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SALT LAKE CITY, FEB. 11, 1901.

ENOUGH HAS BEEN SAID.

The "News" is in receipt of numerous communications on the subject of the Governor's veto message. While we appreciate the sentiments of our correspondents and believe in free thought and free speech on all public questions, we are under the necessity of setting aside these letters and arguments. In the first place because we could not possibly publish them all, and it would be difficult to discriminate, and in the second place because the subject is worn almost threadbare, and but little if anything new can be added to it. The Legislature will, no doubt, carefully consider the whole matter, and the responsibility now rests upon that body. The law vests certain powers with the Executive, who is required to exercise them according to his best judgment. It also gives authority to the Legislature to override those powers, by a two-thirds vote of all the members elected to each House; the authority given in each instance is legitimate and bestowed by the Constitution. For these reasons we think the public can afford to wait with patience for the final decision. And there should be no undue excitement over the issue. That will avail nothing. If there had not been so wide a discussion of the question, we might give place to some of the letters now before us. But seeing it has been presented in so many phases, we think it prudent, at least for the present, to come to a stop. Let the Legislature now take up the dispute and settle it if possible, and let the public await calmly and quietly the final disposition of the matter.

RESPECTFULLY DECLINED.

On Saturday we gave place to a letter on the subject of Mysticism and "Christian Science," written by an exponent in this city of the views of the followers of that cult. We also explained, editorially, the application of the term mysticism to the doctrines of that body. This was not done by way of aspersion or disrespect. The term was shown to have a theological significance, well understood by students and writers of various sects and denominations.

We are now in receipt of another long communication from the same correspondent, who, being an ardent disciple of the so-called "Christian Science," naturally desires to give his views publicity, and to advocate and defend what he believes to be of value to the world. Of course, if he can keep up discussion through the Deseret News, he will gain an audience of many thousands of people whom he could not reach by other means. But we do not think proper to indulge him to that extent.

We have no desire to enter into a debate on the subject in these columns. We gave him space on Saturday, because he claimed to have a grievance against the "News," in our use of the term mysticism as applied to "Christian Science," and that we have sufficiently explained.

By "mysticism" we do not mean the doctrine of healing, by the process which the sect he belongs to uses for the purpose, and which is the chief and real attraction it possesses, but the theories it holds as to spirit and matter and deity. They are properly classed under that term. This does not prove or allege that they are false or that they are true. That is another question entirely.

Those notions are not new. They are old and even antique, and have been brought out anew, associated with the phenomena made to do duty in their behalf, and years ago were met and refuted by real scientific argument, as they may be now by the evidence of the senses which are given to us as a guide in material things.

If we publish letters in favor of "Christian Science," which is a misnomer as it is not science at all, we should have to show their fallacy and enter into an unprofitable discussion, to the exclusion of more important subjects to the general public. We therefore decline to make the Deseret News a vehicle for the dissemination of the opinions of the writer, and do so without intending any disrespect to him or his associates.

PROTECT THE BIRDS.

The American Ornithologists' Union has issued a report of what the society has accomplished during the past year by way of protecting birds, and particularly sea gulls and terns, from wanton destruction. It also appeals once more to "all lovers of birds" for further contributions to enable it to continue its work. The appeal is signed by C. Hart Merriam, chief of the United States Biological Survey; William Brewster, president of the Massachusetts Audubon society; Frank M. Chapman, of the American Museum of Natural History; Robert Ridgway, curator of birds for United States National Museum, and others.

The work of the association has re-

sulted in the engagement of wardens along the Atlantic coast, from Maine to Virginia, and the proposition is to extend this line of protection further southward, where the havoc among the birds protected by law, is said to be very great. The society is actively engaged in procuring enactments in various States for the protection of birds that are useful, harmless and desirable for their song or plumage. It is said that but for the labor of the American Ornithologists' Union, many species would now be almost extinct. The society certainly deserves encouragement. Mr. William Dutcher, 525 Manhattan avenue, New York City, is the treasurer of the society, and he will receive contributions.

From the report it is learned that in 1899 postal cards were issued by agents of milliners, to all postmasters along the coast, offering prizes for various kinds of birds. The request was added that the cards be placed in the hands of gunners and fishermen. A massacre of birds was thus contemplated. But the matter was brought to the attention of the government, and the postmasters were warned not to lend their aid to a business made unlawful in many States. Governors were enlisted in the crusade for the birds. One railroad corporation joined the cause. Seizures were made of consignments of birds. At Baltimore 2,000 gulls and terns were confiscated, and thus the illicit business was discouraged. One wholesale millinery house at Baltimore announced its intention to abandon the sale of gulls, terns, grebes, pelicans, herons and other birds protected by State or Federal laws. Firms in Boston, New York and Philadelphia followed suit, and thus the good work went on.

