

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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

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SALT LAKE CITY, APRIL 30, 1900.

THIS IS SUFFICIENT.

In order that the many thousands of readers of the Deseret News, particularly of its great semi-weekly edition, who never see the Salt Lake Tribune but who may perhaps hear of its misrepresentations, we clip the following excerpts from its editorial columns, in reference to the position of the "News" as to the recent decision of the majority of the State Supreme court, and also in relation to the power of God in the healing of the sick through faith. People who have read our remarks on these subjects, and are not familiar with the tactics and turpitude of the Tribune will, no doubt, be astonished at these distortions of our remarks.

On Sunday, April 29, that paper said:

"The Deseret News has finally worked around to the position it considers impregnable. Briefly stated, it is: The Supreme court, in declaring the law of the State in regard to the protection of the public from contagious and infectious diseases, allows the Board of Health to require (among other things) vaccination when an epidemic of smallpox is on or is threatened; but the Mormon Church, in its opposition to this law, is that faith, with the laying on of hands by the Elders, cures the disease in any of its forms and prevents its spread; therefore the Supreme court has attacked the faith of the Mormon Church, and those of the judges who are under this condemnation must not be re-elected. And this, too, ex cathedra, in the official organ of the Church."

On the foregoing is built a pyramid of inferences and conclusions with about as much intelligence as can be found in adobe; they are mortared in malice and plastered with personal abuse. As the foundation is entirely and absolutely false, the whole structure falls of its own insubstantiality and needs no effort of ours against it.

On Monday, April 30, the Tribune returns to its mud fountain and draws forth the following:

"The man who wants smallpox and other contagious diseases to run 'wide open,' interfered with only by the laying on of hands, and wants that made a political issue, has mistaken the century he lives in."

"The Deseret News is progressing backward very fast. Not long ago it denied the authority of Presidents Woodruff and Snow to state under oath the true position of the 'Mormon' people with regard to discontinuing their illegal polygamous relations; more recently it very pointedly suggested the propriety of lynching a man who had in the Third district court been acquitted of murder; in January last it claimed for its editor and other Elders the power to cure smallpox in its various forms by the laying on of hands, and when forced to face the lying humbug, denied that it had said so, although its exact words were quoted in full so far as that point was concerned; and now it holds that the Supreme court judges must be punished and others put in their place, because they cannot see the law the same way that this malevolent and malicious editorial writer of the Church organ does. It is a rheumy record, especially for a short one, but takes it in its fullness, and the ignorant bigot stands unshaken for equity, stupidity and reckless partisan malignity in all the records of the time."

"Forced to face the lying humbug" is rough, but since the Tribune editor uses this reference to himself we make no objection, only it is the nearest thing to "open confession" we have ever seen from that source. And it is the only bit of truth in the whole mass of misrepresentation.

Perhaps an apology is due to our readers for copying such effusions, but we simply wished those who have read what the "News" has said on these subjects to see how grossly they can be perverted, by a paper that was never known to state fairly the argument of an adversary, and how unreliable, bitter and venomous the thing really is whenever it comes out in its real character. There is no need for any other rejoinder.

THE PEOPLE WILL ATTEND TO IT

From a Professor in one of the colleges we have received a communication from which we make the following pertinent extracts:

"From the last few issues of the 'News' I see that you are still defending the views of the people on the vaccination question. We recently spent ten days in Egypt and found a strong sentiment against vaccination. They think the so-called smallpox cases there were produced by vaccination because the first victim had been vaccinated about a week before and had not been exposed to smallpox."

"It appears that the end of the fight is not yet here and some doctors will use every effort to force the practice upon the people. I think the true solution is the one suggested in your editorial in Thursday evening's 'News.' When all the people see it in its true light as many of them do now, the compulsory vaccinators will be powerless."

We do not wish to prolong this discussion. It has been "forced" upon us because of the attitude assumed toward the "News" from certain sources. It is a renewal of the attempt at compulsory vaccination which, under the recent ruling, can be enforced upon the whole community. If the boards of health take the notion and the people submit.

