

# DESERET EVENING NEWS

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## A WELCOME VICTORY.

The fight made by Hon. W. H. King, in the United States House of Representatives on Wednesday, particulars of which appear in our Washington dispatches, is deserving of great praise and was worthily crowned with victory. The attempt to tack on to an appropriation bill for the support of agricultural colleges, such an amendment as that introduced by Congressman Landis, shows the rancor that still burns in some anti-Mormon breasts, and also the ignorance that still prevails concerning "Mormon" affairs among many otherwise well informed people.

The counter amendment offered by Mr. King aroused some excitement and may be considered as savoring of retaliation. But its purpose was good and its effect striking. He did not expect it to pass. He presented it as a foil to the thrust of the Indiana assailing Utah. It was not intended to make a comparison between the marriage system that once obtained in Utah, and the corrupt practices of lawless people in Indiana or elsewhere. Nothing of the kind was intended. It brought the question of the discrimination desired by the Indiana politician sharply into view, and served to defeat the obnoxious measure.

There was not the slightest need for Mr. Landis' attack on the Utah Agricultural College. The alleged reasons for it had no foundation in fact. He referred, as his authority, to a bald statement without a hair of corroboration, made by a paper that is notoriously engaged in disseminating falsehoods, and utterly indifferent as to their absurdity and the entire lack of proof in their support. The folly of adopting such statements without investigation, has been so often made manifest that it is a marvel when public men of ability echo them in the halls of Congress, and thus put themselves on a par with the original utterers of libel.

The Representative from Utah rightly met and valiantly conquered the incautious foe. The effect of the proposed amendment would not have been of any financial loss to Utah. It had no real application to our college. The supposed conditions on which the proposition was predicated have no existence. It was the slur upon the institution, and the encouragement it would have given to the slanderers who assail Utah, that rendered it obnoxious. It was happily voted down and stamped under foot. After prevailing in committee of the whole, it was lost when it came before the House, and its defeat was due to the able efforts of Congressman King.

Utah ought not to be held up before the country in a false light. That is the reason why these attempts to fasten upon her legislation that reflects improperly, is resented by her people. The material or other effects that would be the result of such attacks would amount to nothing, or so near to nil that it is not worth considering. But those efforts are marks of misunderstanding and evidences of ignorance, that are surprising at this late date in her history, and the country ought not to be misled into urging needless measures, and legislators should not pander to the demands of fanatical or uninformed agitators, who "know not what they do." The defeat of the Landis amendment is a straw that shows the direction of the congressional atmosphere.

## OFF WRONG.

The Boston Herald, commenting on the senatorial election in Utah, says the senator "was the choice of the Mormon Church," and that, "the hierarchy of that body has established itself in supreme control of the State." It also quotes the misleading figures of the election in 1896 compared with that of 1900, as evidence that through "Church influence" a Democratic majority of 51,106 was changed to a Republican majority of 3,113, and sagely argues on these grounds that "the Republicans are, apparently, safe in Utah as long as their bargain with the Mormon Church holds."

All that goes to show how dense some leading public journals are as to the actual situation in this State. At the election when Bryan received the great bulk of the Utah vote, nearly all the Republicans of the State were advocates of free silver. They therefore joined with the Democrats in supporting its great champion. That is the reason for the supposed Democratic majority on that occasion. But after Mr. Bryan's defeat, the Silver Republicans returned to the regular fold, and at the elections intervening between 1896 and 1900, the Democratic majority was cut down to a comparatively very small figure.

This gradual change encouraged the Republicans to make a big struggle for control of the State at the last election. They made a vigorous and spirited campaign. They succeeded for the

same reasons that led to similar results in other States. The cry of "Church influence" would be just as relevant to the issue in those parts of the country that went over to McKinley to the surprise of the country, as to the result in Utah. There were high churchmen in Utah on each side of the conflict. It was a fair fight and both could not win, except on local issues. The legislature stood 37 Republicans to 28 Democrats. A Republican Senator was, of course, elected. What other result could ensue?

