

# DESERET 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.

Charles W. Penrose, Editor  
Hector G. Whitney, Business Manager

**SUBSCRIPTION PRICES:**  
One Year, \$5.00  
Six Months, \$2.50  
Three Months, \$1.25  
One Month, .25  
One Week, .10  
Saturday edition, per year, \$2.00  
Single Copy, .05

**NEW YORK OFFICE:**  
In charge of R. F. Cummings, Manager  
Foreign Advertising, from our Home Office  
184-185 Times Building.

**CHICAGO OFFICE:**  
In charge of H. F. Cummings, Manager  
Foreign Advertising, from our Home Office  
184-185 Times Building.

**SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE:**  
In charge of F. J. Cooper, 36 Geary St.

Correspondence and other reading matter for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Address all business communications to THE DESERET NEWS, Salt Lake City, Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY, FEB. 19, 1902.

## MORE WATER LITIGATION.

It is to be hoped that the city authorities will act upon the official advice of City Attorney Nye, and take immediate steps in reference to the rights of the city to the use and control of the waters in the Jordan river, held by the city for many years, and which have to some extent been invaded by the Electrical Power Company. It is most important that the water shall be taken out at a higher level than at present, so that the exchanges that have been contemplated for the benefit of the city may be effected in good time. There ought to be no delay in commencing this work, and it should be pushed to completion as rapidly as possible.

It is evident from the recommendation of the City Attorney, and also from the petition and complaint which will soon be filed in court, that the notion entertained by some people that the city has not been injured or its rights jeopardized, by the decisions that have been rendered in favor of the Electrical Power Company, is not endorsed by the city authorities nor by the attorneys engaged in defending those rights.

In considering the whole matter, it should be clear to those who investigate it, that there is a great difference between taking water for mechanical purposes out of a stream or natural source of supply, and returning it to that stream undiminished in quantity and quality, and taking water from a constructed canal belonging to a public corporation, using it for private purposes and returning it into that canal. Also that it seems a strange proposition to declare that the private company was entitled to the use of waters from that canal, during the time when a suit was pending for the acquisition of that right under the law of eminent domain. The dissenting opinion argues thus:

"In the pending suit referred to, the Salt Lake Water and Electrical Power Company does not seek to acquire the right to divert, from the head of the Salt Lake City canal, the water as aforesaid appropriated by the city, but it seeks to acquire the right to discharge into the city's canal, one and one-half miles below its head, water which it wrongfully claims it has the right to divert, under notices of appropriation which are invalid so far as they relate to the prior vested rights of the city."

The petition to be entered for a construction of the original decree in this cause, for instructions thereon to the commissioner appointed by the court, and for a supplemental decree modifying the former decision, is of very great importance to the city and to all parties concerned in this litigation. The dissatisfaction felt is widespread, and it is of no use to intimate that the city's water rights have not been jeopardized, for the contention will go on until those rights are vindicated. Meanwhile, the work of taking the water out at a higher level than at present should not be delayed or retarded.

## SANITARIUM IN RUINS.

Another great fire is added to the already long list of the present year. This time a disastrous conflagration has laid the great sanitarium at Battle Creek, Mich., in ruins.

This institution, notwithstanding its peculiarities, or perhaps on account of these, had become one of the most famous health resorts of the country. It was founded by Seventh-day Adventists, or Seventh-day Baptists, as they are called sometimes, for the double purpose of benefiting mankind physically, and propagating the peculiar doctrines of the sect. In accordance with these objects the stockholders derive no financial benefit from their investment. It is said, and the employees, from the bell boy to the trained nurse and the doctor, enter the institution as a religious duty. The highest salary paid to a doctor is, it is claimed, \$6 a month. And yet, there are five hundred employees in the institution, all assisting in carrying out the object for which it was founded.

