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### A BRAVE DEED.

The Salt Lake public earnestly hope that the fears of the surgeons who have charge of Mr. Heath, as to blood poisoning possibly ensuing, may prove unfounded. It is earnestly hoped that his life may be spared. He did a valiant deed, when he ran down the murderous gang that operated in this city on Monday night, and when he, single-handed, faced their guns and took up the battle with them. He, moreover, performed a great service to the city, for it is probable that outlaws who hear of the fate of the one that Mr. Heath sent into eternity will shun this place for some time to come. There are other brave men on the force, and they will undoubtedly act as did Mr. Heath, should the opportunity come. We hope the wounded officer may speedily recover, and we suggest that the public owe him a token of appreciation of the bravery he exhibited with the odds much against him. Mr. Morrison, too, in the plucky fight he made, showed uncommon presence of mind, cool judgment, and good nerve. Were those qualities more common, possibly hold-ups would be more rare.

### NO HOME MEANS CRIME.

The criminal statistics for the past year seem to prove that lawlessness is greatly on the increase. And the most discouraging feature is this, that the number of juvenile offenders is increasing. The annals of 1902 are full of records of crime committed by boys and girls under seventeen years of age. As a consequence of crime, self-destruction is on the increase, too, both among young and old.

The question what causes this condition is variously answered. It is thought that modern civilization with its feverish haste, deranges the nervous system and causes disorder. Then the bringing people together in large numbers is responsible for conditions that excite the passions. The spirit of competition is sharpened, and brotherly sympathy is correspondingly deadened. Selfishness is enthroned in the heart, and from that source many of the crimes spring. For right conduct is not possible when selfishness is the mainspring of human action.

Another cause that must be considered is the tendency that is more and more prevailing, to neglect the building up of homes. The mass of the people own no homes, and some are wanderers upon the face of the earth, without other interests than those of their own existence on the face of the earth, without other particular neighborhood, and in their wanderings from place to place, they fall in with the lowest element, adding to the corruption already existing and becoming further contaminated themselves. The fact seems to be that individuals gradually are giving up the fight against a too powerful competition, and with it the hope of ever becoming able to own a home and raise a family. And when that aim in life is gone, the step back to barbarous conditions is not long. This does not, of course, explain entirely the tendency to increase of crime in our generation, but it certainly accounts to some extent for it.

The career of the outlaw whose dead body has these days furnished a melancholy attraction to morbid throngs, seems to illustrate the point. He was a wanderer, laboring occasionally, but at the same time committing crimes. His life as a soldier in the Philippines did not improve his morals. Saloons, dives, and such resorts, often took the place of home. Is that not the case with many who end their lives in the death of criminals? And is it not true, that the increase of crime is in proportion to the tendency away from home? The home is the great moral institution of humanity. On its sanctity depends the moral health of nations. This is indisputable. Man and woman without home influences soon become moral wrecks drifting about with wind and currents on the ever restless sea of life, and like derelicts they are not only lost themselves, but they become a menace to every other traveler that may come across their erratic path. Look to the home, in earnest, and crime will decrease.

There is, and has been for some time, a great outcry against the vast corporations that make competition nearly impossible. It should be heeded. It is a recognition of the fact that the state must come to the aid of a vast number of its citizens, and make it possible for them to build up homes and families—something that will become impossible to a great majority, if the present tendency to combination is to be developed much longer.

### THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

If our European friends have gone to Venezuela in order to test American sentiment on the Monroe doctrine, and compel a further definition of that doctrine, they may accept Captain Mahan's statement in the National Review covering the ground completely. He says: "It is vain to argue narrowly concerning what the Monroe doctrine is from a precise application made of it to any particular emergency. Nor can there be finality of definition antecedent to some national announcement, formally complete, which, it is to be hoped, will never be framed, but which, if it were, would doubtless remain liable to contrary interpretation, sharing therein the fate from which neither enactments of legislatures nor a bull of the pope can claim exemption."

