

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)

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THE DESERET NEWS,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY, - MARCH 24, 1902.

GENERAL CONFERENCE.

The seventy-second annual general conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will convene in the Tabernacle, in this city, Friday, April 4, 1902, at 10 o'clock a. m. The general authorities of the Church, presidents of stakes and also all engaged in the ministry, who can make it convenient to attend, are cordially invited to be present.

JOSEPH F. SMITH
JOHN R. WINDER
ANTHON H. LUND,
First Presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONFERENCE.

A conference of the Sunday schools of the Latter-day Saints will convene in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, Sunday evening, April 6th, at 7 o'clock. Stakes and ward officers and teachers are requested to attend and an invitation to be present is cordially extended to the public.

JOSEPH F. SMITH,
GEORGE REYNOLDS,
JOS. M. TANNER,
General Superintendency.
GEO. D. PYPER,
Secretary.

CHANGE OF FAST DAY.

To the Presidents of Stakes:
As our General Conference will be held on the first Sunday in April, the general fast day, the Presidents of Stakes are hereby authorized to appoint the fast day on the last Sunday of this month, where such a change will accommodate conference visitors.

JOSEPH F. SMITH,
JOHN R. WINDER,
ANTHON H. LUND,
First Presidency.

A BASELESS REPORT.

The Ogden Standard of Saturday has a very severe editorial reflecting on the veracity of the Salt Lake Herald. We do not wish to echo the conclusion reached by the Standard, but we take occasion to say that when the Herald undertakes to give the public sensational information concerning the Church and its contemplated movements, it is usually incorrect and therefore unreliable. On several occasions that paper has indulged in flights of fancy about projects, said to have been undertaken or contemplated by the Church, which have had no foundation in fact, but like the story which it published concerning a requirement that all employees of the Deseret News must be married persons, and that those who failed in this particular by the 1st of June next would "lose their job," existed only in the perverted imagination of a Herald reporter, or were fabricated for sensational purposes.

On Sunday, the Herald had one of these journalistic "fakes" about the Deseret News corner. With flaring headlines on the first page, it announced that the "Mormon Church authorities contemplated building a structure there to cost from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000," and that the principal object was to "bring business" to this section of the city. This morning the Herald repeats the story, and endeavors to raise an antagonism between the business people at the north end and those of the more southerly portion of Main street. To read these effusions, one not acquainted with the facts would imagine that a fierce building and commercial war was in progress in Salt Lake City.

The Deseret News assures the public that there is not one word of truth in the story, so far as it relates to the Church, its intentions and its purposes. The building of a big hotel on the site mentioned is not even contemplated. On the contrary, we happen to know that this would be opposed to the design of the Church authorities, in reference to the ground now occupied by the "News" offices and the Tithing buildings. The suggestion has frequently been made, for some time, that this corner would be a very fine spot for a grand hotel, and men with money may have stated that they would be willing to invest in such an enterprise. But the Church authorities, instead of having "reached a decision" to "go ahead with the project," and putting forth "strong efforts to hold business north," have totally different designs concerning it, and are not engaged in any attempt whatever to pull business northward, southward, eastward or westward.

For the benefit of those who desire to know the facts, we will state that it is the intention of the authorities of the Church, when circumstances are favorable and means are at hand, to erect on the corner which will be vacated when the Deseret News moves into the new building, to clear away all

the old structures now in use here, and erect a fine memorial building with others attached for Church offices, such as are needful for the Presidency, the Presiding Bishopric, the Seventies and the different auxiliary societies, with lecture halls, museum, etc. The memorial building will be of beautiful design, with a rotunda in which statuary can be placed, and a library of Church works, and will be in honor of Joseph and Hyrum Smith, the earthly founders of the latter-day work and dispensation, and others who have figured prominently therein.

There is no immediate intention of proceeding in this direction; it is merely contemplated as something to aim at in the future. The Church is not now in a financial position to attempt anything of the magnitude of this grand design. We should not have mentioned it now, but for the misrepresentations that have been made which we desire to correct. The Latter-day Saints, we are sure, will be pleased to learn the intentions of the Church authorities in this respect, and it is necessary that the public should not be misled as to the wishes of the Church leaders in regard to the trend of business in this city. The improvements at Z. C. M. I. are absolutely necessary to accommodate its increasing trade. The Deseret News building is essential to the progress of this institution. It will prove to be a profitable investment in every sense of the word. But these structures have, not been undertaken with any reference to the tide of trade in the city nor in favor of or against any locality.

