

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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

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SALT LAKE CITY, - MARCH 8, 1901.

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

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

MONTHLY FAST.

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

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

GIVE US RELIEF.

The taxpayers of this city are being aroused to the situation, made desperate by the propositions for increased burdens, to be borne by the people within this municipality. The plea for the continuation of the city schools till the end of the term, is a seductive appeal. We all want our educational affairs to be maintained and kept up to the highest practicable standard. But the people who pay the taxes for this and other public purposes, are already tired of the loads they have to carry, and protest against the big added burdens now proposed. The Senate is called upon to consider, carefully, the demands newly made upon the pockets of the taxpayers, and to defeat the outrageous propositions now threatening the citizens of Salt Lake. These who have favored these measures have done so under a misapprehension. The funds cannot be made available for the purpose this year, and borrowing on the strength of them is clearly illegal. Sit down on the proposition.

ON THE WATER QUESTION.

The following letter, dated March 7, has been received from our friend C. A. Madsen, of Gunnison, who is well known as a practical farmer, irrigator and man of affairs:

Note 1. It seems that our good natured, patriotic and able Legislature is actually imposed upon, by a profusion of speculations on how to create new laws and more salaries for offices, increasing the burden of taxation upon the people.

Note 2. S. B. No. 16 is on a par with, and of the same level as H. B. No. 51. It remains a positive fact to practical irrigators that such legislation is not called for, because it is not needed. And our farmers, through many years' experience, have adopted rules and regulations to suit conditions.

Our irrigation companies, as well as individual parties are perfectly able, under the laws, to arrange, govern and control all matters pertaining to irrigation, without being interfered with by superfluous legislation.

Note 3. We believe the Legislature should let well enough alone, and not listen to any more speculations on imaginary necessities of irrigation laws.

Note 4. We should not want to burden the State with water privileges to dispose of, nor should the State look to the product of the clouds for prospective revenue.

Note 5. If misguided political economists, clamor for "eminent domain" prerogatives or more dominion over irrigation matters, we shall look for a legislative verdict of "hands off."

Note 6. S. B. No. 16, and also the "eminent domain" concern should be consigned to the legislative waste basket.

Note 7. What we should have, and what we would like the Legislature to get enacted for us, is established courts of arbitration in all our main watersheds, something like what Mr. Glassman proposed as a substitute for the Holmgren H. B. No. 51.

Our correspondent has perhaps overlooked the announcement, in the "Deseret News," that the bill inserting "water and water rights" in the law on eminent domain, has gone where he desires that and other water mistakes to be consigned. We commend his suggestions to the Legislature. The proposed water measures had better be laid over as "unfinished business," or be sent to follow the "eminent domain" project.

If the present laws on water rights are carefully examined, they will be found adequate to meet existing conditions in Utah, and also that even if the arbitration boards our correspondent advises should be established, the matters before them would have finally to go to the courts.

As to the recording of water rights. It is provided for in Title 23 of the Revised Statutes of Utah. But all the records are not with the county recorder. When an adjudication of water suits has been had and the respective rights of litigants and claimants have been defined, the record is, of course, in the office of the clerk of the court and not with the county recorder.

Taking the matter altogether, the most practical and legal minds familiar with the water affairs of the State, are opposed to the changes proposed because, first, they are unnecessary; second, they will terribly complicate matters; and third, they will be productive of new disputes, and the laws of other States are unadapted to our system and are not in harmony with our State Constitution. Drop the needless legislation!

Later—We learn that the Holmgren bill on the question discussed above, that is, H. B. No. 51, has been killed in the House. No tears at the funeral.

NOT RESPONSIBLE.

Our correspondent at Kemmerer, Wyoming, is in a peck of trouble over the report, sent to us from that place, concerning the apathy of the Finns, during the terrible search for the bodies of the miners, entombed and done to death in the fire that occurred in the Diamondville mine. The account sent to us was similar to the reports to all the papers when the Scotland horror took place. The Finns at Kemmerer now claim that they offered their services to help recover the bodies of their countrymen. But this is not in accord with the word that came to us from other sources.

Be that as it may, it is due to our correspondent there, Mr. J. H. Cutler, to say that the chief reports of the disaster and its consequences came from a member of the "News" staff who was detailed to that duty, and is a reliable and competent reporter. Mr. Cutler should not be held responsible for that which he had no hand in. The Finns at Kemmerer are "barking up the wrong tree." If the statements as to their conduct which appeared in the "News" do them the least injustice, we will be ready and pleased to correct them when truthful information comes from a reliable source. Meanwhile Mr. Cutler should be entirely absolved from all responsibility in connection with this matter.

