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SALT LAKE CITY, MARCH 29, 1900.

NOTICE.

The Seventieth Annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will convene in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, at ten a. m., on Friday, April 6th, 1900.

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

OBSERVE LAWFUL RULES.

Conflicting reports are frequently received from places in this State, afflicted with the contagious disorder which has been somewhat prevalent. Sometimes the number of such cases is greatly exaggerated, at others it is minimized. One statement will be positive as to the nature of the disease, another will cast doubt upon the first report. The same disorder is called smallpox by some physicians, chickenpox by others, and neither by dissenters. News will come from an infected district that strict quarantine has been established, to be followed by a later statement that great carelessness is exhibited, and that exposed persons are allowed to go at large without restraint. It is a pity that writers will not confine their reports to facts.

The necessity of sanitary and quarantine regulations when any contagious disorder makes its appearance, ought to be clear to every reasonable mind. Doctors may differ over symptoms and what they indicate, as they do in regard to the remedies required, but there should be no dispute as to the necessity of isolating persons afflicted with an infectious disease, and of quarantining individuals who have been exposed to it. This is a matter that properly comes under the purview of the law. Regulations for the preservation of the public health, adopted by the proper officers in conformity with the law and within the powers legally vested in them, should be complied with by every citizen.

Restrictions of this kind may be carried into too great extremes, causing unnecessary inconvenience and expense, but it is better to go too far in this direction than to endanger public safety by negligence or laxity. Quarantine is always unpleasant to persons who are restrained of their usual liberty, but this has to be endured as patiently as possible, for the general welfare.

The removal of patients afflicted with a mild attack of the disease which has appeared in a number of settlements during the past few months, is of questionable policy. The very thought of being taken unwillingly to a "pest house" is naturally repulsive. To be shut up in a place where others have been taken who are "down" with it in a malignant stage, seems to be, in some instances at least, unnecessary if not dangerous. Isolation by quarantine in the home of the afflicted would probably be all that is really necessary in that regard. This is the course pursued on the appearance of smallpox in the great cities of the old world as well as the new. However, when such hospitals are appointed, where due regard is had for the needs of the patients, compliance with the regulation should be strictly observed.

The law requires a report to be made by local boards of health to the State board, on the presence of epidemic or other dangerous diseases, and the local authorities in every city and town and county are required to establish regulation for the maintenance of the public health. These require physicians to report all cases of contagious or infectious disorders, so that the necessary quarantine may be established. No one should attempt to evade these important rules, nor mingle with the general public after exposure to contagion. The carelessness in this respect which is sometimes exhibited, shows a reckless disregard of the rights and safety of other people which cannot be too strongly condemned, and which renders the offenders liable to legal punishment.

In this healthful climate there should be little danger of the spread of contagion, if the law in relation to it was obeyed according to its spirit and intent. This includes, of course, discretion on the part of the health authorities and the impartial execution of such rules as may be necessary. There are contagious diseases which experience has demonstrated to be much more dangerous to life and health than the disorder about which there have been so much excitement and such rigid exclusion. Diphtheria and scarlet fever have been far more malignant and fatal than that, but we do not hear of pest houses to which persons afflicted therewith have been compelled to retire. This has caused a great deal of comment, and the wisdom of the discrimination has been very strongly questioned.

This matter, however, is in the hands of the health boards and subject to their judgment. We believe there has been much unnecessary excitement over the outbreak of the disorder, and a great deal of harm has been the consequence to business and other material

interests. But while expressing this opinion, we desire to uphold all lawful sanitary rules and quarantine and isolation regulations which are established for the general welfare, and we impress the necessity of this upon the attention of all the readers of the Desert News.

ABANDONS PRESBYTERIANISM.

The Presbyterians have a fair chance of losing another of their most prominent clergymen. Dr. Newell Wright Hillis, last Sunday, in the famous Plymouth church, Brooklyn, proclaimed his disbelief in the Calvinistic doctrines of that denomination. And he did so, in no uncertain terms. Neither did he spare emphasis or oratory, when he declared: "I would rather shake my fist in the face of the Eternal and fling every vile epithet toward the stainless throne, where eternal mercy sits with the world's atoning Savior, than lift my hand with that creed toward God's throne and affirm that I taught or believed it."

He quoted particularly the part of the Presbyterian creed according to which certain human beings are fore-ordained to everlasting death, being "particularly and unchangeably designed, and their number is so certain and definite that it cannot be either increased or diminished." and then added the comment that it would seem a man would rather be burned at the stake than charge such infinite cruelty upon the all-loving God. "For a man," he said, "who does believe that hideous doctrine the hour of judgment has already come."