As for the treatment of the numerous patients, this consists entirely in the application of the laws of hygiene. Coffee, tea, malt and spirituous liquors, spices, pickles, baking powder, meat, cheese, sweet cakes, ice cream, cold drinks, and even milk, unless sterilized, are entirely discarded, and the diet is limited to fruit, cereals, nuts, eggs, and vegetables. Only two meals a day are allowed, one at eight o'clock in the morning and one at three in the afternoon. It is seriously asserted that the effect of this diet is shown in the kind disposition it produces in all that partake of it. Everybody is gentle. No harsh words are ever heard on the premises. All are anxious to help everybody, and complete harmony pre-

vaile. This is the testimony of the friends of the institution.

Besides the diet described, all kinds of baths are given, including the electric vapor bath. Massage treatment is also administered. Plenty of air and light, and much muscular exercise complete the treatment. The fundamental principles on which it is based are these: "Disease is only the result of wrong habits in life and can be gotten rid of by following the prophet's command, 'Cease to do evil and learn to do well,' and, 'Nature alone can cure; physicians cannot heal; medicines, baths and other remedies are powerless to heal; the healing power is in the blood, and it is the blood that must do the healing, by repairing the waste, restoring the disordered functions, and repairing the damaged tissues.'" The consistent application of these principles is said to have had wonderful results in a great many cases of sickness.

The management of the institution has suffered a great loss by the fire, but appears to be prepared to rebuild at once. It was established by philanthropy, and it will, no doubt, be re-established in the same way. In the meantime, the disaster has widely advertised it. It will be better known in the future than it has been hitherto.

## THREE MORE ISLANDS.

The Senate has ratified the treaty with Denmark regarding the transfer of the three Danish West Indian islands to the United States. The further steps necessary for the completion of the transaction will follow in due course of time. The consideration is \$5,000,000, and the Danish government is to retain the responsibility for the public debts of the colony, amounting to about \$2,000,000.

The entire area of the three islands is said to be 223 square miles, and the number of inhabitants is estimated at 32,000. It is not a formidable addition to the United States area and population, such as might justify any fears for the appearance of new "island problems." On the other hand, it is supposed that the acquisition will result in many advantages to the country. The greater part of the people there are colored, but there is no "color line," all having equal privileges. Education is compulsory, and all children go to school. The English language is understood by all, or nearly so. Religious liberty prevails, and several denominations are represented in the islands.

A native of St. Thomas says, in the Independent, that life in those islands is very delightful. The people are hospitable. During the social season, from December till April, there are numerous amusements. The cost of living is cheap. A large mansion can be rented for \$25 a month, and a good servant will work for from \$5 to \$7 a month. Fruit and vegetables can be had in abundance. The meat is to a large extent brought from Porto Rico, cattle, sheep and pigs being sent over alive. The waters about the islands are teeming with fish, and fishing is a considerable industry. The colored people are the best in the West Indies. They are faithful, kindly, moral, intelligent and religious. When slavery was abolished in 1848 they continued to work for their old masters, and as a result there have always been the most cordial relations between the two races. An earthly paradise like this deserves to come under the blessings of American government.

The New York World gives the following figures showing the territorial expansion of the United States, by purchase and conquest, since the year 1803:

Louisiana purchase (1803)	\$15,000,000
Florida (1821)	5,450,758
Mexican cession (1848)	12,262,000
Purchase from Texas (1850)	10,000,000
Guadalupe purchase (1853)	10,000,000
Alaska (1867)	7,200,000
Philippine Islands (1898)	20,000,000
Additional Philippines (1901)	100,000
Danish West Indies (1902)	5,000,000
Total	\$92,039,758

To this list is added Texas, in 1845; Oregon, in 1846; the Hawaiian Islands, in 1897; Porto Rico and Guam, in 1898; and one of the Samoan Islands, in 1899. The aggregate area of territory added to the United States by purchase, cession or conquest from 1803 to 1902 inclusive, is 2,971,376 square miles. The territory now covered by the American flag, including both hemispheres, exceeds an area of all Europe by just 235,000 square miles.

## WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Kentucky seems to be in the throes of war. At least some of the "battles" reported from the Philippines have been no more disastrous to the participants than the one that was fought a short time ago near Middleboro, Ky. According to the reports the opposing forces consisted of a deputy sheriff with forty men, and an outlaw with twenty-two, and nine persons were killed; and the sheriff among these. The outlaws escaped capture, though their "fort" was burned.

