

DESERET EVENING NEWS

JIGAT of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints
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SALT LAKE CITY, MARCH 6, 1901.

CONFERENCE NOTICE.

The Seventy-first Annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will convene in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, on Friday, April 5, at 10 a. m.

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

MONTHLY FAST.

As the general conference of the Church will be in session on the first Sunday in April, the monthly fast which would otherwise be held on that day, will be observed on the last Sunday in March and the fast meetings be held on that day, March 31, 1901.

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

A GOOD BEGINNING.

It is gratifying to the friends of law and order and the promoters of public morals, to see that the Mayor and the Police authorities are united, in energetic efforts to enforce the laws against the vices which infest this city, in common with all centers of population. We do not mean by this, to say that Salt Lake City is as bad as most of the cities in this and other civilized countries. We believe our capital deserves its reputation as one of the most orderly and least criminal of towns, and think its authorities desire the public welfare.

The closing of the gambling resorts seems to have made quite a flutter among the sporting fraternity, and the intimation that this is not to be a spasmodic exhibition of police vigilance, but a regulation to be continued, appears to have fallen with a sickening effect on the professional gamblers, and raised the hopes of people who desire to have the good character of our metropolis maintained. Perhaps it will be found impossible to suppress gambling altogether. But it is evident that the closing of places which are virtual traps for the working man and the unsophisticated traveler, is practicable and that they can be virtually abolished.

Sunday liquor selling, in the same way, can be suppressed, if the order goes forth from the Mayor. The police will carry it out as closely as possible. If it is carried on after that, it will be done secretly and will therefore be greatly restricted. When it is known that the law is to be enforced, the most respectable places will close up entirely, and the others will be subject to such rigid inspection that they will not make the Sunday supply very common, and two or three convictions will drive the business into a few corners and small proportions.

The step already taken as to publicity given by other resorts to their nefarious business, is in line with the policy now undertaken, and is proper as far as it goes. It is all in accord with the suggestions of the "News" on Monday evening and on previous occasions, and will receive the approval of the large majority of our citizens. The city may lose some revenue by the restriction of the evils that have lately obtained prevalence. But that is a small consideration, and will not weigh in the scales against the good that will be accomplished.

We have some appreciation of the difficulties that stand in the way of a rigid enforcement of the city ordinances in reference to social evils. We do not believe it is good policy to scatter vice all over town, and infect with such disorders respectable localities. It should be suppressed when possible, and restricted within the narrowest limits where it cannot be destroyed.

Impossibilities must not be expected of the city authorities, and they should receive general commendation and support in doing the best they can to carry out the wishes of decent people. We say, go on with the good work of local reform, and make this city as morally clean as practicable, and the circumstances, conditions and demands considered. The police are worthy of all praise for their rapid and diligent work as soon as the order was received. It was well done.

WHAT WILL THE MAYOR DO?

It is to be hoped that the anticipations indulged in by some folks, that the Mayor will veto the action of the City Council in relation to the sale of the Eighth ward property, will not be realized. There are two sides to this question, of course, and at a passing glance it would appear that, as a matter of business economy, the piece of ground in question should be sold to the highest responsible bidder. But there are other things to consider, and

the Mayor should take them into account before he proceeds to spoil the work of the Council.

In the old times, when our ward meeting houses were used for school-houses, there was no trouble about the respective property rights of these two interests. But as taxation for the support of district schools began to cut a very important figure in public affairs, it was seen that there ought to be some clear lines drawn as to titles. The land was acquired and the houses built, almost entirely under the ward Bishop's jurisdiction. Donations were given by the members of the Church in the wards for religious purposes. A local tax was usually supplemented by voluntary subscription under the ward Bishop's jurisdiction. This caused a mixing up that became embarrassing.

In order to aid in the establishment and secure the success of the district schools, deeds were drawn up which, in many cases, divided the ward property and vested the title in the school trustees for the portion devoted to school purposes. They were really free gifts to the school districts. The titles could have been retained in the ward Bishops and their successors in office, but a spirit of liberality toward the schools caused the transfer.

In the Eighth ward the sum of one dollar only, was the consideration for the conveyance of the bit of ground now in question to the school district. It has come into the possession of the city in a trade with the Board of Education. It is wanted by the ward Relief Society. It ought not to be occupied by any business, or for any purpose, that would be obnoxious to the original owners of the land, a worshipping congregation. It is needed for a charitable public purpose. The generosity of the donors, in turning it over for school purposes, ought to be remembered, and should cut some figure in its disposition.

