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SALT LAKE CITY, MARCH 14, 1903.

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.

The Seventy-third annual conference Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will be hel Tabernacle Salt Lake commencing on Saturday, City. April 4, 1903. A general attendance of the offcers and members of the Church is requested.

> JOSEPH F. SMITH, JOHN R. WINDER, ANTHON H. LUND, First Presidency.

CHANGE OF FAST DAY.

As the General Conference will be in session on the first Sunday in April, i is deemed advisable that the fast usually observed on the first Sunday it cach month, be held on the last Sun day in March, 1903, in those Stakes and Wards where the officers and members in large numbers will attend the Annual Conference. This will apply particularly to the Salt Lake Stake of Zion and adjoining places. The Presidents of Stakes and Bishops at distant points will use their own judgment as to making the change for this occasion.

> JOSEPH F. SMITH. JOHN R. WINDER, ANTHON H. LUND, First Presidency.

NOT OBLIGED TO REPLY.

The Deseret News desires to emphasize the views it has heretofore expressed, in reference to the fallacious notion that people are under obligation of any kind to clear themselves from

city reach the total of fourteen mills! is not that enough? When will the ax increasers stop? When is the load be lightened? If relief cannot be obtained, for justice and mercy's sake do not plle on any more?

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

A recent London dispatch stated that an Apostle of the 'Mormon' Church, to the United States Senate from the State iterest is manifest in a statement pade in the House of Commons by Sec f Utah has caused the newspopers and ctary Cranborne, who said "the gov the law journals to enter into a discus sion as to what the United States Sen ernment was of the opinion that it was ate could, would, or should do when he presents himself to take the oath most desirable that there should be an inicable understanding between Great f office and become a member of that Britain and Russia on the subject of heir respective interests in Persia and

Not a few lawyers are discontented with the action of the Senate in the Clark case and of the House of Reprebewhere, He added that a question Sentatives in the Roberts case. It is of small moment whether or not Mr. Clark was qualified to sit as a United States senator or that Mr. Roberts wneerning those interests had lately sen discussed by the two governments. It has been thought that the interests of the two countries were irredeemably hould be custed from his seat in the House of Representatives if the prohishing nearly everywhere-in China, ding of unseating them were not a Afghanistan, in India, in Persla and iolation of the Constitution and ex-Turkey. The announcement that these interests have lately been dis-"Legislative bodies almost since the eginning of history have been more nesed by the two governments with a ealous of their prerogatives than mon irchs or courts, and it would be futil

s follows;

national Constitution. As it maintains

by this paper, we are pleased to give

the same ground taken on the question

It space in our columns. The subjec

is of national as well as local import-

ance, and we commend it to the atten-

tion of our thoughtful readers. It is

"The election of Hon. Reed Smoot,

lew of arriving at an amicable under manding, must therefore be regarded o deny that one of the prerogatives o he great jegislative bodies such as the a being of more than common import toman Senate, the French House of Deputies, and the English Parliament ance. It probably means that they two cowers are about to agree on "spheres has been to be the judges of the right (influence" in those quarters of the of a member claiming admission to oc cupy his sent. It is not difficult to per-ceive how the United States Congress clobe, and that each will be at liberty pursue its own policy in those has been following this precedent, and specially when the Constitution of the theres. If this is correct, important opments may be looked for in the inited States says, 'Each House shall e the judge of the elections, returns, cher future. Co-operation with Rusand qualifications of its own members. (Const. U. S., Art. 1, sec. 5), this clause sia was urged by Gladstone, but that vas not thought to be sound doctrine and legislative precedent having been the authority for the expulsion of sevthen, Public opinion must have eral claimants to seats. "If this were all that the Constituchanged in Great Britain on this point.

BIBLES IN THE WORLD.

According to the reports of the Britsh and Foreign Bible society, that oreating or unseating any one who sents himself as having been elected by ganization has translated the Scriptures any of the several States. nto 400 languages and dialects and it The Constitution, however, further has circulated 180,000,000 copies. The rovides: 'No person shall be a sena-or who shall not have attained to the American Bible society has also issued age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who nillions of volumes since its organizaion. It is estimated that altogether the shall not, when elected, be an inhabit-ant of that State for which he shall be ocieties have sent out nearly 300,000,000 iosen." (Const. U. S., Art. 1, sec. 3.) "By eevry known rule of construcopies of the Bible or of parts of it vithin the last century. There is no ion it would seem that this clause limack of Bibles in the world. But it will ited the Senate in judging of the qualinever be redeemed by the distribution feations and election of its members To take any other view of the case would inevitably lead one to the con-clusion that the United States Senate can superadd qualifications for its of Bibles. When the Church of Christ first was introduced into the world, it did not depend upon the circulation of members to those already specified in the Constitution. When the Constitucopies of the Septuagint throughout the world, but upon the "living word" lon says that each House shall be the of the divinely-inspired and authorized udge of the election and qualifications messengers. The Ethiopian who re-