But the end is apparently not yet. The leader of the moonshiners, Lee Turner, is said to have raised a force of two hundred mountaineers, and to be determined to take his revenge. Citizens of Middleboro fear that an attack will be made upon the town, and the officers are armed, and on their guard. Turner says he will rebuild his fort and keep a standing army of several hundred men ready to defend it. And as he has no lack of money, it is thought that he will certainly endeavor to carry out his plans. All the coal miners of the region, to the number of 2,000, and several mountaineers are said to sympathize with him, and if that is the case, he may be able to cause some trouble to the authorities.

The officers are, of course, formulating their plan of campaign, to kill or capture the law-defiers, and if both sides are as determined as they appear to be, another battle may occur in the mountains of old Kentucky, and all for the sake of illegal whisky-making!

We hear a great deal about the long time it takes to establish law and order in the Philippines, where for centuries there have been but a weak government. But we regard our own country, notwithstanding its cases of lynching, vendettas, and feuds, as eminently law-abiding, and well equipped to be a

teacher of morals among all the nations. We should not become so engrossed in reformatory work abroad, that we forget to sweep our own back yards. What is that parable about the beam and the mote?

## DUMONT'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Santos Dumont, the noted Brazilian aeronaut, had a narrow escape from death the other day, when his airship became unmanageable and fell into the bay of Monaco.

His intention was to make a trip to Cape Martin and back again. When he left the aerodrome, the weather was fine and the motor worked smoothly. But suddenly the propeller became entangled in one of the wires, and the aeronaut lost control of the ship. Then a small struck it and carried it skyward. M. Dumont pulled the emergency cord, and let the gas escape, but a gap was torn in the cloth, and the ship fell with great velocity. Everything in the car was then thrown out, to lighten the craft, and this checked its descent somewhat, but finally it dropped like a stone into the water. The master of the craft became entangled in the wires and buried beneath the envelope of the balloon. He was finally rescued by the crew of one of the many boats that had hurried to the scene, and it appears that he was none the worse for the exciting experience.

M. Dumont has been talking about making a trip across the Atlantic, in his airship. His fall into the Mediterranean would make him consider well, whether such an undertaking would not be suicidal. It has been demonstrated more than once, we believe, that his craft cannot be managed in a wind, and if he should encounter an Atlantic storm in mid-ocean, there might not be any boats ready to rush to his rescue. Aerial navigation has not yet developed beyond the first experiments. Some day the earth will be circumnavigated in the air, but that cannot be done in a toy machine. The successful airship, we presume, will finally be one constructed more on the plan of the birds. It will be a contrivance with air cells, that can be filled with gas, to neutralize its weight, and with an apparatus corresponding to the wings of the birds, to drive it forward in any desired direction. An inflated bag with a gondola attached will not be the coming airship. Man must learn to fly from the inhabitants of the air, that have been practicing the art since the morning of creation, and that perhaps may be wondering how it is that human beings are so slow to "catch on."

## REAL FRENCH WOMEN.

A writer in the London Chronicle, quoted by Public Opinion, endeavors to give his readers a more correct opinion of the French women, than that which generally prevails. He denies that they, as a rule, are frivolous, empty-headed and immoral. On the contrary, he says, they are very practical and active. He concludes his argument as follows:

"The desire to please, which Madame de Girardin, one of the most brilliant and witty of French women, calls 'the whole duty of woman,' has a vastly wider meaning in the eyes of a French woman, and is not limited to the conquest of eligible young men. It is an instinct that has been sedulously cultivated, in place of being repressed, as is so often the practice with worthy and even noble English women, as a moral duty—and the desire to please becomes a second nature. It is extended not only to husband, children, and friends, but also to the daughter-in-law, the mother-in-law, the governess who teaches the children, the dressmaker, the servant. The humblest shop girl shows the same instinctive desire to please instead of vexing and repelling, and does not rest content with one sex. And with all the defects of her convent training, which is not as uniformly bad, however, as depicted, and the chief defect of which is the too great domination exercised over her conscience by the religious directors, the French woman has more intelligence, more mastery over her special meter in the science of life, a greater variety of knowledge than the average well-educated English woman."