It is quite possible, as the Boston Transcript remarks, that superstition has something to do with the success achieved. For it appears that there is a tradition among the ladies back East that the wearer of gulls' wings is attended by "ill luck." But apart from that, the work of the society, in calling public attention to bird slaughter, and arousing public sentiment against it, the framing of protective laws and the placing of wardens along the coast to see that the laws are not broken, are the measures that have had a telling effect.

Common sense and humane instincts demand the protection of the song birds and the beautiful winged inhabitants of our coasts. They are not only ornamental but also useful. They fill our woods with sweet music and enliven the sea shore landscape. They kill many of the insects that carry destruction to plants and trees, and they serve as scavengers along the water edge, where but for them disease would find breeding places. Here in Utah it is one of the great attractions on the shores of the Salt Lake, to see the gulls almost mingle with the excursionists and partake of their picnic in a most sociable manner; or to see them in the spring following the plow of the farmer, as if the millennial reign, as far as their relations to man goes, had already been inaugurated. Let the birds be protected. The pleasure of seeing them enjoy life is much greater than can be the satisfaction derived from their killing, for the purpose of wearing their plumage, which human beings certainly do not need, either for adornment or protection.

THE ROYAL WEDDING.

The union in marriage of Holland's sovereign, Queen Wilhelmina, and Duke Henrik of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, is said to be a genuine love-match, such as does not often occur in royal circles. And yet it is thought probable that it may have great political significance. It is believed it will bring Germany in closer political union with Holland, inasmuch as the close relationship with one of the influential German families. This view, it is said, is entertained in Germany, where there is a desire to include Holland in the great German union.

The Hollanders, however, have so far refused to listen to any overtures in this direction; and the young queen is above all Dutch. She is one of the people. Their history, their traditions, their aspirations are hers, and in all probability she would, with the fine intuition of a woman, scent German annexation schemes, even if attractively wrapped up in the affections of a husband, and resent them stubbornly.

Queen Wilhelmina can never become to the world what the late Queen Victoria was through the medium of a great world power, since Holland necessarily must remain a country of secondary importance in the family of nations. But to her people she can nevertheless be an angel of peace and benevolence, and she appears to have commenced that mission under auspicious circumstances. Should her husband ever lend himself to plots against Dutch independence, we fancy he would find Holland a rather uncomfortable place of residence, and he would rue the day when, to marry a queen, he left his own country. But we will hope that he has no higher aspirations than to retain the love he has won. Then there should be a happy life before the young queen and her consort.

THE BOER CAMPAIGN.

The latest dispatches from South Africa bring word of the death on the battlefield of one of the Boer commanders, General Spruit, and a number of others; also of a British victory over General Botha, who became famous at Spion Kop. But to offset this, there is another report of a Boer victory, by which an English column was forced, after stubborn fighting, to abandon a pom-pom gun and seek safety in retreat. The explanation is made that the Boers were 2,500 strong and led by General Dewet in person, while the opposing force were only 700 strong. But this is not material, since all during the war, there has been a tendency to overestimate the numerical strength of the Boers, in almost every engagement. The point of interest is that Dewet has once more evaded the efforts to head him off by concentrating the British forces, and while doing so has succeeded in inflicting a serious loss upon one of the concentrating columns. Once more the question is, where is Dewet and how can he be cornered?

It is not easy to follow the operations in South Africa, but it is evident that the Burghers are operating now in the

Transvaal, Orange Free State and Cape Colony, and that they are threatening Portuguese territory, the latter country having violated the neutrality laws in favor of the British. How long this kind of warfare may continue, it is impossible to estimate. But Cuba fought for many years just in this way against overwhelming odds, and the Boers have proved themselves in no way inferior to the Cubans in fighting qualities and generalship.