NO MORE NEED BE SAID.

The Deseret News has nothing further to say on the matter of alleged Church ownership of the land in Utah, than that the Church never claimed anything but that which it acquired as individuals obtain title. That the respective wards obtained legal title to grounds on which their meeting houses were built. That portions of the land were deeded over for a nominal consideration to school trustees, for the benefit of the district schools. That these were really generous donations. And that in the Eighth ward case, the Relief Society of that ward is ready to give fifteen hundred dollars, for the ground contiguous to the ward meeting house which that ward donated to the school district for one dollar. As to the paper which struggles to twist our statement of undilutable fact into a claim that the Church owned the land in Utah, we need say no more than that it is the Salt Lake Tribune which makes the shameful effort, to distort and wrest our words from their evident meaning. The public will now understand the whole matter.

IS GAMBLING STILL RAMPANT?

According to a morning contemporary gambling dives are still open and doing business, notwithstanding the efforts of the city authorities to close them. If that is true, the most stringent means to enforce the order should be adopted. Gambling is in itself bad enough, but when, in addition, it becomes a contaminating example of defiance of law and authority, it is intolerable. It is such defiance that has furnished Mrs. Nation an excuse for her anarchistic campaign in which human lives have been lost, and it is always contrary to public morals.

We do not personally know anything about gambling or gambling places, but the general impression is that many of these institutions are run with machines or paraphernalia that give the player but little chance against the proprietors. Such professional gamblers, who conduct their business in defiance of law, are not satisfied with the returns of an "honest" game, if such thing there be. By various mechanical devices they increase the chances in their own favor, and thus virtually rob their victims. And this is so well understood that it is a wonder that there are fools enough to keep a single gambling establishment running.

The human weakness on which gambling grows and flourishes, is one that should not be fostered. It is a desire to get something for nothing, or to obtain large returns for a very small risk. In some it has become a passion, gnawing at the very vitals of life and happiness. It has cost many a victim all he had, including his eternal welfare. The opposition to it should not be spasmodic. If it is proposed to fight it all, it should be fought with all the moral forces at the command of the decent part of the community. If it cannot be entirely suppressed, it can at least be driven away from the alluring light of luxurious apartments and fashionable clubs, and be compelled to hide in the dark corners, where none but the already tainted care to follow. That would be some protection to the inexperienced who may not recognize the hideous features of vice, except when it stares them in the face unmasked.

IDEAL COLONY FAILED.

Another co-operative colony has now, according to an announcement in the New York Herald, expired, after a brief existence of a little more than a year. It was called the Ideal, and it was located near Morristown, N. J. The colony settled on the big Conrow farm, and among its friends and supporters were A. S. Dunlap of Washington, D. C., Fenton F. Mullins, a Philadelphia printer; Samuel M. Jones, the "Golden Rule" mayor of Toledo, O.; George W. Gates of Bristol, Ct.; and Mrs. M. A. P. McCreary of Hot Springs, Ark.

The children were to be educated, practically free of charge. Speaking of the colony, one of the members said: "This idea of co-operation is no longer the dream of a few wild enthusiasts. It is the coming reality of every day life, and the only way to solve the problem which is now harassing the whole world. The only way to escape the serfdom of the trust is for the people to become the trusts themselves, and as New Jersey is the mother of trusts, it is most appropriate to begin this movement here."

The various failures in co-operative settlements, recorded from time to time, are notable for the lesson they convey, that human wisdom alone seems unable to find the true solution of the most urgent social problems of the age. A great many of the best men and women realize the need of some betterment of the prevailing conditions, but with all their study and deep thought, they fail to find the remedy.

Has it never occurred to social reformers that without new revelations from the Father of the children of men, these will never be able to find their way out of the labyrinth? There have been several dispensations or economies upon earth. But each one can be traced back to a time when man communicated with the Almighty. When men first learned to associate together in patriarchal communities, God was the final authority to whom even the patriarchs were subjects. The Mosaic dispensation was founded under the immediate direction of the Almighty. The moral laws and the civil laws were formed by divine sanction. Civilization itself is of divine origin. The defects and disabilities of modern society are due to the unwillingness, or inability, of imperfect man to keep the laws of God. New defects demand new remedies, and these can be given only by Him whose knowledge and wisdom are infinite. Reformers will labor in vain, until they fully realize this self-evident truth.

That the world needs a new dispensation, in which all the relations shall be readjusted, is true, and that it is coming is also true. But there must be new revelations, on truths and principles as yet but little understood, if known at all, on which to build further. What was given to the patriarchs of old for their guidance was sufficient for the government under which they lived. The revelations to ancient Israel were equally sufficient for the building up of their commonwealth, and what was taught by the Son of God to His immediate followers was adapted to the conditions the world then was about to enter upon. In the same way, the new order of things, yet to come, will need further divine instructions, more heavenly light, new revelations of truth. The absence of such revelations accounts for so many failures in "ideal" reform schemes, otherwise cleverly conceived.