## FOR PURE FOOD.

The oleomargarine bill passed by the House of Representatives, aims at the suppression of the sale of that article under false colors. It imposes a tax of 10 cents a pound upon oleomargarine when colored in imitation of butter. When not thus colored, the tax to be paid is but one-fourth of a cent a pound. In several states the laws prohibit the manufacture and sale of colored oleomargarine and kindred products, but it seems that the laws have been ineffective, as long as such products were legitimate articles of interstate commerce. The bill sets aside this obstacle to action by the individual states, and places the substitute for butter under state control.

There is, of course, no reason why oleomargarine as such should be the object of special legislation. If it is pure, it is in every respect less objectionable than much of the butter that finds its way to the market. But it is proper that the fraudulent practice of coloring and selling it as butter should receive legislative attention. If that practice can be stopped by the imposition of a tax, that tax is just. If, however, the article is made and sold just for what it is, there is no reason for special taxation. If people prefer oleomargarine, on account of its cheaper price, or for any reason, they should not be made to pay an extra quarter of a cent to the government for the privilege of eating the cheaper article. The point is to protect the public against fraud. And we presume such protection can be had, only by making it a criminal offense to sell imitations under false names.

But laws against food adulteration should take a much wider range than the dairy products. It was shown a few years ago at a pure food congress in Washington, that our annual food bill amounts to in the neighborhood of five billion dollars, and that about two per cent of this is paid for worthless stuff unsuitable for human food. That is to say the American people pay annually one hundred million dollars for worthless ingredients mixed with their food, and 10 per cent of this goes to pay for

poisonous substances, dangerous to life and health. Dr. Lattimer, analyst of the New York State Board of Health, in authority for the statement that of 375 articles of diet in common use in every household, 255 are more or less adulterated. These figures even if only approximately correct, give a good idea of the magnitude of the fraud that is daily perpetrated, and they account to some extent for many of the ailments and diseases of which humanity is the victim.

People have an undoubted right to eat whatever they please. But they also have a right to know what they receive when they ask and pay for a certain product. If they are willing to eat ground soapstone with their flour, and use olive oil made of cotton seed; if they have no objection to pipe clay in their vermicelli, or sand in their sugar; mustard husks and red clay in their allyce, and so on, there is nothing to say about it. But if it is wheat flour that is asked for, and much of it is ground peas, rice and soapstone, for which the price of wheat flour is charged, the fraud is apparent.

There is a wide field for legislative action. If one article is to be taxed when colored to imitate the genuine goods, other spurious articles should be similarly taxed. The principle, if correct, should be extended over the entire field.

It isn't healthy to run up against the Health department.

There is no loss without some small gain. Champion Jim Jeffries has a cold, which prevents him talking.

In New York, it is proposed to use automobiles as dump carts. "To what base uses do we come at last."

Representative Wheeler is the kind of a man who, when he says that the mule was sixteen feet high at the time of the Deluge, he means it.

An oil gusher is said to have been struck in Emery county. It is said to be of great value; in fact, it is beyond price.

New York's reception to Prince Henry will present a Circumlocution office problem to the officials of that city of how not to do it.

Congressmen cannot agree as to what our duty to the Philippines should be—fifty, seventy-five or twenty-five per cent of the Dingley bill rates.

Prince Henry has been engaged in reading "The Winning of the West." It will aid him materially in winning his way into the President's good graces.

If the Republic is breaking away from its moorings, as Senator Wellington declares, it cannot be held fast by a string of hard words and harsh epithets.

The Anglo-Japanese alliance agreement was shown Secretary Hay before its ratification. Perhaps this was intended as an amende honorable for Lord Pauncefote's neglect to show him the second joint note.

Mr. Chamberlain had millions for the Welshmen in Patagonia, when he thought they wanted to go to South Africa, but not one cent when he learned that their great wish was to migrate to Canada.

Korea, the Hermit Kingdom, is progressing very well in the ways of the world. The second son of the emperor has just had a judgment by default for thirty thousand dollars entered against him in Washington.

