

# DESERET EVENING NEWS

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

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made. It is to be hoped that the St. Louis examination will proceed down to the very roots of the matter, and that the public may be made acquainted with all the facts in relation to it. Also with the blame, whatever it may be, shall be placed upon the person or persons really responsible for the preparation and administration of the serum, which undoubtedly was the cause of sixteen deaths from that horrible disease, lockjaw.

## A PARTING WORD.

We do not intend to prolong a controversy that is of little or no profit to any one. But we will briefly and finally notice the further attack upon the Deseret News by a writer in the Inter-Mountain Catholic. His latest effusion asserts that in discussing the question of the admission of New Mexico into the Union as a State, the "News" avoids the main question.

Now what is it rather was the "main question?" It was, as stated in these columns, the claims of that territory to Statehood, which we set forth in the terms that appeared in the memorials of its people to Congress. Incidentally we mentioned the objections that had been raised on the occasion of former efforts in that direction. One of these was the allegation that the State was dominated, to some extent, by an order of priesthood that had a bad reputation. The "News" did not endorse the objection by any means, but merely mentioned it as a fact, and showed that if anything of that kind might have been urged in the past, it could not be advanced rationally at the present.

A writer signing himself "An Unredeemed," endeavored to hold this out in the columns of the Inter-Mountain Catholic as an attack upon Catholics in general, and proceeded to draw what he seemed to think was a parallel between the objections to the "Mormon" priesthood and those against the order of Jesuits, and to construe the term "bad reputation" into an assault upon the character of the latter order. A reply from the "News" was followed by an editorial in the Catholic, in a similar fashion to the communication which had previously appeared in that paper. If it was not written by the same hand, the ingredients that made up the mess of contradictions, sophistries and bitter-ness were doubtless furnished from the same source.

We met the main issue directly, and incidentally touched upon the notions brought forth by the Catholic, but the editor of that paper, who claims to be a "layman," and gives evidence that he has not the learning or information of a priest, so need not have disclosed his status, chooses to make a side remark figure as the "main question," and so continues to shift ground and pelt us with unsavory epithets. If that paper can afford to proceed along such lines, we can afford to ignore it altogether. The editor states that "he who wields the pen is oftentimes a greater bigot than he who swings the rawhide." All we have to say to that unoriginal phrase is, that if any proof was required of its truth it could be found in the article in which it appears in the columns of the Inter-Mountain Catholic.

## ROOSEVELT AND SAMPSON.

It is reported from Washington that President Roosevelt will side with neither faction in the naval controversy, and that officers who re-open the controversy in behalf of Admiral Sampson will be reprimanded as promptly as those who champion Admiral Schley's cause. He is resolved to stamp out the scandal and relieve the public of further nuisance from it. In this, he will most certainly be supported by the large part of the public, to whom the entire controversy appears uncalled for, and deplorable. The President, however, is on record as having, at one time, sided with Sampson and expressed views opposite to those appended by Admiral Dewey to the findings of the court of inquiry. In February, 1899, when a sword was presented to Captain Philip, Mr. Roosevelt delivered an address, from which the Boston Herald makes this extract:

"When a commander-in-chief, adroit or ashore, has done the best possible with his forces, then rightly the chief of staff belongs to him, and wise and patriotic students of the war should campaign gladly pay their homage first to Admiral Sampson. It was Admiral Sampson who initiated and carried on the extraordinary blockade, letting up even less by night than by day, that will stand as the example for all similar blockades in the future. It was owing to the closeness and admirable management of the system of night blockade which he introduced that Cervantes' feet were forced to come out by daylight. In other words, it was the success of his system which insured to the splendid sea captain under him the chance to show their prowess to the utmost possible advantage. But the actual fight, although Admiral Sampson was present, and in command, was a captain's fight, and in this actual fighting each captain did his work according to his own best judgment."