This is indeed, as argued from the other side, "a great public peril." We

may soon have to "face a great crisis." If one irresponsible appointed board can legally pronounce a certain contagious eruption smallpox, in the face of the most convincing evidence that it is some other disorder, and can enforce vaccination upon children, it can do the same as to adults. If one such board can do this, all can. If they can close one kind of public assembly they can close all. They can dominate and tyrannize over the whole people and there is no lawfully established power that can stay their hands.

This is the logical sequence of the decision rendered, a clearly intimated in the dissenting opinion of one of the judges, whose legal lore and judicial acumen can be compared favorably to use a very mild term, with that of his associates.

As to the nature of the disease that has prevailed to some extent in this city and other parts of the State, we think the comparison between its characteristics and those of smallpox presented by Dr. Mayo, is conclusive as to their essential differences. That "doctors differ" has passed into an adage. That they may enforce the practice of their differing theories upon the public, young or old, is something that will not be tolerated for any length of time. The public will see to it that an efficient remedy shall be forthcoming.

CUBAN SURPRISES.

The figures of the Cuban census, as far as made known, have already revealed some surprises. One is that the white population considerably exceeds the colored one. It is claimed that there are 562,132 white males on the island, and 237,398 of mixed blood.

The total population is estimated at 1,572,797, including 14,857 Chinese. Of this number—and this is another surprise—\$15,295 are males and 757,592 are females. One would naturally have thought that the long war for independence would have made the males considerably scarce on the island. But they are found to outnumber the females. This tells the story of Weyler's concentration system, by which, apparently, more of the weaker sex died in the camps than males were sacrificed on the fields of battle.

As to the nationality of the Cuban population, it is said that 1,269,367 are Cuban, 29,473 are Spanish, 175,811 are in Spanish, 75,628 are foreigners, and the citizenship of 618 is unknown.

Of the total population, 443,426 are recorded as being able to read and write, while 19,138 have a superior education. This is an exceedingly good showing for the late Spanish colony.

This status of affairs should facilitate the work undertaken by our government, for the establishment of stable conditions. The Cubans themselves outnumber the foreigners. They are intelligent enough to learn to understand their duties, and they hold property enough to feel an interest in the welfare of their country. All of which should be agreeably surprising to those who have looked upon the Cubans as a race standing very low on the scale of civilization.

THE INDIAN FAMINE.

From the reports of the situation in India, it is evident that the conditions are growing worse. The distress is spreading, and the relief appears to be entirely inadequate. The missionaries of the different denominations naturally feel keenly the duty of appealing to the churches for liberal contributions of charity. The poor wretches that are dying for want of food look to the missionaries for bread instead of moral instructions, and unless their wants are satisfied to some extent, missionary labor must be in vain. A religion that promises bliss hereafter, but offers no amelioration of present conditions, has no attraction for those dying of hunger.

What the British government is doing for the suffering masses of India is described in the literature on the famine sent out by the Christian Herald, of New York. The relief measures include works where thousands are employed at making roads, railroad embankments and improvements on irrigation canals. The laborers are men, women and children and they are paid from two to four cents a day. Another relief measure is kitchens where food is supplied free to those unable to work. Further, grain depots are opened, where corn is sold at cost. The government is buying all the products of labor, at prices sufficient to support the toilers. It is estimated that about five million people are assisted in this way. But the inadequacy of the relief work will be understood, when it is considered that there are possibly forty-five million of sufferers, who are not reached by these measures.

It is expected the people of other countries will do something to mitigate the sufferings of these millions. And, no doubt, something will be done. At the same time, there is a quite general impression that if the millions spent on the South African war operations were employed for the benefit of the multitudes of India, they would be used to better advantage, and more in accordance with the principles the British government represents.