That is to say, the Monroe doctrine teaches the right of this country to take care of its interests against foreign aggression, and to any such time what does, and what does not, constitute an infringement of that doctrine. The Monroe doctrine, as the captain views it, is the original principle upon which the United States has proceeded since 1823, declared that the American continents were no longer to be subject to colonization. Jefferson taught as a fundamental American principle, "never to suffer Europe to intermeddle with the Atlantic affairs." And President Monroe in his message of 1823 declared: "We owe it, therefore, to candor, and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and these powers, to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety."

In these statements there are several distinct principles enunciated as parts of the doctrine. Europe is barred from establishing colonies here, or interpose in the affairs of American countries, or even from extending the European systems of government over any part of this hemisphere. According to this the Monroe doctrine would prevent Great Britain, for instance, from depriving Canada of its present form of government and measure of autonomy.

Again, Germany, it is claimed both in Great Britain and France, has been figuring on building the Panama canal, thinking that it could do so because Colombia would not alienate any of her soil to Germany, even if the canal was built by German capital. But this reasoning would soon be found to be too shallow. The Monroe doctrine would quickly be seen to apply to that case, were the proposition ever made. Fortunately that question will not be tested, for the canal will be constructed by Uncle Sam.

### WHEN OPPORTUNITY COMES.

Some time ago we read somewhere of a California woman, who was in a railroad accident, and for her heroic work of rescue was called the "angel of the wreck." She was everywhere, helping, comforting, lifting up wounds, and alleviating sufferings. "She was truly the 'angel' of the wreck."

The story of the terrible wreck near Plainfield, N. J., the other day, by which so many lives were lost, has a heroine of similar character. A woman, Mrs. Harrison, who lives close to the scene of the accident, witnessed it. It seems that she at once cut her way through the fence, and as soon as she arrived at the wreck, she joined the men in the rescue work. Terrible were the scenes that met her eye. She saw men and women pinned down by iron and timber. She heard them ask piteously for help. She saw a man point a gun at another and ordered them to leave. She was another "angel of the wreck."

There are thousands just such women in this country. Whenever the opportunity comes, they will appear in their true character. But for the exceptional opportunity, nobody at a distance would have heard much of these women. But they were put to the test, and did not fail.

### DELITZSCH AND THE BIBLE.

The German Professor Delitzsch recently had the honor of lecturing to an audience of which the Kaiser was a member, on the relationship between the Bible and the earliest Babylonian literature. The professor is not very orthodox, and the patronage of the Emperor has given offense to some clericals.

Professor Delitzsch derived the Ten Commandments from ancient customs and household regulations with reference to relations to one's fellow-men and the Delty. Babylon was a well-ordered state some thousands of years earlier than has been commonly supposed. As respects the position of women, Professor Delitzsch thought the Babylonians in advance of the Hebrews. Elements common to Assyrian and Biblical conceptions are the sacred character of the number three, the belief that spirit is the element of life and the idea of a resurrection. The Babylonians would have had, it is stated, a poor opinion of a physician who did not profess to be able to raise the dead. He said that it would go hard with the Old Testament if its defenders placed any value on the confirmation of biblical narratives which were said to be derived from Assyrian discoveries, and he instanced various errors into which, he said, orthodox interpreters fall. The story of Nebuchadnezzar, for example, was an ancient Chaldean myth, which the writer of the book of Daniel clearly misunderstood. As for the contention that the Decalogue is a Mosaic version of Babylonian laws, it may be remarked that some of these early Babylonian laws have been made accessible to the public, through the account published by the Assyriologist Dr. Winckler. According to that account, Amraphel issued his law book more than 2,500 years before Christ. He was a contemporary of Abraham. He had no less than 232 statutes, and among these were the following:

"If a woman who sells beverages gives bad value for the money paid to her, she shall be thrown into water."  
"If a wife commit adultery, both she and her lover shall be thrown into water."  
"If a wife be a spendthrift, or if she otherwise neglect her duties, her husband may put her away without compensation; but if a man puts away his wife for no other reason than that she has no children, he shall return her whole dowry."  
"If a betrothal be rescinded, the man shall pay the woman compensation."  
"A widow with grown-up children may not marry again without permission from a judge."  
"If a doctor opens a swelling of the eye and thereby ruins a man, of his sight, both his hands shall be cut off."