It is said that President Eliot of Harvard never makes a slip in his English, not even in an extemporaneous speech. Marsh, who was an authority on English, said that the most perfect English he had ever heard was used by a barber and an Alsatian.

The sentiment in favor of electing United States senators by direct vote of the people continues to grow. The lower house of Congress is unanimously in favor of it. One of these days this same sentiment will have such strength that the United States senate will no longer dare to ignore it and refuse to submit a constitutional amendment to the various legislatures.

Prices of many stocks have gone up very much in the past six years, but the greatest rise of all has been in the price of seats on the New York exchange. The following figures show how great has been the rise: 1895, \$15,000; 1896, \$19,000; 1897, \$20,000; 1898, \$20,000; 1899, \$40,000; 1900, \$50,000; 1901, \$50,000; 1902, \$70,000. Had a man bought seats for his family in 1895 and sold them in 1901, his fortune would have been made.

The News is much pleased to see the movement to give a complimentary benefit to Miss Arvilla Clark previous to her departure for Berlin, Germany, where she intends to finish her musical education. This young lady has very generously responded to many calls for gratuitous efforts to please the public and aid some good cause. It will therefore be a fitting recognition of her valuable services and artistic merit, to show appreciation of her work and talent in the manner suggested. Go ahead with the testimonial and make it a rousing success!

The Deseret News takes pleasure in congratulating Land Register Frank D. Hobbs on his reappointment by the President, to the office which he now holds and in which he has served the public faithfully and well. He is one of the veterans disabled to some extent physically, but abundantly capable of attending to the duties of his office, as all persons are aware who have had occasion to do business with him. His confirmation by the Senate is confidently looked for and the public will be gratified when they hear of it.

## THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

New York Evening Post.  
Time must decide whether the treaty of offensive and defensive alliance between Great Britain and Japan is as important as it seems on the day of its announcement to the world. One has seen so many trumpeted solutions of the question of the far east—the Anglo-German agreement, for example—brought to naught by misunderstanding or the lapse of years and the change of circumstances. But there can be no mistaking the immense echo

which will, for the present at least, follow this diplomatic explosion.

## Kansas City Star.

An alliance to preserve the present status in the Orient is primarily directed toward the maintenance of peace. It means a fair field and no favor in China. To such a policy even Russia can be united by the trouble in Manchuria. The scramble over the breakup of China would menace the peace of the world. If England and Japan can maintain that empire's integrity they will diminish the chance of war. Of course, the Manchurian problem is not yet solved. But the new alliance ought to lead to greater deliberation on both sides and to the avoidance of the first open friction which is so apt to lead to further complications.

## New York World.

Should war result between Russia and Japan over Korea, as has been anticipated, the latter power would now have the support of England, whose naval operations are unaffected by the trouble in South Africa. Further moves on the international chessboard in the east will be awaited with world-wide interest.

## New York Evening Sun.

When the United States appealed to the powers to do the right thing in China, it was on the ground that the interests of the whole world demanded it. Lord Lansdowne, in his dispatch of explanation to Sir Claude Macdonald, does not take any such attitude as that. "His majesty's government," he says, "has been largely influenced in their decision to enter upon this important contract by the conviction that it contains no provisions which can be regarded as an indication of aggressive or self-seeking tendencies in the regions to which it applies. It has been concluded purely as a measure of precaution, to be invoked, should occasion arise in defense of important British interests. It in no way threatens the present position or legitimate interests of other powers."

## Chicago Record-Herald.

The very conservative wording of the agreement between Great Britain and Japan concerning China and Korea cannot disguise the fact that it is meant to checkmate Russia. For this purpose the Anglo-German compact which was first received with high acclaim in England is utterly worthless. When Lord Cranborne cheered the house of commons by asserting that this latter treaty pledged the allies to "direct their policy to maintaining undiminished the territorial condition of the Chinese empire" and gave out the idea that the pledge was unqualified, the German government hastened to explain that Manchuria lay outside the sphere of the negotiations.