The closing hours of the nineteenth century are rolling into eternity with ominous sounds. War, pestilence, famine and devastations by water and fire are the signs of the times. And every one of them is a repetition of the message of the angel: "Fear God, and give glory to Him; for the hour of His judgment is come."

GERMANY AND ENGLAND.

The present fundamental tone in the complicated chord of European politics seems to be an evident effort on the part of Germany to approach Great Britain.

The Kaiser a few months ago personally went to London to prepare the way for an era of good feelings. But the German people nursed their anti-British sentiments carefully. Now the emperor has taken occasion to send a message to a London half-penny paper, asking it to tell its readers "that my first hope now and always is the preservation of international peace, and my second the consolidation and maintenance of good relations between Germany and Great Britain."

ance of good relations between Germany and Great Britain."

The German press finally has taken its cue from the Emperor, declaring that it was foolish to provoke England. This is presumably the way adopted by the government to notify the world that as far as Germany is concerned, the mission of President Kruger's representatives is a failure. It is probably intended as a clue to other governments, whose importance is so small as to permit them to occupy only a second or third place in the procession. At all events, it is an effort on the part of the Kaiser to turn the tide of German politics from Russia to Great Britain. Were such a combination possible, the peace of Europe would probably be secured for many years. For Great Britain and Germany in combination would really mean the union of the greatest navy of the world with the greatest army.

But is it possible to effect that combination? It is to be feared that public sentiment on both sides of the North Sea is not so easily turned as the minds of statesmen, and without a cordial feeling among the people, a diplomatic agreement would have but little weight. Nations are accustomed to the meaningless exchanges of courtesies between rulers. The present attempt will be looked upon with some doubt on that account, at least by all those who believe that Germany's interests are in an alliance with Russia.

A STRANGE ALLIANCE.

"It is true that we obtained the Psalms, the Old and the New Testament from Asia, but the Old Testament is simply a history of such tyranny as the modern world would not bear for a moment, and the story of the New Testament is, as written, a compilation of legends which had come down from Asia to Europeans and were by them compiled into that book which we know as the New Testament."

The above is from the Salt Lake Tribune of the 19th of April. There was a time when such statements about the sacred volumes would have been considered blasphemous and their authors as infidels. It is not so now, but the "Christian" people of this region no doubt appreciate the frankness of their ally against the "Mormons" in denouncing the Old Testament as a history of tyranny, and the New as a compilation of Asiatic legends. A fit paper, truly, for an exponent and apologist of "Christian" crusaders.

THE FACTS IN THE CASE.

The Lamoni Herald, organ of the "Reorganized" or "Josephite" church, after taking the liberty of publishing a private letter from the editor of the Deseret News to a gentleman in Missouri, who asked for information as to some of the late President Brigham Young's teachings, makes a pretended apology for so doing, and then follows it up with an attempt at self-justification, in which it indulges in some personal references to the editor of the "News" in the same spirit as in the Herald's original impertinence.

We did not intend, however, to make any further reference to the matter, but having received another communication from the gentleman who wrote to us before, we publish, by his permission, his explanation of the whole affair. There are other subjects introduced in his letter which we intend to explain to him by correspondence, but which need not be introduced publicly in this connection. Writing on April 22, 1900, Mr. Quincy Anderson says:

"I see in the Salt Lake Herald of the 19th inst. where its editors remarked about what you said concerning a gentleman in Ozark writing you for information concerning the teachings of President Brigham Young. I will say that I wrote you, individually, a private letter asking you concerning the teachings of Brigham Young, and you well and truthfully answered my question, and I had a friend, an elder of the 'Reorganized' church, living in Springfield, Mo., that I was in correspondence with, and after being satisfied with your answer, in a private letter, I wrote to him, I told him what your answer was, and I sent him your letter to read, and told him to forward it back to me the next time he wrote. I will say that I never authorized this elder friend of mine to tell anyone else to read this letter; neither did I authorize him to send it to the editors of the Salt Lake Herald to comment on. And I wrote this elder friend of mine again to send that letter of yours back to me, which I received in answer. And in about two weeks after I wrote for him to send that letter back, he came to Ozark, passing through on his way to a quarterly conference. I met him about twenty-five miles from here, and I again asked him for that letter, to which he replied that he sent it to Joseph Smith, editor of the Salt Lake Herald, to reply to, and that Friday following the Salt Lake Herald came to hand with your private letter published in full, and comments made upon it. I have learned since by this elder friend of mine, that I thought when I first read the Herald, it was the common of Joseph Smith. I will say, Mr. Penrose, I think it was a mean trick, by this elder friend of mine, to make me and the readers of the Salt Lake Herald believe you did not answer my question, and it also implied that I quavered and sent that letter to the Herald, asking him to comment upon it, which I never did. I did not want information bad enough to take the advantage of a private letter written me, for I am not a snake in the grass."

The Brooklyn swindler Miller gets ten years for his crime. This is one of the few things he takes at someone else's choice.

It is not often that people passing under a bridge are victims of a fall of the structure, but Paris furnished a tragic incident of that class on Sunday.

The bright spring weather now maketh happy the man who is figuring on a good crop of "spuds" next fall. This is just his chance to start the ball rolling.

Mexico has been having cloudbursts, too, with loss to life and property. In this instance the misery of Texans suffering from such a cause will not be modified by the similar unfortunate condition of others.

The business men of Manila say taxation is excessive. That is one point the American business men are unanimous on, only they do not confine the field of complaint to the Philippine Islands. It is everywhere throughout the country.

It is an infirmity of strong partisans that they see partisanship in others without any actual evidence. Imagination with personal bias brings the il-

lusion. It is something like the insane who generally fancy other persons are afflicted with insanity.

The British pursuit of the retiring Boers begins to smack strongly of Gen. Howard's efforts some years ago to catch some Oregon Indians. "Hot on the trail" was the description given so often, without visible results of the chase, that the expression became a bye-word.

The Sultan is to be left a whole week without being shocked by a request from this government to pay the little bill he owes. The lapse of time will not cause the Turk any qualms of conscience because he has not done the right thing in his scheming to beat his creditors.

The death of Mrs. Wilson, wife of Gen. J. H. Wilson, American governor of Matanzas and Santa Clara, Cuba, is one of the saddest of those sad events. The unfortunate lady was about to go for a drive when she stepped on a match. This ignited her clothing, with the result that she died after four hours of agony.

Doubtless the editor of an exchange who solicited this had been pondering over some of the baseball games that had been advertised as "genuine" contests: "Unless they mend their ways upon earth, a good many who think that they can read their title clear to mansions in the skies will find that they have only been building castles in the air."

Admiral Dewey is in Chicago, not as a politician, but only as the plain admiral whose exploit in Manila Bay gained for him the admiration of the civilized world. It is hoped that the distinguished commander will be treated for two or three days in the capacity in which he appears before the public, and that the voice of petty partisan jealousies will be hushed while the celebration of the anniversary of Manila is in progress.

ELECTION OF SENATORS.

San Francisco Chronicle.
Some reference has already been made in these columns to the recent adoption by the House of Representatives, of a resolution proposing an amendment to the Federal Constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by direct popular vote. Should the Senate concur in the resolution, and three-fourths of the legislatures of the States thereafter ratify it, then would it, without further proceeding, become a part of the Constitution as its sixteenth amendment. The passage of this resolution through the House opens the gravest question ever presented to the consideration of the American people since the adoption of the Constitution itself.

St. Paul Pioneer Press.
Why do not the newspapers and orators who are so anxious for a constitutional amendment providing for the election of senators by a direct vote of the people, and who claim that only the conservative and obstinate of the Senate stand in the way of the alleged reform, arrange for circumventing the Senate in a business way, instead of wasting breath in unavailing abuse of the body? If, as they claim, nearly all the State legislatures would favor the amendment, why don't its friends avail themselves of the provision of the Constitution under which, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the States, Congress is obliged to call a convention for proposing amendments?