These statutes further defined which classes of society were to receive "salaries" and which "wages." A doctor was a day laborer and received wages, but a builder was a worker who had to be paid in the form of a salary. The rate of payment in all occupations was fixed as well as the rent to be paid for a house. At the conclusion of the laws, Amraphel inserted high praises of his own work in promulgating them, together with terrible curses on those who should dare to destroy the tablets.

A comparison between the early Babylonian laws and those of the Pentateuch would no doubt thoroughly refute the hypothesis of Prof. Delitzsch. The two may be similar enough to suggest a common origin, but that is not the same as plagiarism. Both may be derived from the common source of that truth which at first was taught to man by his divine Maker. The Babylonian version may not have been preserved pure, while the Mosaic may have been a great difference between them, notwithstanding traces of similarity. It would be the difference between truth and error.

It never rains but it snows.  
Strong lungs often make a stout cause.  
A dead bandit is better than a live lion.  
A newspaper man's aim is always to broaden his scoop.  
Some liquid air must have escaped to cause today's extreme cold.  
No matter how often attacked the Monroe doctrine remains intact.  
Scandals are often revived for the purpose of killing reputations.  
It is to be hoped that the Panama canal itself will be "jammed through."

### RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

In the February number of the North American Review, Thomas F. Ryan writes about "The Political Opportunity of the South." Mark Twain contributes the third installment of his humorous comment on Christian Science. W. L. Scruggs, formerly United States minister to Venezuela, discusses "The Origin and Import of the Monroe Doctrine." Brander Matthews, professor of dramatic literature in Columbia University, writes on "The Art of the Dramatist." Mrs. Lillian M. Stevens, president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance union, in reply to Major L. L. Seaman, shows "Why the Army Canteen Should Not be Restored." Charles Johnston describes "Macedonia's Struggle for Liberty," and the prospects of its success. Discoverer, Cameron, of the United States, Washington of the Philippine chamber of commerce, tells of "The Industrial Crisis in the Philippines," and explains the remedies which should be applied to Congress. In the third article of his series on the "Monarchs of the Triple Alliance," Mr. Sydney Brooks presents an interesting study of the character of the King of Italy. A feature of special interest is a poem by Louise Morgan Hill, entitled "Out of the Shadow." Judge W. J. Gaynor, of the Supreme court of the state of New York, advocates "A Government of Laws, not of Men." Howard S. Gans, assistant district attorney under Mr. Jerome, replies to Judge Gaynor's article in the January number, on "The Lawlessness of the Police," and Mr. Henry James contributes the second part of his novel, "The Ambassadors."—New York.

McClure's for February will be found a very entertaining publication. A noteworthy feature is an illustrated paper on "A Century of Posing in America," dealing with "The Fathers of American Art." The list begins with Snybert and Jonathan West, and ends with the great Gilbert Stuart. Robert B. Paine tells of his last years of Arctic work. It is the narrative of the expedition on which he discovered and rounded the northern cape of Greenland. "Cupid," the general illustration, is the first of a series of "The Surgery of Light," four writers have something to say about important discoveries of medical science for the treatment of lunacy and kindred diseases. The first of the four, Jacob A. Pills, has a brief sketch of Dr. Neils Pinesen, of Copenhagen, himself an incurable invalid. Cleveland Moffet writes of the treatment of Dr. Alfred Harman, which gives an account of the adoption of the cure in England, and Dr. George C. Hopkins of what has been done in America. It is a coincidence that Arthur Standwood Pierce's serial, which begins in the January number, has its scene in the oil regions. Among the short stories this month are "Jiminy," by Pinesen; "Snow White," by Edith Whittier; "The Photograph and the Gift," by G. Henry—McClure, Phillips & Co., New York.

The chief of the fire department objects to giving the mayor supreme control of his department. The objection is quite proper.

