, and to make an approach toward universal brotherhood possible. Before the days of steam and electricity, this was almost impracticable. Man lived and died on his own farm, or in his own village, under the impression that all other fellow-beings were more or less barbarians. Travel has changed all that. The traveler has learned that human beings are not essentially different from one another, no matter what is the color of their skin, their occupation or their creed.

Newspaper men particularly need to realize this. They are the interpreters and the framers of public opinion, and they of all men should be free from prejudice, and have a personal knowledge, as far as possible, of that whereof they write.

Utah always welcomes visitors, from whatever part of the globe they may come. What the people here desire is to be known as they are. Truth always seeks the light.

In bidding the visiting editors farewell, we sincerely thank them for coming, and hope they will carry with them nothing but the most pleasant impressions of this part of the great Republic.

TRIGGS ON LONGFELLOW.

Only a few days since Professor Triggs of the University of Chicago attacked the hymnal, saying the hymns were doggerel and the Sunday school books were not as good as the dime novel as literature. The press of the country generally paid its respects to him and did for him what Dogberry requested be done for him—wrote him down an ass.

Now he is at it again. This time he has been attacking the poetry of Longfellow. He characterizes it as trivial and unworthy of consideration. If this be so then why does the Chicago professor spend his time, or any portion of it, upon a thing unworthy of consideration? He must do it for the same reason that those who find so much that is wicked and unworthy in many books which they declare are unfit to place in the hands of decent people read these same books—that they may warn others off and still have had the pleasure from them they would deny others.

Longfellow's poetry is not great poetry, and no one has ever claimed that it was; it is good poetry, and at the time he wrote it and for long afterwards it satisfied a longing of the American people. Surely to do that was much. Can any poetry do more? Had poetry is not of a high order yet love of it has always been a very good sign of a sound and healthy taste. It is true that some good poets have despised it while others equally good or better have loved it.

Longfellow belongs to the class of gentle poets and not to those whose great organ tones echo through the corridors of time. This latter class sit apart by themselves like the gods on Olympus. They are standards for all ages, and their music is like that of the spheres—for all time, all climes, to be echoed in the great universal heart of mankind. They are few in number and they appear but once or twice in many centuries. Longfellow is not of these nor did he claim to be. But he is a sweet singer, and his poetry satisfies many of the commoner, every day longings of the soul, and this is much. Poetry that does that is not altogether trivial or unworthy of consideration. It may be said of Longfellow that his poetry moves the feelings rather than stirs the thought. His most ardent admirers have never claimed, could not claim, that he ever once stirs those thoughts that lie so deep for utterance. But if he does not it is no disparagement of him to say so; there are few poets who do.

Whether Professor Triggs has ever attempted to write poetry we do not know (we understand he is soon to publish a book) but his case recalls a remark by a character in one of Disraeli's novels, "Who are the critics?" he asked. "The men who have failed in literature," was the reply.

GATHERING OF LEGAL LIGHTS.

The "News" has been requested to make a note of the fact that the American Bar association will hold its twenty-fourth annual meeting at Denver, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, August 21st, 22nd and 23rd of this year. The association has not previously visited a city west of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, and the choice of Denver as a place of meeting by the association is therefore regarded as an important event for the bar of the West.

The meetings are to be held at the Broadway Theater. The sessions of the section of Legal Education will be

held on Thursday and Friday afternoons, and on Wednesday afternoon there will be a meeting of the Association of American Law Schools.

There are many features of interest on the program. Among these are an address by Edmund Wetmore, of New York, on the most noteworthy changes in statute law on points of general interest, made in several states and by Congress during the preceding year; a paper by Richard C. Dale, of Philadelphia, on Implied Limitations upon the Exercise of Legislative Powers; a paper by Charles J. Hughes, Jr., of Denver, on The Evolution of Mining Law; the annual address by Charles E. Littlefield, of Rockland, Maine, on The Insular Cases; a paper by Henry D. Estabrook, of Chicago, on Alexander Hamilton as a lawyer, and a paper by Platt Rogers, of Denver, on The Law of New Conditions, illustrated by the Law of Irrigation.

It need not be said that everything possible will be done to make the meeting a pleasant and memorable one. Special mention may be made of an invitation extended to the members of the bar and ladies, to make an excursion to Cripple Creek, Glenwood Springs, Leadville, Marshall Pass and Colorado Springs, August 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th.