of its own members, by what is it to judge? It can only be by the Consti-ution of the United States, the instruurned from Jerusalem had the Bible, or part of it. He read it on his chariot. ient to which it owes its existence and But when asked if he understood it, he by which its powers and duties are de-(rankly admitted that he did not. "How The power to add to implies the power to take from prescribed tests of can I, except some man should guide qualification, and the power to take from implies the power to abolish al-together. If the Senate had the right me?" And that is just the trouble of the Bible-readers, who have no Philip under the Constitution to inquire to interpret the word to them. They aught else than the facts that the sena-tor presenting credentials is over "thirread without profit. For "to read and not to understand is to plough and years of age," and that he has been r "nine years a citizen of the United neglect to sow." The work of distribu-States." and that he is an "inhabitant of that State" from which he has been tion is being done with a thoroughness that must elicit admiration. Thousands of colporteurs are engaged in that work.

chosen, and that he has been chosen by the legislature of the State from They report to the distributing stations which he comes, it has the power to regularly for their consignment of Bi- prescribe any other qualification; it may deem fit to allow a claimant to sit who has not these quali-fications. The very enumeration bles and Testaments. Each man has his

these

tion 625

tive prohibition of authority to impose

his commentaries on the constitution

would seem but fair reasoning that

tain qualifications it meant to exclude

all others." Story's Commentaries, sec.

Mr

any other test. In fact, Judge Story

reaches this conclusion. He says:

when the constitution establishes

is as irritating as it is illegal; and par-enihetically it may be remarked that if we are wrong as to the scope that the United States Senate or House of Repreentatives should take in investigating the eligibility of a member, and if every a representative shall be brought to judgment at the bay of the House, if ould be exceedingly expedient that we have an amendment to the Constitution n order to forewarn those seeking this to the charges that they will

tave to meet. But the right of the Senate and the fouse of Representatives to inquire whether or not a member has other qualifications than those laid down in

he Constitution ought to be disposed of by this proposition, which is self The office of a representative ident: Congress or of a senator in the Unit d States Senate Is a United States offic as much as that of president. It was reated by the Constitution of the Unitd States. The test of qualifications for office, state or national, can be pre-scribed only by the authority under hich the office litself exists. How hen, can a congressman who has taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, by his vote to seat r unseat a member directly add to the ualifications of that office not pres-

ribed in the Constitution itself? Under a republican form of govern-ment the people have a natural right to hoose any one they see fit to act as heir agent in making the laws under which they live. When the people of the United States formed a federal government they exercised this right and agreed upon the qualifications that their epresentatives in Congress must pos-No one can take it away or limit t but themselves. They did limit it in the Constitution, and by those limits. and according to the letter of them, the senate of the United States and the House of Representatives should be and E! C. W. are bound.

Hope deferred-the advent of real pring.

tion said in this regard, no one could gainsay the right of the respective Even street cars come to those who know how to walt. iouses of Congress to continue to act in an arbitrary way on questions of

The song of the blue-bird will soon be heard in the land.

The most unfailing sign of spring is muddy water in the service pipes. Tonight the legislators will disperse

and their works will follow them. The Mississsippi will raise itself in people's estimation if it will lower it-

self a little Just as soon as the trees begin to

leaf and the birds to sing, look out for an epidemic of spring fever. Senator Morgan is very like the vil-

age school master, who, "e'en though vanquished could argue still."

Mr. Carnegie will finance a movement to reform the English language What better evidence could be given that money talks?

The cloud capped towers, the gorgeous palaces and the great globe itself may perish and leave not a wreck behind, but it is not so with the railroads.

ilts,"

The President may call an extraudinary session of the Fifty-eighth Congress. What have the people done that they should be so threatened?

At last the Buffalo police have locat d the woman in the Burdick case. He rame is Jane Doe, next to Lydia E. Pinkham the most famous woman in America



DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1903.

the groundless imputations, or definite charges, made by newspapers for the purpose of creating a public sensation. The idea set forth, that when such storles as have recently been set afloat appear in print, the individuals assailed are in duty bound to establish their innocence, is so munifestly monstrous and absurd, that it is surprising even in the source from which it emanates.