## Boston Herald.

It hardly needs to be said that Japan and England would control, through their naval forces, the high seas, and that the Japanese army, with such additions as England might make, could be easily landed both in Korea and Manchuria, and when there could be readily maintained by supplies carried by water. Japan's military weakness has been want of money, but this is something which can be made good through the financial resources of the British empire. We trust and believe that the Russians will realize the folly of endeavoring to develop a selfish Chinese policy in the face of this stern opposition. They were, apparently, indisposed to heed our protests, but the situation which now confronts them is one which cannot be put aside by the smiles of diplomacy.

## THE GRAND THEATRE

PAUL HAMMER, JR., MANAGER

TONIGHT!

AND ALL THE WEEK.

MATINEE SATURDAY, 25 CENTS.

Buhrer & Mann's Immense Production of Wm. L. Roberts' Colonial Drama,

AT VALLEY FORGE.

A Stupendous Scenic Production. A Cast of Unparalleled Excellence. A Story of True Heart Interest. Seats on sale at the box office.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.

Geo. D. Pyper, Manager.

Four Nights and Matinee

Beginning

TONIGHT!

Engagement of the Distinguished

American Actress.

BLANCHE WALSH.

Tonight, Thursday and Friday

Nights

The Intense Emotional Drama of

Modern Parisian Life.

La Madeline.

Saturday Matinee and Night

Washington's Birthday.

Janice Meredith.

Prices: 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1. Matinee

Matinee Sale Today.

\*\*\*\*\*

The Table d'hote

Luncheon for 35c

is becoming very popular. It

will be hard to improve the

bill, for the price, and then, the

surroundings are in such perfect

harmony that it is a pleasure to

place to take your noonday meal.

\*\*\*\*\*

THE TAVERN,

21 E. First South.

Music every evening.

EDWARD L. BURTON,

Stock and

BROKER,

Bond

11 East First South.

Local Bonds, Commercial Stocks

and Investment Securities

Bought and Sold.

Tel. 1058-X.

Correspondence Solicited.

\*\*\*\*\*

Brokers House of

JOHN C. CUTLER, JR.,

Investment

STOCKS & BONDS

Bought and Sold.

Bank and Commercial Stocks

Securities.

26 Main St. Tel. 127

# LADIES' Muslin Underwear Sale

Have Another Money-Saving Opportunity in the GREAT

At Z. C. M. I. This Week.

Many of our patrons have urged a repetition of our Sale given in January, therefore we have decided to place our entire New Stock of Muslin Underwear on Sale at . . .

## 25% Discount

During the Week Commencing Monday, February 17, 1902.

For the five days we will also sell our entire line of FRENCH FLANNELS, in Plain, Stripes, Persians and Fancy Patterns, worth 75c to 90c, at

## 50c per yd.

### Fine Embroideries

AT SALE PRICES.

# Z. C. M. I.

T. G. WEBBER, Superintendent.

# Z. C. M. I.

## Clothing Department

### Has Removed

TO ITS TEMPORARY QUARTERS,

## Nos. 51 and 53 Main Street,

DURING THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE MAIN STORE.

We are now opening our New and Elegant Stock of Spring Clothing and Furnishing Goods.

COME AND SEE US AT OUR NEW STAND.

T. G. WEBBER, Superintendent.

## ONLY 99 CENTS

We have competitors guessing again. They don't know how we do it. We offer you for the next ten days your choice of a dozen styles of

### Decorated Table Lamps

Fitted with either Dome Shade or Globe. All we want you to do is to come and look them over—we know you will buy.

SCOTT-STREVELL HARDWARE CO.,  
183 Main Street.

P. S.—We still have a little high grade enameled ware which is going at less than cost—closing out the line.

## HEBER J. GRANT & CO.

### INSURANCE AGENCY.

OUR COMPANIES:

The Hartford, of Hartford, Ct.  
North British & Mercantile, London and Edinburgh.  
Pennsylvania, of Philadelphia.  
Northern, of London.  
Fire Association, of Philadelphia.  
Teutonia, of New Orleans, and  
THE HOME FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF UTAH.

## IF IT'S PHOTOGRAPHS YOU WANT

GO TO

### ELLIS THE PHOTOGRAPHER

64 WEST SECOND SOUTH.

Best work. Lowest prices. Picture Frames and Enlargements.