We assure the Boston Herald that the story about a "bargain," with somebody not named, to sell out or turn over or in some mysterious, unexplained fashion to control votes, or secure an office to one particular candidate, is absolutely and atrociously false. "Gentiles" in the legislature voted for the successful candidate as well as "Mormons." The matter was decided in party caucus, and without that "Gentile" support the victor could not have succeeded. He gained the caucus nineteen out of thirty-seven which formed the bare majority, with eight non-Mormon votes in the nineteen. The whole thirty-seven were cast for him in joint assembly.

The notion about selling out, bargaining, dictating or controlling in this matter, is simply a lie, without a shadow of truth or excuse for its utterance. We notice it now, because so respectable a paper as the Boston Herald makes use of it. The source of its manufacture is unworthy of attention. It does not count. A falsehood factory is expected to turn out that kind of fabric. The Boston Herald should be willing to learn the facts, and if it will use its thinking powers for a moment or two, it will perceive how shallow and irrational are its conclusions, when based on wrong figures and groundless rumors.

## WHY NOT INVESTIGATE?

A contemporary broadly suggests that the surrounding States establish quarantine against the State of Utah, unless the public schools, by legislative enactment, are closed to some healthy children. Possibly the suggestion is made merely for the purpose of influencing the legislators to vote contrary to the sentiment of an overwhelming majority of their constituents. But at all events it indicates sufficiently how utterly regardless that paper is of the business, as well as all other, interests of the people to whom it nevertheless appeals for patronage.

How would it be, for the Legislature, while at it, to provide for the appointment of an impartial commission to inquire into the true status of the health of Utah? There is an impression that somebody has been juggling a good deal with figures, and this impression has not been effaced by the official, or semi-official, statement that within a given time we have had 4,000 cases of one particular disease, while it is admitted that only 3,000 were reported. Possibly a thorough and impartial investigation would materially reduce the figures of both mild and fatal cases, as alleged. It would certainly throw much needed light on the situation. Facts would be brought out and rumors relegated to their proper domain. Our own health boards, as well as those of the surrounding States, would be supplied with reliable data to guide them in their future course, and not have to rely on partisan statements of people more or less personally interested in the vindication of a theory. We believe any reasonable appropriation for such an investigation would be well spent money.

Such a commission should not be composed of doctors entirely, but the lay people should also be represented in it. Its investigations should be carried out in full public view. Secret sessions and consultations with one side only would be of no use, as it would have no weight with the public. The inquiry might comprise such questions as these: How did the much discussed disease enter Utah, and at what time? How many cases have there been? How many were fatal, if any? How many vaccinated, and how many unvaccinated? How many disastrous cases of vaccination, if any? What are the sanitary conditions in localities where the disease has appeared? What sanitary regulations have been observed and with what effect? The true answers to these and similar questions, as furnished by well established facts, would be of value both to the people and the medical profession.

## THE MANILA CONTROVERSY.

The uncertainty of arguments based entirely on statistics is proverbial. But it has received a new illustration in the discussion of the liquor traffic in Manila. Statistics have been produced to prove that the immorality there is a disgrace to the American management of the government.

To this Secretary Root replies that Manila, with a population of 400,000, has 48 saloons, while a certain American city, with a population of 331,763, has no less than 1,888 places where liquor is sold. That is to say, Manila has one such place for every 8,300 inhabitants, while the American city referred to has one for every 202 inhabitants. By statistics it is, therefore, established that the condition in certain places at home is four times as bad as in the capital of the Philippines. The figures may not be disputed, but what about the conclusion?

As to Manila, the real complaint is that, previous to the advent of our troops, there were but few places of that kind, and that since their occupation, saloons have multiplied. And this is probably true. Oriental is not as a rule, given to drink, but wherever the Caucasian civilization is introduced, that evil, with others, follows in its path. This is not a specific complaint against American influence. It holds good in localities where German, or British settlers drive their stakes, too. Only it is a disappointment that American civilization does not, in this respect, as well as in others, prove of a superior quality.