Just now the executive committee of the Transvaal League of the Eastern States, is sending out a protest against the war, in the hope of obtaining signatures in this country. The protest is in the form of an appeal from American citizens to the "people of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British colonies." It is issued by Messrs. Wm. G. Davies, Theodore M. Banta, Frederic J. de Foyster, H. H. de Vos, Howard C. Higgins, Edward Lauterbach, W. Loring Andrews, E. Reeve Merritt, John V. L. Pruyn and Kiliaen Van Rensselaer. These gentlemen say in part:

"The British people have been deceived in regard to public sentiment here. They have been led to believe that they have the moral support of America in their dealings with the Boers, and Mr. Chamberlain's claim that some sort of an alliance had been entered into by him with this country, has been immediately rejected by the administration here—was made in order to foster this erroneous belief. The majority of the English newspapers are so bitterly anti-Boer that they do not publish news that might open the eyes of their readers on this subject; they know that 'the man in the street,' upon whose support Mr. Chamberlain depends, feels that in Europe he stands among enemies, and is, therefore, not only anxious to conciliate and to preserve the good opinion of the Americans, but would be shocked to learn that the action of his government had already alienated, and threatened to alienate still further, much of the friendly feeling for Great Britain which at one time existed in this country."

"We purpose to administer that shock, so far as possible, by crystallizing the pro-Boer sympathy of the majority of Americans and by taking steps to bring the result—in the form of a brief protest—to the notice of the British people. This, in our opinion, will do more than anything else could do, to shake the blind confidence of many Englishmen in the righteousness of their cause."

The protest, or appeal rather, is as follows:

"We, the undersigned, citizens of the United States of America, in the name of humanity hereby protest against the continued slaughter and threatened extermination of the citizens of the South African Republic and Orange Free State; and urge the people of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British colonies, to refuse to countenance a proceeding that can bring them neither gain nor glory."

The supposition, as is seen, is that the British people do not realize the sentiment prevalent in the United States and that a popular expression of this sentiment would have the effect of changing public opinion in Great Britain in favor of peace. Whether this supposition is correct is another question. But if an appeal from the American people to the people of Great Britain should hasten the termination of a sanguinary struggle, it ought to be made, in the interest of that civilization of which we, justly or unjustly, boast.

SPENCER AND EVOLUTION.

What Herbert Spencer thinks on the important question whether Theism is compatible with the theory of evolution, may be gathered from a postscript to part I of the final edition of his "First Principles." In this he regrets that he did not foresee that rejection of the distinction between the knowable and the unknowable would be held to involve the rejection of evolution as an account or explanation of mere phenomena. To remove this misapprehension, he says that evolution leaves theology and metaphysics entirely on one side.

In a recent number of the Literary Digest he is quoted as follows: "But an account of the transformation of things, is simply an orderly presentation of facts; and the interpretation of the facts is nothing more than a statement of the ultimate uniformities they present, the laws to which they conform. Is the reader an atheist? The exposition of these facts will neither yield support to his belief nor destroy it. Is he a pantheist? The phenomena and the inferences as now to be set forth will not force on him any incongruous implication. Does he think that God is immanent throughout all things, from concentrating nebulae to the thoughts of poets? The theory to be put before him contains no disproof of that view. Does he believe in a Deity who has given unchanging laws to the universe? Then he will find nothing at variance with his belief in an exposition of those laws and an account of the results."

The Digest further gives this synopsis of his statement:

"Evolution, according to Mr. Spencer, does not involve the abandonment of Theism; in which respect he dissents from the conclusions reached by Professor Haeckel and the monists represented by the latter. The charge that his philosophy is dualistic and fails to provide a solution of the 'riddle of existence' Mr. Spencer admits; but he holds dualism to be an organic necessity or unavoidable fact. He says that as intellect is framed by and for converse with phenomena it leads to nonsense when we try to use it for anything beyond phenomena. 'We find it impossible to think of the world as constituted of appearance and to exclude all thought of the reality of which they are appearances; but when intelligence tries to form a conception of that reality, it fails. There is a constant inability to pass it. The riddle therefore remains unsolved, and we must be satisfied, so far as science and philosophy are concerned, with the persistent consciousness that the reality exists, though it is impossible for us to comprehend its nature, or its exact relation to appearances.'"

These views on a question of great moment by the foremost philosopher of the age, should receive due attention by the class of students and thinkers, who seem to have an idea that in the theory of evolution they have found a way of escape from a personal God in the universe. Those best qualified to judge do not so regard that theory of the creative processes. Whatever may be true in that mode of accounting for the visible phenomena of nature, is not in contrast to revealed truth. One truth never contradicts another.

In Kansas the "paths of glory" lead to the joints.

It is the age and not Gus Rhulin that makes Jim Jeffries shake.

Do they make laws any better or any more expeditiously at Boise than

you do in the joint building, gentlemen of the Legislature?

The island of Panny, it is said, has been pacified. Small favors thankfully received.

The Sunflower State is confronted with this choice: The Lady or the "Blind Tiger."