The sensational stories indulged in by our contemporaries would be passed by without editorial mention in the "News," but for the fact that they misrepresent the Church, its authorities and its purposes. The story told and repeated in the Herald is what that paper elegantly calls "Tommy-rot" when alluding to items of news that it has failed to obtain. When a rumor reaches a reporter concerning the action or intention of the Church authorities, it would be much better to learn the facts before rushing into print with fiction. The Tribune, we are informed, heard the story, but on inquiry learned that, like the boy's big head, there was nothing in it, and so did not fall into the error which we now expose.

The Deseret News is the organ of the Church, and when there is anything which its authorities desire to make known, it will be duly published therein and may then be depended upon as accurate. Untruth, however sensational or pleasing to a certain class of readers, is never really beneficial either to the paper that prints it or any portion of the public.

BREVETED FOR GALLANTRY.

Some readers of the "News" who are not posted on military usages, query as to the nature of the title conferred upon those volunteer officers who have been raised to a higher rank by brevet. They read, for instance, that Major R. W. Young has been breveted Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel for gallantry at Manila, Tulikan river, and Maricao river; that Captain F. A. Grant has been breveted Major for services near Manila, and that other officers from Utah have been breveted to different ranks, particulars of which may be seen in our Washington dispatches, and they want to know what it means.

Brevets to officers in the army, regular or volunteer, are bestowed as honorary titles, for bravery or other eminent services to the country, and the recipients of the favor are entitled to the rank, but not to a corresponding increase of pay. Colonel R. W. Young has a right to this title, but being retired from active service it does not reinstate him in the army with that rank. He wears the honor, however, and so with the other officers breveted for brilliant services to their country. We congratulate them all, and hope they will live long to enjoy the honors so justly conferred upon them.

CONQUERED AN EVIL.

An exchange tells the story of how the cigarette evil was eradicated from one school in Chicago. There were 300 boys, and in former days many of them were cigarette smokers. Now, it is claimed, there are none.

One of the instructors in the academy took the matter up and made it the subject of thorough study. He found that athletes in training are barred from cigarettes. He discovered that of the seventy-five pupils having the highest standing in his school, but two smoked cigarettes. Of the young fellows who were wholly or partially failures, 57 per cent used cigarettes.

Equipped with such data, he called the students together and in a kind talk told them of the injurious effects both mental and physical, of cigarette smoking, particularly by young boys who have not reached their maturity. He asked them to stop smoking or leave school, tuition to be returned to such as were not satisfied to abide by the new rules. This had the desired effect. Not one of the pupils left.

The effect of such confidential talks with pupils is generally much more satisfactory than the harsh enforcement of rules, the utility of which has never been explained and therefore is not understood. But it is absolutely necessary that the teacher who talks sets an example, and refrains from that which he says is injurious to his pupils. For boys go more by example than by precept.

MORE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

The latest advices from South Africa give some hope of a possible early termination of the long contest. If the Boer leaders of their own accord have sought an interview with Lord Kitchener, their purpose can have been no other than to ascertain on what conditions peace can now be obtained. Once or twice before overtures in this direction have been made, but the British terms of unconditional surrender were rejected. In London, it is stated, no extravagant hopes are entertained as to the outcome of the new negotiations, and it is just as well not to build castles which, until the full particulars are known, cannot be regarded as

founded on anything more substantial than air.

It is, as has been often remarked, wonderful that the Boers have been able to hold the field so long against an empire with a vast army and almost unlimited resources. They can quit now with honor, no matter what the terms of surrender may be. They have shown the small nations of the world what can be done by a handful of patriots, fighting for home, and trusting in Providence. This is a lesson that should not be lost, for it may be needed. Expansion seems to be the policy of the great nations, and their smaller neighbors may at one time or another have to look to their guns and powder.