That the onus of proof rests upon the accuser, is almost too trite for repetition. That the accused need not take any step, unless he chooses, to disprove a calumny unsupported by evidence ought to be clear to the densest mind. We repeat here what we have previous ly announced, that no one is required to reply to impertment queries, whethe propounded by a newspaper reporter o any other private person. The impu dence of a contrary position, assumed by some individuals who poke their nores into other people's business, and force themselves into homes where they ure not invited or wanted, needs a forelble rebuke.

When any lady or gentleman is will ing to be interviewed, it is another mat ter entirely. Respectful inquiry should he met with all courtesy and candor. I is the impertment, intrusive, selfauthorized inquisitor to whom we allude, and also the ridiculous and selfsufficient writer, who lays down a law of his own framing, that slandered persons are bound to do that which he dla tates. Such preposterous notions need to be dispelled, wherever they are entertained and no matter what resolute means are invoked for their dissipation.

STOP THE INCREASE.

It is confidently hoped by the large majority of the taxpayers of this city that the bill which, strange to say, ha passed both houses of the Legislature combining the provisions of two other bills, which were severally defeated, will not receive executive sanction A protect has been entered against i from representative business men, who voice the sentiments of poor and rich alike upon whom the burden intended by the bill would fall if it became : Ta w

We refer to H. B. 181, providing that the regular school tax limit in this city be raised to six and a half mills, and the minimum limit of the county school tex be placed at two and a half mills, This raises the city limit from five and a half to six and a half millis, and compels the commissioners to levy at least two and a half mills for county school tax.

Thus the school tax burden grows. under the pressure of a few persons having "education" on the brain as the one hobby to ride. From two mills 1 has already reached five and a halr mills. With the six and a half mills now proposed for the city and the two and a half for the county, and the three mills for the State, twelve mills straight tax for schools is to be allow ed, with a possible increase of one and a half mills for building purposes, and one and a half mills more for the coun tyl . The need for this increase has not been shown, notwithstanding all the display of figures that has been resorted to. It is possible now, without the increase proposed, to make our school taxes for all purposes in this

prescribed route, which he traverses on foot or on horseback. Every hour men are toiling up mountain paths, crossing rivers, traversing jungles, and journeying along thickly traveled highways In China, In India, in Turkey, in South America, in Africa and in the islands of the South Seas to sell their books, It is a great work. The result is not in proportion to the effort, for the Bible is becoming more and more a neglected book in the Protestant world.

THAT BUFFALO MURDER.

"The Senate itself has not been uni-The Buffalo murder mystery continform in the principle upon which it has acted in the matter of these contested ues to draw attention. It does not appear that the officers have found any When that eminent jurist, Lyman clue to the perpetrator of the deed, but Trumbull, was elected to the Senate from Illinois, Lewis Cass, United States the light thrown upon it has revealed senator from Michigan, presented the a terrible state of rottenness in what jection of certain citizens of Illinois is called society. It is shown that uno the seating of Mr. Trumbull on der the cloak of respectability, vice rounds that the constitution of flourishes, just as in the "slums." It state of Illinois provided that no judge of the supreme court would be eligit to an office under the United Stat has proved that society needs regeneration, from head to foot, and not only reformation in part.

during the term for which he was elect ed, nor for one year thereafter. The victim of the murder was one E. Trumbull had resigned from the su reme court of Illinois a short while L. Burdick somewhat prominent in clous to his election to the Senate social circles in Buffalo. The extraorand came within the Illinois consult dinary methods of the police to find the tional provision. The Senate overruled Mr. Cass's objection on the grounds murderer, are causing much adverse e state of Illinois had no right to omment. First, a lawyer, named as add to the qualifications of a United o-respondent in divorce proceedings, States senator others than those laid nstituted by Burdlek against his wife, down in the Constitution of the United fell under suspicion. But he was not "If the sovereign state, electing a sen held. Then the suspicion fell upon a

itor to represent it in the United States woman. A lady had talked with Bur-Senate, cannot prescribe that its rep dick over the telephone the day he was resentative shall have such qualifications as it deems fit, how much less, killed, and that was thought to be a then, hus the Senate itself the right to clue. The house of the woman was surmake them ounded by detectives for several days. A similar decision was reached by she was not permitted to leave the the House of Representatives in the case of Mr. Marshall, who came from

ocracy or an oligarchy as well by lim-ting the number capable of being elect-

uilding. Every room was ransacked Illinols. by officiers of the law in search of evi-"It can readily be seen from the Trum-bull case and the Marshall case, and fence of her gulit. Nothing incriminatthe theory upon which they must neces-sarily have been decided, that the Sen-Still another woman was caught in ate has acted inconsistently in inquir-ing whether Mr. Clark of Montana had the clutches of the law, because her