There is no evidence that President Roosevelt has changed his views on the subject, but his determination to tolerate no more controversy about it out of court, by officers of the army or navy, is highly commendable. The facts of the naval engagement are pretty well known now. On the points of dispute opinions will continue to differ. But this difference should be kept within bounds, and not be permitted to unjustly reflect on the honor of the officers. Unless the nuisance is done away with, it is probable that few men with self-respect will enter the service, and that the country will but reluctantly carry out an elaborate naval program.

## DEPRESSION ABROAD.

According to reports the industrial depression in Europe continues. It is claimed that there are 500,000 persons out of work in Germany, and that of these 50,000 are found in Berlin alone. It is expected that the Reichstag will have to appropriate large sums for feeding the poor.

In France, it is claimed, the depression is also felt, though not to the same extent as in Germany. In England, the condition is also said to be bad.

The condition in Germany is ascribed to overproduction and under-consumption of manufactured articles. There has been a period of wild speculation and consequent inflation of prices, and the laborers have not been able to save

much, owing to the higher cost of living.

The United States is still holding its high place in the industrial world. There is plenty of employment at good wages, and there is, as far as known, no reason to look forward to the new year with apprehension. But the condition abroad is nevertheless a reminder to all, that now is the time for thrift and economy. The present is the time in which to prepare for future contingencies.

## THE BOERS STILL ACTIVE.

The year close with renewed efforts on the part of the Boers in Africa. Lord Kitchener reports that Dewet on Christmas eve succeeded in capturing a number of men and two guns, and that it is feared the casualties were heavy. A few days ago Boers and natives attacked a force of mounted infantry, and another squad commanded by one of the Boers, had a warm brush with some British cavalry. In all these engagements the Boers fought with their wonted energy, and inflicted heavy losses, even when they were compelled to withdraw finally.

The reports of all these engagements do not indicate a desire on the part of the Boers to give up the conflict just yet, although rumors have been current lately that they were inclined to listen to peace proposals. The struggle has lasted since the 20th of Oct., 1899, counting from the battle at Dundee. During the first five months, the Boers performed miracles of bravery, and inscribed in their war annals the names of Elandslaagte, Modder River, Magersfontein, Stormberg, Tugela River and Spion Kop.

The next five months the British met with as great success as had formerly attended the Boers. Kimberley was relieved; Cronje captured; Ladysmith relieved; Bloemfontein entered; Mafeking relieved, and the victors occupied Johannesburg and Pretoria, after which President Kruger fled.

Since that time, the conflict has been one of guerrilla warfare. How much longer can it continue? The British government is preparing to dispatch further reinforcements, amounting to 15,000 men, to the scene of trouble, and that would indicate that no faith is placed in the rumors that the Boers are ready to treat for peace.

Macley's vindication may be called a vindication with a vengeance.

Chicago has two blind aldermen. Simply a case of the blind leading the blind.

Last night's blizzard was not of long duration, but it was very strenuous while it lasted.

Cabinet changes are more frequent these days than fashion's, but they are hardly so striking.

No one can say that Mr. Cleveland sought his latest office. He was not even "standing round."

The Boers have captured two more British guns. They might be called sons of guns when it comes to fighting.

Economists say that the first dollar saved is the beginning of a fortune. And experience tells us that in most instances it is the end of the fortune.

President Roosevelt is delighted with Governor Shaw's acceptance of the secretaryship of the treasury. It is pretty safe to say that the governor was vastly more delighted with the offer of it.

Secretary Root has officially decided that war exists in the Philippines. For three hundred years such a condition has existed in the islands and evidently the Filipinos are determined there shall be no hiatus in their historic record.

A New York exchange has a doleful article on "What the Tariff on Art Costs Us." Those who buy foreign objects of art it costs about sixty per cent of the purchase price, while those who do not purchase them it costs many pangs of regret.

American residents of Montreal have subscribed for the foundation of a fellowship on political economy at McGill university, to be known as the William McKinley fellowship. This should tend to promote good fellowship between this country and Canada.