The Boers have several advantages on their side. They are operating in a country every nook and corner of which they know. Their warfare is of an order not taught in the military schools of Europe. They can subsist on farms that the ordinary modern soldier would scorn. They have friends all over the country, and they are adept marksmen. These facts are advantageous to them. But it cannot be supposed that they will be able to continue indefinitely even under these conditions. There have been hints lately that the British are willing to grant some modifications in the terms offered to Gen. Botha, and if this is true, the Boer leaders would do well to consider such modifications, and if possible stop further bloodshed, which, as far as human eye can see, must end in the dictation of terms by the conquerors.

March showers bring mud.

Sweet are the uses of adversity and sugar beets.

To clip a coupon off a railway ticket is not rate cutting.

Many a man gives up the ghost in trying to solve the riddle of life.

If President Roosevelt should relieve General Miles would General Miles feel relieved?

A great hotel made out of whole cloth amounts to nothing more than a small tent.

Secretary Shaw is given to quoting poetry. He had better stick to quoting government bonds.

The Missouri supreme court has just upheld the boycott. Heretofore the great trouble has been to hold it down.

The customs rules relating to personal baggage are to be condensed. They were long since condemned.

Massachusetts has furnished seven secretaries of the navy. She may be said to be long on naval secretaries.

Mr. J. W. Happy has just been appointed postmaster at Mayfield, Ky. Now he feels that his cup of Happiness is full.

Cholera has broken out in Manila. Will General Funston charge this to the free speaking of some independent American?

The approach of the Easter season bids us remember that there is nothing foolisher than military glory except military glory.

President Patton of Princeton, says the new century has dawned upon a very mediocre race. What, have the Tickers lost their nip?

Uncle Sam has decided to discontinue paying his debts. This doesn't mean that he is going to take advantage of the bankrupt law.

Governor-General Wood says that the tariff concessions granted Cuba are not sufficient. Some mean man will yet call Cuba a regular Oliver Twist.

"Cuba at the front," says an exchange. Wrong. It is Cuba at the back door with a sack of sugar on her shoulders, knocking for admittance.

The choir has returned from its California trip. The leader and the members and all the party have had a glorious time, and have done much good. Welcome home!

Many congratulations to R. W. Young, F. A. Grant and others who have been breveted for gallant service in the Philippines. There was not a boy in the Utah batteries who doesn't deserve special mention.

"The British government ought now to release General Cronje," says the Springfield Republican. Scarcely. John Bull hasn't been the world's chief trader for centuries without knowing when he has a bargain. Trade Cronje for Methuen? Not much.

Many encomiums were heard after the Tabernacle services on Sunday afternoon on the musical exercises under the able leadership of Professor C. J. Thomas. Considering the absence of so many singers, on their way from the California visit, the singing was remarkably good and very enjoyable.

Young John D. Rockefeller in talking to his Bible class likened the ways of trusts to those of a Christian who joined a church saying that man cannot succeed alone. Linking trusts and Christianity together is like the old ante bellum practice of upholding slavery with scriptural quotations.

Ex-Congressman Fitzgerald, of Massachusetts, prophesies that "within a quarter of a century England as a nation will be a thing of the past, and before that time her people will make an appeal to the American people to become a colony of the United States." Of this prophecy it may be said with certainty—the ex-congressman is "talking through his hat."

Aiken, S. C. sets the pace for winter social functions. A leading woman there appeared at a luncheon the other day in top boots, trousers and riding coat. In society she is entitled to the distinction of being called "lady." She certainly outraged all sense of propriety if not of decency but as she has gained notoriety, doubtless she is happy.

According to Cholly Knickerbocker, in order to satisfy the demands of a large number of fashionable women, who are among their most important patrons,

several of New York's leading restaurateurs are about to arrange special smoking rooms, where the ladies may enjoy a few whiffs of that fragrant weed without which no luncheon or dinner appears to them to be complete. After while some of these fashionable women will be calling for a "whiff of grape-shot" just to kill ennui if nothing else.

THE SHIP SUBSIDY BILL.

San Francisco Chronicle.