ortraft had been found in Burdick's been guilty of bribery in obtaining his election, and that the House of Repreome. She, too, was subjected to minntailves was equally inconsistent its questioning for hours, and then considering the question whether or not Mr. Roberts of Utab had been guilty of The Ruffalo officers have pursued the polygamy. It may be urged with some force under a strict interpretation of the Constitution that Congress is with ase with a geal that would be lauda-

le, were the wisdom of it equal to out power to purge itself of unclean members. To those of this mind we cite he zeal. But it was not, and so a the case of John Randolph of Virginia who when elected to Congress replied number of persons have been made the bleck of scandal, innocently. Russian when objection was made to his elfgi-bility, "Go ask the people of Virginia." So possibly the states of Montana and of Utah can answer best the question ethods have been resorted to in this ountry. That will not do, because the onditions are radically different. thy Clark and Roberts were elected

ng was discovered.

One lesson the Buffalo revelation "This is no new or startling propos tion that we contend for. As has been seen, the Senate adopted it in considerhave taught, and that is that those who think they can point the finger of ing Mr. Trumbull's case, and the House in considering Mr. Marshall's case scorn at one section of the country, on account of its moral status, are either Like a great many other constituti ignorant of facts, or wilfully pervertuestions, it was thoroughly debated nd threshed out when the Constitution ing them. Conditions are pretty much was being made. For instance, in allke all over. There is no "wild and debate upon this clause of the Consti-tution in regard to the qualifications of vooley" west as compared to a rembers of Congress, John Adams said; fined east. There is hardly an inno-The qualifications of electors and elect cent rural district, as compared to the d are fundamental articles in guilty citles. Human nature is very can government and ought to be fixed by the Constitution. If the legislature could regulate those of either, it can by much the same everywhere, and it is prone to evil, until the power of saldegrees subvert the Constitution. A republic may be converted into an aris-

vation has been applied to it. TEST OF "QUALIFICATIONS."

ed as the number authorized to elect Qualifications founded on artificial dis-In the March number of Law Notes, er in order to keep out partisans of a weaker faction." See 5 Elliott's De-bates 404 * * * ublished monthly in New York, there s a cogent legal argument on the powers of Congress as to the right to This thing of establishing an arbitrary a seat in that body of persons possessa seat in that body of persons possess-ing the qualifications prescribed in the to object to the character of a member gument and the orator's appeal, has

qualifications excludes .The Washington elm, in Hartford. idea that any others are intended. That Ct., must come down, it is said. In the is a plain rule of ordinary construction it comes within the familiar principle language of the late Mr. Morris: Woodman, spare that tree; touch not that the enumeration of certain regulsites or qualifications or of certain dissingle bough.' abilities to election is the negation of all others, and is equivalent to a posi-

The people of Salt Lake will be sorry at the departure of their very competent weather clerk. Mr. Murdoch will go with the regrets of the public mingled the pleasure at his promotion.

The county attorney warns doctors to report all births coming under their Perhaps he is gathering sta-

tistics for the President to be used in work on "Patriotism and Large Famllies."

It is now stated in an inspired article in a Vienna paper, that it is the intention of Russia, France, Austria, Italy and England "to reform Turkey from top to bottom and transform her from an Aslatic to a European state.' How is that to be done, except by benevolent assimilation?

The question of the constitutionality the acceptance by the present judges f the supreme court, of the increase f salaries provided by the new law, as argued extensively some time ago nd any revival of the controversy now ould be unprofitable. It is all right.

Senator Smoot, in the sketch of his fe in the new congressional directory ays that he was married Sept. 17. 884 to Alpha M. Eldredge. The prying Boston Globe indorses Alpha as being all right, but wonders if there is an Omega," says the Denver Post. This is a case where, strange as it may seem, Alpha is Omega.

In the meeting at the University of California this week to discuss the Rhodes scholarship and the method of appointment thereto it was definited decided for Utah, Arizona and Nevad that the Rhodes scholars from thes states shall be chosen by a committee consisting of the president of the state university and two others, of whom one must be chosen from his own faculty. This committee in each state will elaborate its own method for decision as to the scholarship of candidates, as to their athletic prowess, and as to their qualities of leadership as shown in their relations with their fellow students. At the same meeting it was also further decided that the Rhodeer scholars must have completed their sophomore year, in a college of th standard of the state or territory un versity of the commonwealth from which they are chosen. They must no he more than twenty-five years of agand the younger candidates will b given the preference. They must h coridents or citizens of the state or ter ritory from which they are chosen or student at an institution within the state. They must be prepared to pass the Oxford admission examination known as responsions. No married mai will be eligible to appointment.

ON RELIGIOUS TOPICS.

The Interior. The only way man can overthrow the truth of the gospel is to wreck the church, "the house." which supports it by its upright "behavior." Many a man