We believe the Council, after weighing the matter well, have done the proper thing. We think the Mayor will be acting in fairness and equity, and for the interests of the city, by confirming the action of that body. Money is not everything in matters of this kind. The difference in amount of a few dollars will not balance against the good of the community and the claims of justice.

Neither the Church nor any of the ward institutions has asked a return for generous donations of its land for public purposes, and we think the claim of the Relief Society of the Eighth ward to the piece of ground, for which it is willing to give fifteen hundred times the amount for which it was originally turned over by the ward, ought to prevail, without prejudice or hesitation.

A SIMPLE QUESTION.

Without entering into the controversy over the proposed street car service, for the residents of the district adjoining the city on the southeast, we must, in justice, emphasize the evident truth, that the people are to be considered in this matter, and their interests and wishes should prevail. We have received numerous appeals, showing that they want the Seventh East street service. The City Council has favorably entertained the proposition. Now it is for the county commissioners to take action, so that the city franchise may be extended to the point desired.

We are not taking into account the claims or demands of any company or corporation. It is the call of the people that we listen to. We think the county board should do the same. We say nothing about any other franchise or proposition. The commissioners are elected to do business for the people. That portion of the public that will be chiefly affected by the car service say what they want, and their voice should be heard and heeded. That is a simple proposition and does not require much debate. Will the county board comply with the people's request or not? That is the question.

DIVIDING CHINA.

To a careful observer of events in China, there can be little doubt that the work of partitioning the empire has actually commenced. Russia, some time ago, induced China to place Manchuria under Russian control. Now the other powers enter a protest against the Russian side play, but the peculiarity of this diplomatic effort is that it is addressed to the Chinese emperor, who, presumably, is entirely powerless in the matter. It is an appeal to the sheep clutched in the powerful grasp of the bear, to refuse to give up its skin.

At the same time, Germany is making preparations for a forward movement. When the dispatches announce that a conflict between Germans and natives has resulted in the killing and wounding of a number of the former, it evidently means that excuses are sought and found, for retaliatory measures on a large scale. Districts in which European soldiers are killed must, of course, be pacified, and the work of pacification generally involves occupation, which can be made permanent. And when Russia and Germany have secured what they regard as their share of the spoils, the other powers will have to put in their claims. China is evidently doomed, notwithstanding the first protestations that her integrity must be preserved.

In this connection it is interesting to note that in the opinion of some, the "war" in China is in reality a conflict against the commercial supremacy of the United States. Brooks Adams in the Atlantic Monthly takes this view. He argues that when this country in 1857 placed steel rails on the market at \$18 a ton, Europe at once realized that her industries were, to a large extent, doomed. By way of resistance the powers turned to eastern Asia. The rival nations established themselves on the shores of the Yellow Sea. Inland and about equally distant from the points occupied by the European nations are the richest iron and coal deposits of the world, and the chief problem, Mr. Adams suggests, is to bring the products of these into competition with the United States.

The Siberian railroad, too, that writer thinks, is really a European enterprise, intended to extend European influence over Asia. It has been found, however, that this road is almost useless as a

channel for international traffic. Hence the present crisis in China, the object of which, according to this reasoning, is as much a hostile measure against this country as against China.

If this view is correct, our government can hardly be indifferent to the proceedings in that far off country. Every reasonable effort should be made to bring about peace.

The Chinese have already suffered enough for the outrages against foreigners in Peking. They have paid tenfold in lives and property for every murder and every robbery they committed. Innocent people have been slain in great numbers, together with the guilty. If American diplomacy has any weight in the council of nations, it should now be exerted in the interest of a peaceful settlement of the affairs in China. We may not be willing to fight Europe in behalf of the Mongolians, but an American protest should be entered against the plan that is now being carried out gradually. It is unworthy of the part of the world that calls itself "Christian." It is a contradiction of civilization that boasts of its superiority over all others, both present and past.

BOER PLANS REVEALED.

The New York Evening Sun quotes from the London Times, a letter by a Boer on the Transvaal question. It is of considerable interest.

The writer admits that the cause is lost. He recalls the time when the Dutch in South Africa dreamed of "a great Anglo-Dutch African Empire, stretching from Cape Agulhas to Tunis and from Cape Verd to Guadalupe under one flag—the British, and having one language—the English," but England, he says, failing to keep the Belgians, French and Germans out of Africa and to expel the Portuguese, besides turning over vast areas of Afrikaner land to the Chartered company, the dream of an Anglo-Dutch Greater Africa faded. Then the Boers united their fate with that of the Boer relatives with the view of founding an exclusively Dutch empire in Africa, and "determined to fight you for supremacy in South Africa."