As is natural, this bold attack on the Presbyterian creed by the eloquent preacher has created consternation in clerical circles. It is regarded as his first step out of that church. A clergyman may possibly remain in his position without believing in every word of an antiquated creed, but Dr. Hillis throws down the gauntlet to the fundamental principles of Presbyterianism, and it is supposed he has done so for the purpose of making public the reason for his withdrawal.

By such episodes the Presbyterian denomination is placed in a rather peculiar light. It is under the necessity of either tolerating in the pulpit the exponents of doctrines contrary to their creed, or else to stigmatize as "heresy" a dogma held by millions of "Christians" as sincere and enlightened as they are themselves. Either horn of this dilemma must be an instrument of torture, and it should create no wonder if the Presbyterians arise and demand a revision of their creed.

In the case of Dr. Hillis it is possible that the authorities of his church will think it the best policy to leave him alone. He belongs, we believe, to the Presbytery of Chicago, but it can be maintained that as he is now a pastor of a congregational church, he is virtually no longer responsible to the presbytery. And on that ground his superiors can find justification for non-interference, and thus avoid the scandal of a "heresy" trial.

But the general public should note the trend of ecclesiastical events. It is particularly noteworthy that the leaders and molders of religious thought abandon the old creeds. They have tested them and found them useless for the problems that now confront the world. Our age is extremely practical. It demands an application of religion to all social and business affairs; it demands an arrangement whereby the worth of a human being is recognized, no matter whether he is rich or poor. But what can old creeds, dealing with predestination and eternal hell fire do towards the adjustment of human daily affairs? No wonder that the old is giving way for that which is new, and yet as old as truth, justice and eternity itself.

PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS.

Preparations are being made for a pan-American Congress, to be held in the City of Mexico during the summer months of next year. President Diaz, on behalf of his country, has accepted the invitation to act as host, and the United States will issue invitations to all the countries of Central and South America to send delegates to the gathering.

The general object of the conference is to create a better understanding between the nations inhabiting these continents, and to consolidate, as far as desirable, their various interests. The topics to be discussed will be agreed on later. At the last congress some questions were passed by as unfinished business, and some of them may come up again. One of these was a plan for arbitration of all disputes between American republics, which failed to receive ratification. Other questions dealt with better lines of communication between the various countries, and with the consular service and customs regulations. The coming congress may deal with quarantine regulations, rights of commercial travelers, and so on, in addition to the questions pending.

The congress is regarded as of special importance to this country, because it has been ascertained that systematic efforts are being made to create prejudice in Latin-America against the United States. It is believed that European agents are engaged in that kind of propaganda, for the purpose of crippling American export merchants. And it is said the efforts are bearing fruit. Within the last decade the United States have lost South American trade to the amount of \$100,000,000.

The published statistics illustrate the condition. In 1893 the export of breadstuffs was about \$18,800,000. Last year it was only \$5,500,000. Provisions fell off from \$14,000,000 in 1894 to about \$8,000,000 last year. Cotton and manufactures of cotton fell off from \$8,000,000 in 1895 to a little over \$5,000,000 last year. Oils and minerals decreased from \$5,500,000 in 1896 to \$4,000,000 last year. About the only important article of export which shows any increase in recent years is manufactures of iron and steel, where the total last year reached \$17,500,000, as compared with \$16,500,000, the highest previous record, in 1893.

The loss on imports is also notable. In 1892, the United States imported from these countries coffee to the value of \$120,000,000; last year the imports were about \$65,000,000. India rubber is prac-

tically the only article showing any substantial increase in imports, the figures being about \$18,000,000 last year, against \$10,000,000 in 1890.

The necessity for the United States of holding her own in the South and Central American markets is obvious. A pan-American congress, it is believed, would be a step toward the recovery of the lost prestige. The chief interests of the world are now centered in commerce. The rivalry between the great nations turns on that point. The great military plans and enormous naval expenditures are for the purpose of securing commercial advantages. Wars are most generally waged for the purpose of defending or extending trade centers. The United States naturally counts on this hemisphere as its "sphere of influence," and cannot view with indifference the efforts that are being made to exclude it.

The idea of a pan-American congress has, therefore, universal endorsement. The trouble with such gatherings is, though, that they have no executive power. They do much talking, and are lavish in the expenditure of compliments, while the results, as far as visible, are meagre. The last pan-American congress and The Hague congress, are fair illustrations of the political result of such assemblies.

KRUGER'S FAITH.