South Africa swallows up British troops with the same ease that an elephant downs peanuts.

Prince Tuan must have a great head for the allied powers have been trying to get it off his shoulders, but thus far in the race Tuan is ahead.

Much of the anxiety and solicitude about Cuba and her constitution seems to be of the same order as the anxiety and solicitude of the wolf for the welfare of the lamb.

Mrs. Nation is said to be contemplating tours of inspection into several States. How much better "tours of inspection" sounds than joint smashing crusade.

Arizona is having such an abundance of rain and snow that the oldest inhabitant remembers nothing like it. Our sister Territory is in need of it all and may she continue to have it throughout the year, or until the people cry "Hold, enough."

It seems that Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood is not going to South Africa as a peace commissioner, but that some thirty thousand troops are going out as soon as possible. It is not impossible that Sir Evelyn might have done more in the way of restoring peace in South Africa than these additional troops.

How habit clings to a man! Here is Col. Rice in the Philippines telegraphing all over the island of Panny announcing that the "ice has been broken" and that the people of Jaro and Molo were taking the oath of allegiance to the United States. It must have been a very queer ice that was broken in Panny almost under the equator.

The spirit of liberty still lives in Massachusetts. The bootblacks of Boston recently marched to the state house and demanded that they be allowed to black boots on Sunday. Some of the boys bore Italian names, others Irish names, others Polish, and many of them genuine old Yankee names. These boys seem to be of much the same stuff as the boys who insisted to the British general that they had a right to coast on the Common.

The following item is from Science:

"The Great Salt Lake is said to be in imminent danger of drying up, the drain upon it being due to irrigation requirements. We are informed that the plan suggested by Mr. Marcus E. Jones to build a canal from the headwaters of the Snake river, and thus bring water into the Great Basin to replace the waste by evaporation is meeting with general favor. The Utah Legislature is expected to take up the matter at this session. The agricultural sections of Utah are threatened with disaster unless something is done soon."

Whatever else she has done Mrs. Nation has at least succeeded in arousing the citizens of Topeka to a full realization of the lawlessness that reigns in their city. Yesterday three thousand of them assembled in mass meeting and determined to take the law into their own hands. They have issued an ultimatum and the joint keepers are given until next Friday to conform to its terms. If they do not, then on that day a grand cleanup of the place is to begin. Matters could not have come to the pass they have had the officers of the law not been so remiss in their duties. They appear to be a supine lot, only worthy of contempt.

According to the World Almanac Harvard leads all American colleges in the number of students and income. It is said to have 4,288 students, 496 instructors, and an income of \$1,376,672. The same authority names forty-four American universities or colleges, each of which has more than 1,000 students. The list of them includes fourteen institutions which have more than 2,000 students, and six which have more than 3,000. The six are, besides Harvard: Michigan, 3,700; Minnesota, 3,410; Georgia, 3,295; Chicago, 3,183; California, 3,025. Northwestern university (Illinois) has 2,567 students this year; Cornell, 2,776; Pennsylvania, 2,567; Yale, 2,542; Columbia, 2,531; and Princeton, 2,362. The whole number of persons who are getting education in our schools and colleges is put at 16,738,363.

JUSTICE MARSHALL.

Milwaukee Wisconsin.

Fifty years ago there was a great prejudice against Chief Justice Marshall because it was supposed that he was a Judge who strove to strain beyond just limits the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States. Democrats were particularly hostile to him. General Jackson did not like him, though personally he was much more arbitrary than Marshall. At this day all these prejudices have vanished, and John Marshall stands before the people as the greatest and the grandest Judge in the history of a republic which produced more really eminent men in the first one hundred years of its existence than can be found in a similar period during the whole course of recorded time.

Chicago Record.

Although John Marshall studied and construed the constitution of the United States with the utmost care, he failed to discover that it was the purpose of that instrument to establish a means of acquiring revenue from all the people for redistribution among a small class of them. The congressional ship-subsidy advocates who joined in the exercises in his honor Monday are more "progressive" than was the great chief justice.

Chicago News.

The inflexibility with which Marshall pursued the course of exact justice unswayed by fear or favor is his crowning honor, for it proclaims not alone his high ideal of justice but his character as a man. Unhappily, this characteristic has not always been shared by the eminent jurists who have since succeeded to the position, made illustrious by John Marshall. All the more reason, therefore, why today a nation of 75,000,000 should lay a wreath upon the tomb of the great chief justice of a nation of 5,000,000 one century ago.

San Francisco Chronicle.

The lapse of time throws a glamour over the origins of nations, and the

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