This, it will be seen, sheds new light over the beginning of the conflict. If the statement is true, that the Boers long ago determined to fight, and that they prepared themselves for the conflict they have been passing through, the leading statesmen of Great Britain cannot be entirely responsible for the initial steps that led to the hostilities. Negotiations cannot be successfully carried on with a people determined to fight and prepared for that mode of arbitration.

But the writer in the Times further states that the Boers had not only prepared themselves for the war, but had also agreed on terms of peace, which they would set forth, if victorious. Those were:

(a) Every British subject or other enemy who did not surrender by a given date would be outlawed and all his property confiscated. (b) All persons who had been guilty of rebellion or assisting our enemies would have had all their property confiscated and would have been expelled from South Africa, with the death penalty for return. (c) All other British people in South Africa, except those who had fought on our side and possessed certificates to that effect, would have been disfranchised for life. (d) The use of the British language in all cases would have been strictly forbidden under penalty of fine or imprisonment. All foreign or alien newspapers would have been suppressed.

If these are facts, Paul Kruger and his friends should be the last to wonder why the war went against them, notwithstanding their fervent prayers and hard fighting. While it is true that the Almighty at times has worked miracles, in answer to prayer, for the deliverance of His children in times of distress, it is also true, that divine interposition can never be counted on for the furtherance of selfish and oppressive plans. It should not be necessary to remind a people so well versed in the Scriptures, as the Boers are, of the familiar passage: "Ye kill and desire to have, and cannot obtain; ye fight and war, yet ye have not, because ye ask not. Ye ask, and receive not, because ye ask amiss." If the statement of the Times correspondent is to be relied on, that seems applicable to their case. Prayers for victory, when success means robbery and suppression of personal liberty, cannot be expected to be heard in the high heavens. Even the chosen people, when deviating from the paths of righteousness, were left in the hands of their enemies, until they repented and humiliated themselves.

Dewet's pursuers are still keeping at a safe distance.

Mrs. Nation continues to reign in silence. This is much to be preferred to her rain of hatchet blows.

We desire to draw the attention of the Board of Health to the fact that there is an epidemic of spring fever raging in our city.

Has the wiley Turk outwitted the shrewd Yankee in that battleship-to-be built indemnity deal? He may not have outwitted him, but he surely has trifled with him.

How the soul of North Briton Wilkes must have danced and sung for joy as it looked down upon the scenes in the commons when the Irish members were being removed!

Forty years ago today the Russian serfs were emancipated. Their emancipation preceded that of the American slaves by some two years. We have not always been in the lead.

Mr. Geoghegan seems to have been in the right in his argument before the Board of Education. Our legislators should hesitate before piling heavier taxes on the over-burdened citizens of Salt Lake.

It has been decided that the Ellison-Barnes contest shall be taken up. We believe that at least one fact will be established by such an investigation. That is that in the tallying of votes there are first counted to see how many there are, and then they are counted on the tally sheet by fives until the total before ascertained is reached.

Woman suffrage in Utah is not a failure by any means, unless the suffrage is a failure generally. It may be that many women do not avail them-

selves of the elective franchise, but the same is true of many men. It may be that many women do not exercise it intelligently; many men do not so exercise it. As human beings are imperfect so human governments will be. Woman suffrage in Utah is a success.

It is said that policemen were called into the house of commons for the first time last evening when the recalcitrant Irish members were ejected. This is an error if we mistake not. Some years ago when Charles Bradlaugh was refused a seat in the commons for the third or fourth time, it was found necessary the last time to literally eject him and the services of a number of policemen were requisitioned for that purpose. He was quite as bad or worse than Mr. Crean.

City elections in this State, thanks to the action of the Senate in killing the bill to make them take place at the same time as general elections, are to remain as they are. No doubt they will continue to be along party lines, but being by themselves more attention will be paid to them and a better class of nominees selected as a rule. In a general election with its great excitement everything goes with partisanship and they will at such times do those very things that they condemn when not wrought up by great party strife.

The scenes in the British house of commons last night when a dozen or more Irish members were literally forcibly ejected was one of the most disgraceful in the annals of parliamentary government. It far surpassed anything that has occurred in the Austrian reichsrath or the celebrated scenes in the Indiana legislature. It cannot fail to chagrify all Englishmen, while it will signify fail to aid the Irish cause. Had Mr. Redmond or some of the older leaders of the nationalists been present it is safe to say that the scene would never have occurred. It is perhaps a hazardous prediction to say that it will never occur again.

FULL VALUE OF ALCOHOL.