Some idea of the sentiments animating President Kruger in the hour of great national darkness may be formed from this speech recently delivered by him:

"Although God is testing our people, my personal opinion is that the limit of the test is nearly over. If the people are sustained by faith in the time of adversity, God will soon again turn the tide in our favor. If we have strong faith in God he will surely deliver us. The God of deliverance of the olden time is the same God now."

This is sublime. It rises to the heights attained by some of the greatest heroes of sacred writ. Still, President Kruger should be reminded that Providence has the entire human family to look after, and not only one nation. If it is to the best interests of mankind that the autonomy of the Transvaal is preserved, this will no doubt be done, even if a destroying angel has to go through the camp of the invaders, as in the days when the Assyrians were invading the plains of Israel. But, on the other hand, the interests of the human family will be better served by the establishment of British rule and British civilization, this will no doubt be done. Kruger himself should learn to pray not for the accomplishment of his plans but those of a higher Power. And he cannot ignore the fact that on the other side there are those who pray for the success of British arms and the supremacy of British power.

BRITAIN AND MILITARISM.

One of the results of the South African war is a bitter discussion in Great Britain about the necessity of adopting compulsory military duty. It seems to have dawned upon the British leaders that a large army is one of the necessities of the future, and that this cannot be had without conscription.

The people, however, are opposed to the introduction of continental militarism on British soil. The opponents point out the great difference between the German army and British. The British conscript would be compelled to leave his native country and go to the ends of the earth, among savages, swamps and deserts. He would have to be absent for years and come back, most probably, with broken health. It is different with the continental conscripts. They are called upon only to defend their country. They are the gainers, physically, if not morally, by the drill they are submitted to while in the military service.

The point is well taken. If Great Britain wants a large army, it will have to be made up of those who can devote all their time to the service. That is, they must be paid liberally, and taken care of in their old age. Besides this standing army, the youth could be taught in the schools how to handle a gun, and the rudimentary principles of warfare. By this means a more effective means of defense would be at hand than any army made up of persons serving by compulsion and against their own inclination. What volunteers can do in an emergency has been demonstrated in our own war, and now in South Africa. The lesson should not be lost on the nations of the earth.

A sheet steel trust has been completed at Trenton, N. J. What an elegant sounding-board it will make for politicians.

Turkey has decided that American pork is injurious to the public health in the Sultan's dominions. Too many pigs there now.

Lord Wolsey says the British army in South Africa is the finest body of men he ever saw. He did not meet the American troops who fought Spaniards in Cuba and the Philippines.

The Juvenile Instructor for March 15 is out, filled as usual with interesting and enlightening matter, for mature persons as well as the youth of Zion. Its illustrations, too, are excellent and the whole number is No. 1 in quality.

Russia, it is said, is still preparing her reply to Kruger's appeal for mediation, and it is believed it will be quite hostile to Great Britain. The latter can be only the guess of an enterprising correspondent.

Herbert Gladstone says the political parties in England agree that "the British flag must wave over the whole of South Africa." The prospect is that the achievement of that result will require much blood and treasure yet.

The woolpile of Wyoming this year is estimated at \$5,000,000 coming to the sheepowners from that source. Since Utah men are heavy owners in sheep that range in Wyoming, a goodly share of the sum named will come to this State.

A dispatch from Calcutta says there were 271 deaths there on Tuesday, from bubonic plague. That is at the rate of 187 deaths a week—a terrible mortality, which attracts slight attention in this

country because little is known of the details of conditions in India.

A notice will be found in another column, to the folks who intend removing to the Big Horn country. The company will start on Monday, April 16th. The instruction given therein should be followed implicitly, by persons intending to take the long journey to the "Basin."

There is some talk about adding half-cent coins to the currency. The matter is said to be under consideration at Washington. Some years ago the nickel was considered small-enough for all trade purposes, but the cent coin has now become a necessity in eastern trade centers, and is rapidly coming west. The talk of introducing half cents suggests that the people are growing thrifter as the wealth is accumulating.

It will be of interest to owners of stock to know that the census of animals to be taken this year is to be strictly confidential, so that one cattleman or sheepman will not be able to learn from that source the precise number of his neighbor's herd. The aversion of some people to make public their private affairs is said to have operated heretofore against securing accurate statistics, hence the government has adopted the confidential plan to overcome the difficulty.