A contemporary credits a visiting educator with this remark at the educational meeting: "The tadpole's evolution into a fish is not a greater change than that which children undergo in becoming adults." O, yes it is, seeing that tadpoles do not change into fish but into frogs.

An English labor agitator thinks Mr. Carnegie would have done better to have bought beef than books. He neglected to specify whether he meant the roast beef of old England or the canned beef of America. And by not specifying he made a "beef" of his grumble.

President Pritchett, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, believes that students' "smokers at small expense," where instructors are present, are much better than students' dinners at hotels or restaurants, at great expense and with no instructors present, but the Methodist ministers of Boston seem to think otherwise. Conservative public opinion will be on the side of President Pritchett rather than on that of the ministers.

It will be a matter of keen regret to the whole country that Admiral Sampson is practically a mental wreck. He has been a brave, gallant and most accomplished officer, one of whom the people were proud. To what if any extent the controversy over the question of who was in command at Santiago has affected him is an interesting question. It could scarcely have been more than an incident of a most painful malady. The nation's sympathy will go out to his wife.

We notice that the Ogden Standard, which we never now receive on the day after its publication, and sometimes not for several days subsequent, published a voluminous Christmas edition containing a great deal of valuable and interesting information. Ogden city has reason to be proud of the endeavors of the Standard, to furnish its citizens with an evening newspaper much superior to those published in some larger cities of the Union. Its Christmas num-

ber is a fine effort, and we wish our contemporary of the Junction City increased usefulness and wider circulation.

## TARIFF FOR CUBA.

San Francisco Call.  
The people of the United States have freed the Cubans, and now the Cubans should be left to work out their own salvation. The plea made in their behalf is invalid, whether made as a business proposition or as a sentiment. Whatever duty we owe to Cuba, our first duty is to our own people, and one of the cardinal features of the home duty is that of protecting the industries upon which our workingmen depend for a livelihood. As the President himself has said, "that is the prime consideration of our entire economic legislation."

New York Press.  
If the American people on sentimental grounds think they ought to give Cuba \$40,000,000 this year or every year, let them go down into the pockets of all the American people for the gift, and not into the pockets of a few interests selected for protection and spoliation. If Governor Wood or President Roosevelt or anybody else wants Santa Claus to stuff that forty millions into Cuba's Christmas stocking, why in the name of American industries and American economy should the United States be obliged from two or three stockings in the fireplaces of American homes? Why not from all?

New York Tribune.  
It would seem to be high time for the farmers, manufacturers and merchants of the United States to determine what they are going to do about it. There seems to be only one thing to do that will be consistent with both honor and interest. That is to make such a reciprocal arrangement with Cuba as will assure to us the major portion of her trade. Such an arrangement was made in 1895, under the direction of Harrison, McKinley and Blaine, with the result that our sales to Cuba were doubled in two years. Republicans should not be afraid to restore the provisions of the McKinley bill. Americans should not refuse to trade with independent Cuba, but that which they granted to a colony of Spain.

Senor Gonzales de Quesada.  
Now turn to this view of the case. On a plantation there are about a thousand persons are dependent upon the plantation for their living. Stop work on the plantation—and whence will come the food for those 5,000? Are the men going to starve? There is no possible way in which to obtain food? There are communities of thousands in Cuba in which there are no police officers, and not a chicken or a cow is stolen for one year's end to another. Will this condition continue if you throw the people out of employment? No, both the cow and the chicken will go in a moment. And there you have brigandage. President Roosevelt knows how much trouble a thousand or five hundred men can make in a province if they set out stealing.

Chicago Tribune.  
A substantial reduction in our duties on Cuban products is demanded and should be accorded. It will benefit Americans as well as Cubans.