With revolutionists at her gates and the blockading fleet at her front door, Caracas comes as near as possible being between Satan and the deep sea.

It cannot be said of the railroads as was said of the cloud capped towers and the great globe itself that they shall perish and leave not a wreck behind.

To prohibit any one who does not speak English from working in the mines is rank Know-nothingism and should receive no support from any American.

The Kansas legislature proposes to tax all unmarried people who have reached the age of twenty-five. If the tax is imposed, it will tax the state to collect the tax.

An exchange discusses "the stability of the colored vote" and doesn't extract much comfort from the discussion. It might, get more if it took up the question of the stability of the colored vote.

### QUAY'S STATEHOOD BILL.

New York Evening Post.

There are unmistakable signs that Mr. Quay's statehood bill will not long continue to defeat really necessary legislation. The bill itself is not relished by the majority of the leaders, but Mr. Quay has been able to keep it in front because so many Senators desired to block the way for other pending measures. Thus many Democrats and a few Republicans are opposed to the Cuban treaty, especially since the unpopular clause was added to it, and they have made common cause with Quay to prevent displacement of the Statehood bill in other words, to kill time. But the combination is likely to be dissolved early in the coming week, and it is by no means certain that the statehood bill will pass in its present shape.

San Francisco Call.

Since that first victory in the conflict Quay has been trying by every means in his power to bring the question to an issue. His opponents, however, have stuck with stocks of typewritten material before them. They quote long extracts from official documents and from scientific works whose writers were bent on proving that the Great West can never be cultivated nor inhabited by civilized men. When one gets tired of other logics, and the drive goes on unceasingly. For the purpose of securing a vote in spite of the talk Quay has moved to tack the statehood bill on one of the general appropriation bills, but whether he can get his following to sustain him in that move remains to be seen.

St. Paul Globe.

Senator Quay is nothing less a gentleman of resources. He has attached his statehood bill to the civil and agricultural appropriation bills, and had the whole referred to the committee on organization and conduct of executive departments of which he is chairman. He is reasonably sure of an early and favorable report. What is more, the filibustering program against the statehood bill, if now persisted in by his opponents, will defeat the appropriation of money for the conduct of the government. It now looks as though with a senate majority behind him, he would make good, and that Arizona and New Mexico would get the Senate vote for statehood, notwithstanding their Democracy, sage brush, cactus and the more or less unsavory character of their recent Republican support.

### TWO WRECK.

New York Mail and Express.

The railroad disaster near Westfield was another chapter of the same old story—the story of crowding the line with trains, of hastening traffic, and of taking chances about what may be on the line ahead. As we write, the whole blame for the accident does not yet have been fixed. The local train which was run into must have done all it could to prevent an accident. Occupying for the reason that a freight train was in its own place, a track which was supposed to "belong" to the express, it had, we are told, flagged and torpedoes the track. Signals were set to stop the express, and the engineer who disregarded them is dead. He was "taking the chances," and the chances resulted in the death of a great many people and the serious injury of scores of others.

New York World.

By the death of Engineer Davis the one man who knew most about the New Jersey railroad wreck is silenced forever. His ante-mortem statement will be awaited with deep interest. Yet it is not too early in anticipation of inquiry, to point out one lesson of the calamity which will soon have cost twenty-two lives. It is that two men should be constantly present in the cab of a railway engine. In the great "Norfolk" now used the locomotive is frequently twenty feet away from the engineer's throttle in an emergency.

Milwaukee Wisconsin.

The cruel railroad accident at Arizona was caused by neglect of the station master to notify the approaching train. If a few such careless officials were eliminated, it would be better for the whole country. His criminal neglect has killed twenty-four persons. In France he would be punished as such a crime merits, but in the United States he will go down as a mere mistake on the part of the official.

Kansas City Star.

A careless telegraph operator in Arizona caused a wreck in which twenty lives were lost. On the day before a careless engineer in New Jersey caused a wreck in which the loss of life was almost as great. It is hoped this relaxation of vigilance on the part of railway employees will not become general.