In the platform of the National Legislative League, the new woman's rights organization formed in New York on Wednesday night, reference is made to the legal disabilities under which women are placed in the various States, and this statement is made: "In all the States there is a discrimination against women in the matter of employment and compensation." The distinguished ladies who made that platform should have been better informed on the Utah statutes than the foregoing quotation shows them to be. In Utah the law provides that female school teachers "shall in all cases receive the same compensation as is allowed to male teachers, for like services;" that no person, firm or corporation shall allow a woman to work in a mine or smelter; and that in stores, shops, etc., the proprietors must provide chairs or stools on which women and girls may rest. These are the legal references to woman's employment in Utah; and there is not a word that can be construed into a discrimination against women either in the matter of employment or compensation, and the learning, if any, is rather the other way.

THE LOUD BILL.

St. Paul Pioneer Press. Seventy-five millions of people are now compelled to pay 2 cents postage on every letter mailed. If the Loud bill should pass, the rate can easily be made 1 cent. More than 20,000 publishers of bona fide weekly newspapers are now robbed of a large share of their opportunities for growth in circulation and advertising patronage through the flooding of their home fields with free papers manufactured for advertising purposes merely, and which are admitted to the mails as "newspapers" under provisions which were only intended to encourage the circulation of publications that foster intelligence and spread abroad useful information.

Milwaukee Wisconsin. A serial publication one pound in weight can be transported from Boston to San Francisco, a distance of 3,000 miles, for one cent, provided it is enclosed in a paper cover. Millions of dollars of profit are thus secured to eastern publishers and they have always on hand a large, trained and paid lobby at Washington in their interest.

New York Journal. Representative Loud is at it again with his attempt to pile on the taxes upon the transmission of literature through the mails in order to enable the government to continue making exorbitant payments to railroads for transportation. It is notorious that if these payments were scaled down to anything like an honest figure the accounts of the postoffice department would show a handsome surplus, and there would be no occasion to talk about curtailing second class privileges. As long as there is a deficit the railroad bonanza will be in danger, and therefore it is necessary to abolish the deficit by reducing the services that constitute the post office department's reason for existence.

Chicago Democrat. If the Loud bill could cut off the franking privileges of congressmen the deficit in the postoffice appropriation would be met. But Loud is not working for reform. He is an employee of the express company lobby. His bill should be killed.

Worcester Spy. A strong argument in favor of the Loud bill to regulate abuses in the granting of second class mail matter privileges is found in the World Almanac. As everybody knows, that is a yearly publication selling for 25 cents. But in order to come within the second class mail provisions, the following notice is printed on the first page of each almanac: "Issued monthly by the Press Publishing company, Pulitzer building, New York. Yearly subscription, 35 cents." Such dodges as these rob the government of \$20,000,000 annually.

New York Transcript. The burden would fall most heavily upon the illustrated magazines of the better class, in which reproductions of works of art constitute an important feature, and which could ill afford either the increased expense or a higher subscription price. Such magazines as the International Studio, Brush and Pencil, Masters in Art and the Brochure Series would be necessarily excluded, for they all depend to a greater or less extent upon illustrations of works of art which have been previously published in one form or another. To the public this would mean either the sacrifice of such periodicals altogether or the increase of the annual subscription price by from fifty cents to a dollar. Either alternative would be a calamity.

FRICK AND CARNEGIE.

Cleveland Plain Dealer. Those who imagined that the family quarrel in the Carnegie company would result in important disclosures in the courts of the methods and profits of this gigantic corporation are doomed to disappointment. It was not to the interest of any of the parties in the controversy that the public should get the information it was eagerly looking for, and a settlement has been effected, by which the hundred ties have been united in a very much stronger knot. Instead of the Carnegie \$50,000,000 corporation being broken up, it has expanded to a \$100,000,000 combination which includes all the interests that had been directly or indirectly connected with the Carnegie concern.

Boston Herald. Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Frick have concluded not to quarrel in public. According to the records that have been given out, Mr. Frick seems to have persuaded Mr.

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We call attention to our stock of Beautiful Wash Dress Goods, just arrived. It has been obtained in the best markets by careful selection, and cash purchase, thus enabling us to sell at the lowest possible prices. We have DIMITIES, LAWNS, BRAZIL CLOTH, JAPANESE CLOTH, CABLE CORDS, PERSIAN LAWNS, PIQUES, LENO CORD FANCIES SATIN STRIPED DIMITIES, SHIRRED CARCINET, PEAU DE SOIE, MOUSSELINE CREPE RAYE, PICOTTE SATIN RAYE, ORGANDIES, Etc., in endless variety.

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Carnegie that they both could do better working together than by fighting each other. The result is a combination of industries and capital more comprehensive than that which was some time ago disrupted. Indeed, they appear to have pooled all their separate interests, every business that either controlled or participated in, making an enormous corporation, capitalized at \$200,000,000. That this new company will have great influence over all the steel manufacturing business of the country is a matter of course.

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