STORY OF A CASHIER'S PARDON.

All those in whom is placed the pardoning power must expect at some time or other to be imposed upon when they exercise it; and rarely are their expectations disappointed. Such a case occurred in Vermont not long ago.

Charles Mussey of Rutland, in that state, was the cashier of the Merchants' National bank. He used his place and abused the confidence reposed in him to embezzle or steal, whichever may be the proper term, a hundred and forty-seven thousand dollars. The result of his stealing was that the bank was broken, and his friends and neighbors caused heavy losses and some much suffering. For him the upshot was that he was tried, convicted and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment.

To prison he went but had not been long there when his health apparently began to fail. His family physician was called in but he abandoned the case, not stating any reason therefor. Another doctor was obtained and he pronounced Mussey to be at death's door. An appeal was made to the President, and the petitioner being thought to be at death's door was granted a pardon. He walked forth from the prison a free man, and the mark of death was not upon him. This was but a month ago. Now Mussey has gone on a hunting trip in the Adirondacks, sound in mind and limb.

His pardon seems to have been gained by imposition. Is it to be wondered at that the people of Rutland, whom he swindled and robbed, are feeling very bitter over his pardon? His illness, which seemingly brought him near to "death's door," was almost certainly simulated, for convicts know how to produce symptoms of disease that will often deceive the best physicians, and occasionally they make themselves really ill so that they may secure evidence upon which to base a petition for a pardon. It was this, doubtless, that Mussey did.

The bank embezzler can have no excuse for his misdeeds. Further, they affect directly more people than do the misdeeds of others. Through his rascality often the savings of long years are swept away and those who thought they had provided for old age find themselves all of a sudden robbed of the hard earnings of many years, earnings that they will never be able to replace. These are they who need sympathy not the scoundrelly cashier who has ruined them.

That Selby smelter robbery might be called the "hall" of fame.

A strike is an idle proceeding at least to the extent of making strikers idle.

The very best thing the steel magnates and the strikers could do would be to amalgamate.

There is much preaching of the gospel of wealth these days, but it does not compare with the wealth of the Gospel.

The tongue is said to be a great breeding place for bacteria. It is also a great breeding place for gossip and scandal.

Professor Triggs of Chicago university says that Longfellow's poetry is trivial. If that is so what is Triggs' criticism?

Marie Bashkirtseff has made her "Last Confessions." If they are the last and there shall be no more, she may hope for forgiveness in time.

Macley's attack upon Admiral Schley was bad enough, but now the "poets" have begun to write poems to him. This comes very near adding insult to injury.

Commander Murdoch has discovered that the next great war will be between the United States and Germany. His discovery is of no value for there is nothing in it.

A writer in the August Forum declares two-party government to be a failure. That's rather mild, many have declared free government itself to be a failure.

Vice President Roosevelt found bunting mountain lions so tame a sight that this time when in Colorado he hunts coyotes. It doesn't sound so fine but probably there is more sport in it.

"But surely the 'News' will not repudiate the teaching that Adam is the God of this world," says a local contemporary. The "News" absolutely refuses to acknowledge the right, or the propriety, of an anti-Mormon publication to pose as an exponent of "Mormon" doctrine.

court of inquiry this Chandler-Evans affair is as a tempest in a teapot to a raging storm in midocean.

Chess Champion Pillsbury is going to give up chess for the law. He will hardly achieve the fame as a follower of Coke and Blackstone that he has as a disciple of the great game. If he does he will become the successor of Marshall as he has of Morphy.

That Salt Lake man whose glass eye caused him to be beaten by an irate husband who thought the eye was winking at and flirting with his wife, was in double bad luck. How different his experience from that of Bret Harte's commander whose right eye, all made of glass, kept watch while he slept and saved him from the red man's fury.

But another day remains before President Shaffer's strike order goes into effect. It is hardly probable that the great strike will be settled before it becomes effective. By allowing a week to elapse before the men are to respond he certainly showed consideration for all concerned, a consideration not usual in strikes. He assuredly left the door for reconciliation open, but thus far no advantage has been taken of it. That it has not is a matter of regret. Must it always be that matters must get worse before they can get better?