### THE CAMPBELL ARE COMIN'.

Afternoon and Evening SATURDAY, FEB. 7, And Evening, FRIDAY, FEB. 6, AT THE—  
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SIXTH GREAT CONCERT TOUR.  
**THE KILTIES**  
Gordon Highlanders, CANADA'S CRACK MILITARY BAND.  
40 Musicians,  
10 Soloists,  
10 Vocal Choir,  
6 Highland Bagpipers,  
2 Bagpipers,  
4 British Military Buglers,  
1 Giant Drum Major,  
Boy Dancers, Etc.  
Appearing in full Kilted Regiments.  
Has created a furor of enthusiasm in 300 American Cities.  
PRICES—Afternoon, 50c; Children, Evening, 50c, 75c, \$1.00.  
Plan open at Daynes' Music Store.

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RESTAURANT AND CAFE,  
21 E. First South St.  
Popular Prices and Comfortable Surroundings.  
SHORT ORDER AND TABLE D'NOTE FOR ALL MEALS.

### BATH REQUISITES...

What do you need? It's here.  
We say this with a good deal of emphasis.  
"Cause here you will find Bath Towels, Bath Brushes, Bath Mats, Soap, Sponges—natural and rubber. Toilet waters, Toilet ammonia, Shower bath coils. The Towels are the best Turkish Bath Towels. Thoroughly sterilized and antiseptized.  
F. C. SCHRAMM.  
PRESCRIPTION DRUGGIST.  
Where the cars stop, McCormick building.

### FRUIT CANDY SPECIAL, 25c lb.

FOR SATURDAY ONLY.  
Try our Candy delicacies, and you'll try them for evermore. Fancy boxes put up in all sizes.  
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TONIGHT ONLY!  
Second Concert by  
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Arthur Shepherd, Director.  
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PRICES—Dress Circle, \$1.50; Parquette, 75c; 1st Circle, 50c; 2nd Circle, 25c.  
NEXT ATTRACTION:  
Thursday and Friday, Friday Mat, at 2.  
**ANNA HELD.**  
IN  
"THE LITTLE DUCHESS."  
Prices—50c to \$2.00. Sale today.

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JONES & HAMMER, Mgrs.  
PRICES—Night—50c, 75c, 1.00, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50.  
TONIGHT  
LAST TIME.  
The Reigning Star of All Dramatic Specialties, E. J. Carpenter's  
**FOR HER SAKE.**  
A drama of Historic Scope and Dignity. Scene Effects by Noted Artists.  
Next Attraction—Saturday, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday; Matinee, Saturday at 2:15, Wednesday at 3:00.  
"THE PEDLAR'S CLAIM."  
Seats on sale Thursday.

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Mellows & Carpenter, 204-5-6 D. F. Walker Bldg.  
Reaver & Murry, 303 Auerbach Bldg.  
W. S. Ramer, over Walker's Store.  
Wilma F. Hoefling, 222 Commercial Club Bldg.  
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Hibbs & McCoy, Eccles Bldg., Ogden, Utah.

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as at present, and never were such things sold so reasonably.  
We have dozens of pretty and useful articles—things that you need—things that are suitable for little gifts—that you can buy for from 50c to \$2.50.  
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### DIAMONDS.

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Ladies' and Children's Knit Underwear, Children's Silk Bonnets, Misses' Hats and Tam O'Shanter, Ice Wool Fascinators, and Ladies' and Children's Hose Supporters at Greatly Reduced Prices This Week. The Reading of the following savings will be well worth your while.

### Children's Outing Flannel Sleeping Garments

All sizes—Regular 50c and 60c goods. Special this week..... **35c**  
BOYS' FLEECEZED UNION SUITS, Gray—all sizes, 50c quality for..... **35c**  
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Misses' Hats and Tam O'Shanter. All the very latest styles.  
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\$1.00 kinds for..... **70c**  
\$1.25 kinds for..... **95c**  
ICE WOOL SHAWL FASCINATORS. In Pink and Blue. Regular price 75c to \$1.00, will go for the special price..... **50c**  
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