If deportation to Gunn continues there is danger of overpopulation in the island.

Senator Freye of Maine has been presented with a loving cup. A loving cup in Maine would seem to be about as useless as two tails to a dog.

A Boston divine has been preaching on "The Drawbacks of Riches." Among them may be mentioned drawing checks on banks and getting "drawbacks" on exports.

Devot is not leaving any footprints on the sands of South African time, or if he is Kitchener and French have thus far failed to find and follow them.

It appears that a Nebraska man has been trying to blackmail Senator Kearns, but he has signally failed. Nebraska is fast acquiring the reputation of being a hotbed of blackmailers.

England is not mourning over Senator Morgan's fierce speech on the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. It is consoling to know that neither is the United States worrying over it. Senator Morgan is quite sui generis.

Editor Rice was deported from the Philippines because he was a dangerous incendiary character. Such a man cannot be kept down. Though crushed to earth, he, like truth, will rise again.

The Texas legislature has overwhelmingly voted down the proposition to invite Mrs. Nation to that State, Texas is by far the biggest State in the Union, but it doesn't seem to be quite big enough to hold Mrs. Nation and her hatchet.

William Waldorf Astor requires his English publishers to stipulate in their contract that no copies of his latest work shall be sold in the United States. This saves Postmaster General Smith the trouble of issuing an order forbidding it to be sent through the mails.

The Montana legislature finally broke its deadlock on the senatorial question by electing Mr. Paris Gibson of Great Falls. This is very much better than as though the legislators had permitted their obstinacy to deprive the State of a senator. Nebraska and Delaware may well copy the example set by Montana.

The legislative session is fast drawing to a close and in the haste and hurry it is possible that bad bills may be passed and sent to the Governor. This is a danger that is always present when a legislature is expiring and it should be jealously guarded against. Far better it is to fail to enact good bills into law than to let bad ones go through.

On February 18th the Deseret News published with portrait a brief sketch of the late President Joseph Young. A typographical error, overlooked by the proof reader, stated that he was familiarly known as "Uncle Josh Young." Everybody in this office regretted the mistake, but it was supposed that no one would have any other idea than that it was a simple error in the types. We mention it at this late date to satisfy the feelings of some members of the Young family. "Uncle Joseph" was so well known in Zion that this explanation seems well nigh unnecessary.

Ex-President Harrison is reported to be seriously ill. It is to be hoped that

there are no grounds for apprehensions. Aside from being an ex-President he is one of the truly great men of the country, a citizen of whom all Americans may be proud. The influence of such a man on public opinion at so critical and formative a period in our country's history is invaluable, and to be without it would be a distinct loss. He—be soon be restored to health.

"If any one is fortunate enough to get hold of a new English guinea, if much familiar with English money he will see some change in it which at first he may not be able to understand. It will be nothing except that King Edward VII's face will be looking to the right, while that of Victoria looked to the left. This is in accordance with a long-established custom. It makes each successive sovereign's face the opposite way on the coins from his or her predecessor," says a morning contemporary. There is a slight error in this. It will be all right if the word "sovereign" is substituted for "guinea." The latter coin has not been struck off since 1817. A sovereign is equivalent to twenty shillings, a guinea to twenty-one. It is out of date.

THE PRESIDENT'S INAUGURAL.

San Francisco Chronicle.

The main interest in the President's address will center upon that portion which indicates his purposes in proceeding under that new section of the law which empowers him to organize a temporary civil government in the Philippines and continue it until the further order of Congress. As to this he states that "the settled purpose long ago prevailed to afford the inhabitants of the islands a self-government as fast as they are ready for it, and it will be pursued with earnestness and fidelity." At the same time he states his firm purpose not to "leave the destiny of the loyal millions of Filipinos to the disloyal thousands who are in rebellion against the United States."

San Francisco Call.

The President enters upon his second term assured of the confidence and support of his fellow countrymen, and under circumstances that promise a greater prosperity than that which has prevailed during his first term. The grand parades of the inaugural at Washington will but faintly express the satisfaction of the people in their President and in their prospects. The whole country hails him and salutes him as he enters upon the second term of his high office, and feels good cheer in the knowledge that the past will be repeated and improved in the future.

Chicago Record.