In his annual report General MacArthur says that there is no necessity for Chinese laborers in the Philippines as the Filipinos will work if paid adequate wages. This opinion differs from that of students of Filipino matters, such as Forman and others. The first question to suggest itself is, What would the Filipinos deem an adequate wage? The amount of the wage is usually dependent upon the producing power of the wage earner. Up to date the Filipinos have not proven themselves to be very great producers. If the future shall reverse the history of the past it will be fortunate for the islands. It is to be hoped that General MacArthur is right.

Mr. Kruger is said to be failing mentally. It may be, though he is a very strong character and his mind has been powerful and active. His retreat from the Transvaal to find an asylum in Europe, his failure to enlist any aid for his cause and its seeming hopelessness and the recent death of his wife, have no doubt weighed heavily upon him and may have affected his mind, that it has all greatly depressed his spirits is most probable; and one who has been much depressed in spirits and bowed down with sorrow may easily be mistaken for one who is breaking mentally. For the lone old man who in the last years (and they cannot now be many) of his life finds himself without a country and without a family circle is an object of sympathy, and this old man Kruger has the sympathy of the world.

"FIGHTING BOB" AND EX-SECY. CHANDLER.

Baltimore Sun.
Possibly Mr. Chandler is not so much aggrieved at being termed an "inset" as by Admiral Evans' further statement that he did not regard the bite of such insects as of much importance. That, doubtless, is where the sting comes in. It is adding insult to injury to tell a man that he is a bug whose bite is trifling. Still, it is not easy to see how Mr. Chandler is going to get vindication. He can, of course, submit to expert examination (the government entomologists would gladly serve him, perhaps) and obtain an official document setting forth that he is not an insect. It is surprising that a man of Mr. Chandler's acknowledged worth should have given his enemies such a fine opportunity to deride him.

Chicago Record-Herald.
No matter what disrespect "Fighting Bob" Evans may have expressed in his book, "A Sailor's Log," for ex-Secretary Chandler, he cannot have injured the reputation of "Buzzing Bill" with his countrymen. When any man has been in public life for forty years and during all that time has employed his tongue and pen buzzing about and stinging every person within reach of his "pernicious activity" he cannot expect much sympathy if his own hide is pricked by the rude pen of a swash-buckling sailor.

Boston Herald.
The pen is more dangerous than the sword. "Fighting Bob" Evans, too, has written a book, and now charges are preferred against him by ex-Secretary of the Navy William E. Chandler, who, in the book is charged, among other things with having degraded the office of secretary of the navy, and is likened to an insect. Ten-inch guns cannot stir up half the trouble that can be aroused by a trenchant pen in the hand of the right—or, perchance, the wrong—man.

EDMONDS AND JUDGE MADE LAW.

San Francisco Chronicle.
Ex-Senator Edmonds has been out of politics for some years, but he remains one of our greatest constitutional lawyers, who might himself have been a justice of the Supreme Court. He utterly repudiates the doctrine set up in the decision in the Insular cases, bowing to it as the law of the land, but virtually branding it as law made by judges who had the power to make it, but not the right. He agrees squarely with the late ex-President Harrison that of right there can be no taxation by Congress, except as authorized by the Constitution and subject to its limitations.

NAVAL FORCE ON GREAT LAKES.

N. Y. Evening Post.
A movement has been set on foot among the western lake-cities for the abrogation of the treaty with Great Britain which limits the naval forces of either party on the great lakes. This treaty was originally made in 1817. It provided that no other vessels of war than those named should be there built or armed. There was a stipulation, however, that either party might terminate it by giving six months' notice. The movement to terminate it now is not founded in jealousy, but in a desire to build war-vessels on the lakes for foreign countries. It is a commercial and industrial movement solely, and is therefore entitled to respect.

TRIGGS AND THE HYMNAL.

Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin.
Having backed at the Hymnal, Prof. Triggs of Chicago is now engaged in shooting a few holes into the Constitution. These progressive Chicagoans are very trying people to keep up with. The record which Triggs is making recalls the Chicago story. When the World's Fair, it was of a proper and bright old lady from a quiet place in the country who, for a three weeks' visit, relatives in Chicago and was found in her room packing up the morning of the fourth day after her arrival. The

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