But perhaps after all it does. Dispatches from China tell horrible details of the doings there of German soldiers. The Cologne Volks Zeitung says even old warriors in large num-

bers are being sentenced to prison, or even death, for burglary, murder and other crimes, and that the losses of the army that way are greater than the casualties of war. On the other hand, there is abundant evidence that the conduct of the American soldiers there has been, as a rule, correct, and we believe the same can be said of the boys that enlisted in the service for the Philippines.

But, as is well known, anything can be proved with statistics skillfully manipulated. The evidence of figures is about as reliable as the testimony of experts, who sometimes swear to the truth of two propositions of which one contradicts the other.

## TIME FOR PEACE.

Very little has been heard lately of the South African war, but the latest news, meager though it is, shows that some fighting is still in progress.

At the same time it is stated that the Boer leaders are more hopeful of a peaceful settlement now, the supposition being that King Edward, when he learns the true situation, will be inclined to urge the granting of an armistice. Whether there is any ground for this hope, time alone can tell. But if it is true that the war has already cost Great Britain 100,000 men in dead and disabled, and over half a billion dollars in money, that country may well pause to consider the real value of the game, as compared to that of the candle.

In the interest of a speedy peaceful settlement of the trouble, a Transvaal league with headquarters in New York, is circulating a protest against the continuation of the war, to be signed by American citizens. The protest reads:

"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 British colonies to refuse to countenance a proceeding that can bring them neither gain nor glory."

The idea is to have this expression of sentiment signed by as many Americans as possible, and then publish it in Great Britain, in order to impress the English people, and, if possible, cause a change in public opinion there, strong enough to influence the course of the government. The idea is to make it a direct appeal from one people to another, in behalf of a third nation, something entirely unique in the history of the human race.

Such a petition, if it can be presented according to the program, may have its beneficial effect. Great Britain is now in mourning, and it is believed the death of her beloved Queen was hastened by grief over the war in progress. How many more losses would the country have to sustain, were the Boer generals determined to continue the operations in which they are now engaged? Is it quite sure that the Cape Colony Boers would not rise en masse, at the call of De Wet, whose exploits are the admiration of the world? In that case, new sacrifices would be demanded of Great Britain. Surely, there should be a way of settlement, honorable to the British, and not annihilating to the Boers. A South African confederation after the pattern of Australia, with sufficient guarantees of loyalty to the British government, would, perhaps, be a solution on which both contending parties might agree, for mutual advantages.

What amazons those Kansas saloon smashers would make!

As a crusader Carrie the Kansan, beats Peter the Hermit all to smash.

In colonial days the Kansas heroine would have been called Dame Nation.

The list of ships that will participate in Queen Victoria's funeral procession is almost as long as the catalogue of vessels in the fleet.

Isn't it time for the New England society to take a hand in the Kansas muddle? Kraggs might be substituted for Sharps.

The postoffice employees want eight hours a day. They have nearly double that now. Some people never do know when they have enough.

The uprising among the Creek Indians seems to have about died out. This is well for them and all in their vicinity, and it shows how thoroughly solved and settled the whilom Indian question has become.

In the British museum they still persist in using quill pens instead of steel ones. The museum is the greatest in the world, but in some respects it is so conservative that it might be called over slow. It would be interesting to know if the great institution uses the sand box instead of blotting paper.

The brutality and bestiality of some of the allied troops in China is second only to that of the Boxers, if second. The Cologne Volks Zeitung gives some most horrible details of the war in the Celestial kingdom. They are such as to shock all people of decent feeling and cannot but have the very worst effect on the oriental mind. And some call this civilization.

Chief Austin of the bureau of statistics advises the creation of a "floating exposition" for the display of American products in foreign countries. It is a good idea and is capable of great development. It might serve to float all sorts of schemes in Europe. The Cuban debt, which at present is giving more or less anxiety, might be floated. This suggestion has almost as many possibilities as Col. Sellers' great eye water scheme. Where floats the flag there let the floating exposition float.