The ship subsidy bill has passed the senate, but with all due recognition of the claims of the merchant marine upon a party of protection, it is not very likely that the members of the house will be ready to take the chances of re-election after voting for the bill as it stands. A ship subsidy bill must stand or fall on its merits as a measure for providing employment for American sailors and sailors for the American navy. Except for these objects a ship subsidy bill cannot be justified by any reasoning which will satisfy the public. American capital needs restraint far more than its needs protection. The objection to the bill as it leaves the senate is that it favors capital at the expense of labor.

Chicago News.

Under the proposed law certain corporations already owning ships will receive a gratuity in shape of a government subsidy, and it is not necessary that they make any special exertions in order to earn this gratuity. Although American shipyards are working to full capacity and all signs point to a beautiful revival of shipping interests if they are left alone, it is proposed to pay out the government money to private corporations, most of these subsidies going to a few companies which are already established and will receive subsidies whether or not they ever build another ship.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

When the new Frye-Hanna ship subsidy bill has been sent to the house and comes up for consideration Mr. Burton, according to reports from Washington, will take the floor against it with facts and arguments bearing on the principle and the details of the scheme. If he does there may be trouble in getting the bill through, for Mr. Burton has studied the subject with the thoroughness he applies to all questions of the kind, and in his arguments he will not fire declamatory blank cartridges, but solid facts straight at the mark.

Baltimore Sun.

The professed objects of the ship subsidy bill "to provide for ocean mail service between the United States and foreign ports and the common defense; to promote commerce and to encourage deep-sea fisheries." There is no reason to believe that the proposed legislation will accomplish these commendable objects. On the contrary, the subsidy seems to be intended simply as a gratuity to shipowners to aid them to carry on their private business at the expense of the people of the United States. The bill provides for a mail subsidy and for a general subsidy.

Milwaukee Wisconsin.

It is clear that if a difference really exists between the cost of construction at home and abroad, the amount ought to be ascertained as the difference in the cost of operating foreign and American ships. Then the bounty granted should be restricted to an annual amount equal to a fair rate of interest on the difference in cost, plus the actual amount of the difference paid in wages. In other words, ships could receive assistance each year on the basis of extra cost per ton for construction, and extra cost of each man employed during the year, as shown by the ship's books. This is a comparatively simple method of apportioning government aid that would be understood by the thousands who are puzzled by the technicalities of the pending shipping subsidy bill.

St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Subsidies are paid by all governments, including our own, to the ships that carry their mails, and there can, of course, be no well-founded objection to this form of compensation for an important service. But this government is now paying the American line of steamships about three times as much for the weight of mail carried as it pays the Cunard and White Star lines carrying the same mails. This is a pretty large discrimination in favor of the American carriers, and there seems to be no good reason for increasing it.

Boston Herald.

The four steamships that comprise the express fleet under the American flag will soon be out of date as Atlantic flyers. If they are not at the present time. None of them have been record breakers since 1892, and none of them held one of the Atlantic records at this time. In spite of this, it is intended to give these vessels the limit of subsidy for express steamers, and it should not be forgotten that two of these ships were built abroad and admitted to American registry as a special privilege.

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THE PROFESSOR'S LOVE STORY (By J. M. Barrie)

Wednesday Evening, Only Time, DAVID CARRICK (By T. W. Robertson) Thursday Evening, Only Time.

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PRICES—Parquette and first two rows of dress circle, \$2; four rows dress circle, \$1.50; first two rows first circle, \$1; last two rows, 75c; second balcony, 50c; gallery, 25c. Seats now selling for all performances.

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Ladies', it is worth far more than the time it will take just to pay a visit to our mammoth Dry Goods, Cloak, Staples and Notions Departments, even if you do not intend to buy at present. We know that when you see our goods and note the low prices, for quality, you will purchase of us in preference to any other establishment.

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We have just received an elegant line of Ladies' Silkaline Waists in black and assorted colors.

We offer these beautiful goods at the astonishingly low price of

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We also offer a nice line of Ladies' Summer Dress Goods from 25c to 60c per yard, sold elsewhere at a much higher price.

Spring and Summer Knit Garments, \$1.00.

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Have you noticed them?
Have you seen the one which reads:

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Less worry, too."