Revue Scientifique.
 "M. Chauveau has attempted to discover whether, in the production of muscular work, the body can make use, for part of its energy, of alcohol substituted for a portion of the daily ration. In these experiments the investigator's aim was to ascertain not whether the ingestion of alcohol is, in some vague and general way, of profit, but whether a person at work, whose blood is saturated with this substance, causes his muscles to contract by deriving the energy necessary to such contraction from the combustion of the alcohol. The result of these experiments was to show that ingested alcohol, with which the organism becomes rapidly impregnated, can participate only in a feeble degree, whence the muscular system derives the energy necessary to the performance of its work. This substance is not a food, so far as the production of force is concerned, and its introduction into the ration of a worker is a physiological contradiction. Even outside of the time devoted to muscular work, the influence of alcohol combustion does not show up in the respiratory quotient."

Chicago Times-Herald.
 Now comes a committee of the National Educational association and after a year's investigation of the findings of the various scientists of the country upon this subject that "no authority can be found to maintain that alcohol is a food." It is gratifying to find to a condition of public sentiment the question of alcohol. It is neither a "food" nor a "poison." It is dangerously misleading to attempt to show that it has the nutritive value that is claimed for ordinary foods, and it is just as harmful to classify it with the "poisons."

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

In the Engineering Magazine for March David H. Bagge writes concerning the history of the "Columbia Industrial Empire of Puget Sound." With untold wealth in resources of minerals, of coal, of timber, of agricultural products, of potential water-power, with vast markets opening up to the Pacific, with an energetic, resourceful Anglo-American population, keen to realize and grasp every opportunity—the Pacific coast of North America promises to a development equal to that of the north of England or the eastern United States. A. H. Ford has a second illustrated paper in his Russian series, dealing with Engineering Opportunities in Central and Western Asia. A. C. Bowden discusses the Methods and Equipment of the Indian Dockyards. Mr. Charleton's review of Gold Mining and Milling in Western Australia and Mr. Rous-Marten's account of the Actual Working of American Locomotives on British railways are of much interest. Mr. W. W. Christie has an analysis of economy in designing and erecting steam boilers; Mr. P. R. Moses opens a new theme in the "Determination of Costs in Isolated Electric Plants," and Mons. Guerin summarizes the "Influence of the Expedition on the French Iron and Steel Industry." The number concludes with a Review and Index of the Engineering Press.—The Engineering Magazine, New York.

"What Is Going On In Venezuela" is the subject of a vivid and interesting article in the current issue of Collier's Weekly. It is the joint work of Guy H. Scott and James H. Hare. Mr. Scott is said to be a young man who made his reputation as a correspondent with Buller's forces in the South African war. Mr. Hare's achievements with his camera in Egypt, became widely known, and these latest pictures of people and places connected with the troubles of Venezuela are fully up to his standard.—New York.

"National Expression in American Art," by Will H. Dow, is the leading article in the International Monthly for March. This is followed by a paper by Andie Lebon on "The Situation of France in International Commerce." "The Problem of Development" is discussed by Thomas H. Morgan. "Child Study and Education" is the subject handled by James Sully, and E. R. L. Gould writes about "Vice Reform and Social Progress."—Burlington, Vt.

The March number of The Black Cat is out with its regular amount of short stories. There are two prize stories, "How David Came Home," and "The Picket of Goat Island." The other stories are entitled "Pericles P. Punderton: Cured," "The Blue Light on the Mountain," and "The Phantom Dromedary."—Short Story Publishing Co., 144 High St., Boston, Mass.

The March number of The American Boy is full of just such matter as should be not only interesting, but really helpful to the boys, and to parents. It is an illustrated monthly paper that is well worth reading.—Detroit, Michigan.

The current number of Harper's Bazar opens with an illustrated article on "The Bright Side of Hospital Life" by Louise Fluke Bryson, and this is followed by another on "Some of Geo. Eliot's Heroines" by William Dean Howells. The usual features, on fashions and such topics, are attractively presented.—Harper & Brothers, New York.

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Gorgeous Costumes, Magnificent Scenery. Carriages, 10:30 p. m.

—NEXT ATTRACTION—

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Parquette and First two rows Dress Circle \$1.50 \$1.00
 Last four rows Dress Circle 1.00 .75
 First Circle75 .50
 Second Circle50 .25
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 Seats Now Ready at the Box Office.

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 Sale of seats begins Thursday morning, March 7th, at Daynes Music Store.

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GARDNER DAILY STORE NEWS.



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There are lots of things here that never got into the newspapers. As instance these coats for barbers and waiters.

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All styles are there, white ones, black ones, black and white ones. Prices run 50c. to \$1.50.

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TEACHERS.

Dr. Talmage's new book, "The Great Salt Lake, Present and Past," should be in the hands of every educator. The amount of information it contains relating to the great saline sea, makes it an invaluable work for reference or study.

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