The Spooner bill may or may not be such a one as deserves to be enacted into law, that is a matter for the Congress and the President to determine, but it is a piece of unwarranted interference in America's domestic affairs, for Dr. Kruger, the German consul general at Manila to cable the Berlin government asking that the German ambassador at Washington be instructed to urge diplomatically the passage of the Spooner bill. This is a most presumptuous proceeding on the part of a foreign consul general and it will very likely be resented as such by the gov-

ernment at Washington. The Congress of the United States is perfectly able to legislate for American interests in American possessions without the aid, advice or consent of any foreign consul general whatsoever.

Many anecdotes about King Edward when a boy are going the rounds of the press. Following is among the best: The Prince of Wales, even from his early years, was thoroughly "dosed" in English constitutional history, and we may safely say that few lawyers, even now, know their constitutional law as does his royal highness, says Tit Bits. When quite a boy the Prince of Wales was daily "ground" in this branch of education, and consequently grew to dislike it most cordially. The prince, tractable as he always was when a boy, once openly rebelled at this constant "grinding," and said to his tutor: "I hate this study, sir! It is so dry!" "Oh!" replied the tutor, somewhat shocked, "but it is most imperative that you should know all about the constitution of the country you will one day have to rule and govern; most imperative." "Yes, sir," smartly replied the prince, "the English constitution is important, I know. But what about my constitution?"

## MRS. NATION.

Chicago Record.  
Mrs. Nation, assuming to represent the sense of that portion of the community which thinks laws should be enforced, has made personal attacks on the property offenders. Furthermore, she claims to have found that no law exists by which she can be punished for assaults on such property, and by the dismissal of the former charge against her she seems to have scored on that point. The whole matter illustrates the old truth that no officer should exercise discretionary power as to the enforcing of a given law which he has sworn to enforce, and that failure to enforce a law because it does not run with the sentimentality of the authorities is to cast discredit on all law and to open the way for just such disorderly exhibitions as those in Wichita.

Los Angeles Times.  
Mrs. Nation was released from jail and immediately sailed into another saloon with an ax. The saloon industry will have to scratch its head and think up another scheme to checkmate her. Quarantining for smallpox is not strenuous enough to copper the style of the doubtful Carrie.

Chicago Times-Herald.  
The trouble is the Mrs. Nation idea is going to spread to other States before she gets through with her "temperance work in Kansas." Several Mrs. Nations have already sprung up in various parts of the country. At LaSalle, in this State, seven of them, armed with hatchets, entered the bar of the hotel and smashed the mirrors, fixtures and liquors, entailing a loss of \$700. A man also entered a Chicago saloon on Thursday night with the announcement: "I'm the Mrs. Carrie Nation of Chicago, and I'm going to put a few nails in the joint, before I get through." He then proceeded to smash windows and mirrors until a riot call was sent in and the temperance reform was stopped. Kansas should put an end to this lawlessness that is certain to spread to other States by putting the wild woman of Wichita in jail and keeping her there.

Sacramento Bee.  
We are surprised that the same members of the Women's Christian Temperance Union should approve the acts of Mrs. Carrie Nation, the Kansas temperance crank, and her frenzied women followers, in entering saloons with hatchets and destroying their fixtures and stock. We think it would be far more creditable to the self-respecting women of the W. C. T. U. if they would get together here in Sacramento and elsewhere throughout this broad land and publicly place themselves on record for law and order, and affirm their detestation of the lawless acts which are bringing the good name and fair fame of this powerful temperance organization into shame and disgrace.

## SENATOR CULLOM'S VICTORY.

Chicago Daily News.  
By the withdrawal of ex-Gov. Tanner and Congressman Cannon and Hitt from the senatorial race Senator Shelby M. Cullom was left alone in the field and will be returned to the United States Senate without opposition. This result was arrived at only after a vigorous fight, especially by ex-Gov. Tanner, but as results showed wholly unavailing. Senator Cullom claimed from the start a majority of the votes and even had a secret ballot been insisted upon with all the candidates in the field he would probably have come off winner. The people of the State by long detention in the faith in his industry, integrity and ability of Senator Cullom.

## CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER.

Senator Cullom will be re-elected to a fourth term in the United States Senate, notwithstanding the vigorous efforts that have been made for several months past to snatch his seat from under him that one of several other aspirants might fill it. Gov. Tanner was particularly anxious to move from the gubernatorial chair to the seat at Washington, and as long as he remained governor he was a dangerous rival to Senator Cullom, but when he became ex-governor a few days ago he was no longer formidable. Congressmen Hitt, Cannon, Prince and Lorimer were all more than willing to move over from the House to the Senate wing of the capitol and they made common cause with Tanner in trying to oust Cullom.

## CHICAGO RECORD.

The re-election of Senator Shelby M. Cullom, made certain by the withdrawal of his opponents before the meeting of the Republican caucus, is a victory for intelligent public opinion. The outcome cannot fail to be a source of gratification to the entire nation, but to the people of Illinois it is especially pleasing. It not only secures for this State the continued services of a capable and influential senator, but it offers convincing evidence that in this Commonwealth the popular will and the reputable political elements which represent it are still stronger than any boss or group of bosses.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

In the February number of Woman's Home Companion there is a short story by the queen of Romantica (Carmen Sylva) "A Festival in Heaven." "Dancing in the Austrian Tyrol," by Lilian Bell; "Home and Social Life of the Japanese," and "The Woman's Paper of Little Bohemia," are other leading articles. The fiction is contributed by such writers as Mrs. Spofford, John Kendrick Bangs, Frank H. Spearman and Sophie Sweet. Besides the ordinary illustrations there are reproductions of paintings by Meissonier, Jules Breton and others; a double page devoted to photographs of beautiful women in the South, and "A Peaceful of Children." The Crowell & Kirkpatrick Co., Springfield, Ohio.

World's Work for February has for frontispiece a splendid picture of General Chaffee, commander of the American forces in China. Another portrait of interest is that of Cecil Rhodes. The magazine devotes space to the current events of the past month, and to special articles of universal in-

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# Z. C. M. I.

T. G. WEBBER, Sup.

terest. It is copiously illustrated and artistic in its make-up.—Doubleday, Page & Co., New York.

The article in the February Forum entitled "The Rehabilitation of the Democratic Party," by "An ex-Democrat," will probably attract attention. In his article, "Nationalization of the State Guards," Gen. T. M. Anderson advocates a judicious combination of our regular and volunteer establishments. Hon. William Dudley Foulke contributes an article entitled, "The Spellbinders," a narrative of the trials of stump speakers in the heat of political campaigns. "The Lessons of the Election—A Rejoinder," by Willis J. Abbot, is a reply from a Democratic standpoint to Mr. Heath's article, "Lessons of the Campaign," published in the Forum for December. Mr. Kelly Miller, the eminent negro scholar, writes about "The Status of Porto Ricans in Our Policy," by Stephen Pteil, is a discussion of the vexatious question of the citizenship of the residents of our recently acquired possessions. A leading authority on international law, has an article on "The Monroe Doctrine and the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty." "Should Woman's Education Differ from Man's?" is a discussion of coeducation by Charles F. Thwing, president of Western Reserve University and Adelbert College. Mr. Walter MacArthur's article on "The American Trade-Union and Compulsory Arbitration," treats of the labor question, and the proposed innovation of compulsory arbitration. "The Dark in Literature," by Richard Burton, professor of literature, University of Minnesota, deals with the abnormal elements of life as reflected in poetry and the drama. Other articles are: "Four Legs and Two Legs," by Maj. Henry A. Greene; "The Anti-Slipping Bill," by Hugh T. Mathers; "Law and Usages of War at Sea," by Capt. C. H. Stockton, U. S. N.; and "Sheep and the Forest Reserve," by Charles S. Newhall.—Forum Publishing Co., New York.

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