## WHAT A WOMAN DID.

Kansas City World.  
The plan of the South African campaign is about to be changed, the rigors and hardships incident to a cruel war reduced and kindness is to replace brutality, all on account of the earnest work of a little woman who bears the unromantic name of Hobhouse. Mr. Broderick, secretary for war for Great Britain, has announced that the worst concentration camps in South Africa are to be broken up, that the numbers of all are to be reduced, and that the overflow from the Orange river will be sent into Cape Colony and from the Transvaal into Natal, and that the miserable beings now in confinement will be given permanent and comfortable shelters on the coast.

## AS TO CONCENTRATION CAMPS.

Boston Transcript.  
Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman, speaking recently at Bath, said: "I presume the Methodist Times is a religious newspaper; it cannot be a newspaper of the Christian religion. It says: 'See what generous fellows we are—we relieve those men who are fighting against us of the duty of looking after their women and children.' Well, if you cut off a man's head you relieve him of the duty of hiding himself in food and drink, but I have never heard the fact urged as a reason why cutting off his head would be a pleasant and a nice thing to do him. The hypocrisy of these excuses is almost more loathsome than the cruelty itself."

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Among the distinguished contributors to Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for January are Ian MacLaren, Hamlin Garland, Ralph Henry Barbour, and Senator Tillman. Ian MacLaren contributes one of his exquisite little sketches, "The Vision of the Soul," while Hamlin Garland tells an Indian tale in his best vein, Senator Tillman defends his plan for the solution of the liquor question.—Fifth Ave., New York.

The current number of the Hesperian, a western quarterly, opens with "A Christmas Greeting," "Christmas Church Decoration" forms the subject of an illustrated article. Then there are papers on "Wild Life in the West" and "Trollope as a Novelist," and the number closes with "Contemporary Science." In this department there is an interesting account of the find of antiquities in a mound in Michigan.—St. Louis, Mo.

In Harper's Magazine for January there is published for the first time, it is said, the story of a school girl who narrates the John Brown raids. The narrative was written at the time of the raids, and the author, Jennie Chambers, is still a resident of Harper's Ferry. Among other features are "Northfolk Legends of the Sea," illustrations and decorations in color from paintings by Howard Pyle; "The Great American Pyramid"; "A Double-barreled Detective Story"; and numerous other stories, and a fine collection of poetry.—Harper & Bros., New York.

The Youth's Companion for this week is the Christmas number, and comes with a cover embellished with a picture showing about a family group, gathered about a hearthstone listening to a white-haired old man who is evidently entrancing them with some interesting narrative. There is a blazing fire on the hearth, and festoons of holly enliven the mantel. The entire design of the picture is a high colonial mantel with carved seats and cozy chimney nook which encloses the group. There are two or three Christmas stories in the number and the usual amount of choice reading in the several departments, including a Christmas poem for the children.

The New Year's number of McClure's magazine opens with a dog story, "Jack" is an old bull dog, "sergeant-major of Troop A," and the veteran of the troop. He was brave and lived and fought and died with the army, and he is buried by his comrades with martial honors. A notable paper, the first of a series, is Mr. George Washington Smalley's personal reflections on "Smallville's personal reflections on 'Smallville's personal reflections on 'Smallville was for many years the chief American newspaper correspondent abroad, and knew well most of the great men and women of his day. He

# SOME THINGS NEEDFUL

the finest selection in the city of really useful home-beautifying articles.

A NAVAJO BLANKET is a splendid present, and we have a new and specially made supply.

INDIAN BASKETS are likewise very pretty, and we have some of the prettiest specimens of the Red Man's art.

ORIENTAL AND DOMESTIC RUGS always have been a specialty at Z. C. M. I., and we now have the choicest selection in the city, at the lowest prices.

FUR RUGS. For the next ten days, commencing Dec. 23rd, we will dispose of our magnificent stock of Fur Rugs at . . . . . 20 Per cent. Off

We also have a beautiful line of Foot Stools, Has-socks, Floor Cushions, Carpet Sweepers, Curtains, etc., all of the best makes and finish.

Come and SEE OUR WINDOW it will give you an idea what to buy for holiday presents.

Z. C. M. I.  
T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

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