Boston Transcript.
There are two distinct considerations in this matter of the election of United States senators. It is not only a vital matter so to choose methods which shall result in the election of men of proved ability for the office of United States senator, but it is a question of importance that the legislature shall be composed of men of intelligence and integrity, men who can be depended upon for disinterestedness and sagacity in the making of laws as well as for voting for or against them. The United States senator usually occupies only a day or two of the legislature's time, while the qualities which go to the making of an efficient law-maker are in demand throughout the session.

New York Mail and Express.
The recent action of the House of Representatives declaring for the election of Senators by popular vote has led to a wide discussion of the subject in the newspapers of the country. In nearly every instance the opinion of the press is in favor of the change, and there is no doubt that if the people could be polled regarding it they would express the same opinion. It is not only a matter of public sentiment but of the slightest hope that this overwhelming trend of public sentiment will have any weight with the Senate, or even lead to the consideration in that body of the House resolution.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The first number of Zion's Young People, a magazine edited by Mr. W. A. Morton, of this city, is out and appeals to the public for patronage. It is to be published once a month and its literary style will be suited particularly to the tastes and capabilities of the young people. In the opening editorial the aim of the publication is set forth as follows: "The spiritual and moral advancement of the young people of Zion will be our chief aim. To inspire them through reading the biography of our successful men and women, to arouse their interest in the truths of the Gospel, to increase their faith in God and in themselves, and in short to aid them in every walk of life, will be the purpose of this publication." The contents of the little magazine are in accordance with this aim. It opens with the first part of a sketch of the "Life of Brigham Young," and then follows a great variety of selected, or original, articles. Published at 69 Hooper Bldg., Salt Lake City.

No. 4 of The Successful American is now out, containing a number of engravings and sketches of prominent men. This magazine promises to be an invaluable source of information to all who desire to study the interesting subject of the possibilities of this country for the advancement of eminence of its citizens.—The Press Biographical Co., Park Row, New York.

The Engineering Magazine for May has three articles dealing with the issues involved in the threatened labor troubles in the United States. They are: Labor Questions in England and America, by Charles Buxton Doling; Manufacturers' Association, Labor Organizations and Arbitration, by H. W. Boyd; and Duties of a Federation of Manufacturers and Works Organization for Maximum Production, by J. Slater Lewis. Another theme of interest is treated in Capt. John P. Wiser's article, "The Iron Ore of the Labrador Peninsula," which is significant in view of the rapid advance of the Dominion as an iron and steel producing country.

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Ladies' Kid Gloves, Black and Colors, all sizes, sold regularly at \$1.00 and \$1.25 per pair, all this week at Z. C. M. I., 75c

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Monday, April 30th 83% off, Dress Skirts. Thursday, May 3rd 83% off, Mohair Waists.
Tuesday, May 1st, 83% off, Spring Jackets. Friday, May 4th 83% off, Saten Waists.
Saturday, May 5th 25 off, Shirt Waists.

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Gen. Wm. Barclay Parsons has a valuable contribution on Railway Opportunities in the Orient, and the editorial comment is timely. The number closes with a Review and Index of the Engineering Press.—The Engineering Magazine, New York.

The Woman's Home Companion in its May number offers a great variety of reading matter. There are excellent stories, including a serial by Mrs. Burton Harrison and the opening chapters of a summer romance, called "The Confessions of a Camper." In this number also, Madame Sembrich offers valuable advice to parents on the training necessary for the girl aiming to become a singer. Among the strong points of this magazine is the attention given to themes of a practical, domestic nature.—The Crowell & Kirkpatrick Co., Springfield, Ohio.

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GARDNER DAILY STORE NEWS.

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They're the soft kinds to wear with white collars, linked cuffs to match.

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Prices run 50c, 75c, \$1.00.

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