That in a period productive of such radical changes the President has had tasks of unique and enormous difficulty is not to be questioned. Mr. McKinley has not met these tasks in the main, with the prudence of a calculating opportunist, conservatively feeling his way step by step and accomplishing the most extraordinary changes with less excitement and self-doubt than was to have been expected. However his colonial policy may be regarded, it is to be said for him that, under his administration, the nation has prospered, and not only prospered but advanced with immense strides in the race with the other powers.

Sacramento Record-Union.

Of course it would be sufficient under the law if the President and Vice President-elect, in the comparative privacy of a chamber in the Capitol took the oath and filed their certificates of authority to do so. That would be the severest form possible. But custom from the time of the planting the foundations of the Nation, has prescribed that in addition there shall be an address delivered by the new Executive Chief, and custom has also decreed that there shall be some processional display, and the formal entry of the new chief magistrate in the dwelling provided by the nation for his convenience.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The four years now closing have been years of war, of changing conditions, of disturbance of deep rooted ideas of the American political system. The four years now beginning will either see these ideals more firmly rooted or completely overthrown. Much will depend on how President McKinley uses the power placed in his hands in the last days of the Congress that dies with his first term—a power greater than that entrusted to any previous President in time of peace. Much, too, will depend on his ability, and determination to free himself from influences that, it is generally believed, are responsible for many of the worst mistakes of his first term.

Chicago News.

It is not a figure of speech to say that the eyes of the people of the United States—and it may even be said, of the civilized world—were turned to Washington today, where, with brilliant though democratic pageantry and ceremony of the most elaborate kind, the people for the second time took the oath of office and became his own successor as President of the United States. Of the pageantry of the occasion the accounts from Washington give ample details, and in passing it is perhaps sufficient to say that as respects artistic decoration Pennsylvania avenue, the Appian way of the republic, never presented a more brilliant scene than it did with the parade of the inauguration ceremonies was passing today. Washington, taking on year by year more and more of a distinctly national and governmental air and appearance, was brilliant with decorations and the hourly throng of the thousands of people the most interesting decoration of all as it was made up not alone of residents but of people from all parts of the United States.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

"Too Many Madsens" is the title of a story by Edward S. Van Zile in the March number of Town Topics. It is full of wit and humor. The publication also contains other humorous short stories, jokes, and poetry.—208, Fifth Ave., New York.

Mrs. Carrie Nation writes in the March number of the National Magazine about her mission. Everybody will want to read that, but the general verdict will be that it is not worth while reading of another contrived fiction. Alderman John A. Coughlan of Chicago ("Bath House John"), revealing his views on the issues of the "Joint Smashing Crusade," "The Inaugural Ball of the Past," by Miss Campbell, is a bit of history and the Pan-American Exposition is the subject of another article. The official flag for the exposition is printed for the first time on the cover of "The National Magazine."

Dr. Peter McQueen writes on "The Outlook for the Future" and follows it with a review of the "Pan-American Exposition." The opening chapter of the serial, "The Reckoning," by Mark Lee Luther, appears in this issue. The other stories have the peculiarly American literature—W. W. Potter & Co., 91 Bedford St., Boston, Mass.

The North American Review for March maintains its renown for high class reading matter. Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, in an article entitled "The Pope's Civil Principledom," expounds the reasons why Catholics regard the temporal power as essential to the safety for the proper discharge of their duties and the preservation of the Church. Ex-President Benjamin

Harrison, in another installment of "Musings Upon Current Topics," discusses the suggested Anglo-American Alliance and the Boer War. Henry James reviews the works of the Italian novelist, Mattia Serao. Charles R. Flint, treasurer of the United States Rubber company, describes the "Business Situation and Prospects in the United States." The Rev. Dr. Judson Smith, corresponding secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, gives a retrospective view of the achievements of "Protestant Foreign Missions in the Nineteenth Century." Frank D. Pavey makes a plea, for the redemption of the national promise made by the United States at the outbreak of the Spanish war by the immediate acknowledgment of "The Independence of Cuba." Sir Charles W. Dilke presents a paper on the present "King of England." Henry A. Castle, auditor for the postoffice department, makes certain disquieting revelations regarding "Some Perils of the Postal Service." Charles Waldstein, Slide Professor of the Fine Arts in Kings College, Cambridge, discusses the "Recent Discoveries in Greece," especially the results of the excavations of Mycenae, and Hagarth in Crete, with a view to determining the light they cast upon the Mycenaean age. Professor Richard T. Ely, of the University of Wisconsin, details the advantages of "Municipal Ownership of Natural Monopolies." In the Great Religions of the World series, Frederic Harrison writes of "Positivism: Its Position, Aims and Ideals," while Mr. Howells reviews "The Recent Dramatic Season."—New York.

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