

DESERT EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY, MAY 6, 1901.

AN IMPORTANT VICTORY.

The long pending water suit between Salt Lake City and the Power dam company et al, is practically at an end. It has been a determined and animated fight. The city has gained a decisive victory. It seems, however, that the parties defendant claim to be perfectly satisfied with the decision rendered by Judge Morse. That is very pleasant to contemplate. When all the contestants are delighted with the outcome, the situation is not only eminently satisfactory but may be said to be unique.

Careful examination of the case and the findings, however, cause some surprise at the self-congratulations of the parties defendant, for it looks to an unbiased mind as if the city had come out triumphant on every point. The power dam people claimed that one-sixth of the water flowing from the lake into Jordan river was unappropriated, and that they had a right to its use all the year round. The court decided that all the stream had been appropriated previous to the attempted claim of the power dam company.

The city made arrangements to obtain a greater flow of water, and to take it out at a point above the usual place of diversion, and the power dam people sought to stop this by injunction. That injunction is denied by the present decision. This is very important to Salt Lake City for, on the question of its right to take the water at the higher point, depends the exchange, which has long been contemplated with the Cottonwood people for the waters of that fine stream.

The court decides that this city and the canal companies having prior rights, may impound and store all of the flood waters flowing from Utah (subject to limitations such as have heretofore prevailed and rights that are undisputed).

The power dam people may convey to its power plant the waters of the river required to be used by claimants lower down the channel, but the water so used must be delivered "undiminished in quantity and unimpaired in quality, to the river for the users below, and to the canals of the city and the South Jordan company, until such time as the city diverts its share of the river flow from the place where the East Jordan company takes, higher up the river, and so long as the license from the South Jordan company is unrevoked."

But here is a very important consideration. Judge Morse says further in his opinion: "It appears from the evidence that in order for the power company to divert and use the city's water it must enter upon the canal and right of way belonging to the city and take possession, to a certain extent, of its headgates and exercise some control over the same, and excavate the bank of said canal for the purpose of connecting its discharge flume therewith; and it is contended on behalf of the city, that the right to make such use of the city's property can only be acquired in an action at law brought under the provisions of our statutes relating to condemnation of property. I am of the opinion that this contention is correct."

As to the condemnation proceedings, it seems very improbable that the power dam people can draw very much real consolation. Municipal rights and uses undoubtedly prevail over private claims. Private corporations may, under certain circumstances, condemn private property for uses named in the law, but public corporations stand higher than private corporations, and their rights cannot be invaded by private corporations for any purpose. It does not appear, therefore, that the power dam company is likely to gain a victory over this municipality in the proceedings now contemplated.

Altogether, we think the city may congratulate itself over the decision that has been rendered, and we congratulate the firm of Richards and Varian on the result. That firm has had to meet a dozen or more of able attorneys and has won its case. The consequences to the city are of great magnitude, and the effects will be experienced in years to come, when the water rights and privileges which the decision secures, shall be enjoyed and seen in their full and complete value. However, if the other parties are glad, the public can afford to be glad that they are glad under the circumstances.

"MORMON" FAITH.

A Rev. A. H. Henry, a Methodist minister of this city, is favoring his audiences with a series of "sermons to Mormons" Sunday his theme, it seems, was "Mormon Theory of the Terms of Salvation," and he is quoted to the effect that the "Mormon" theory is that faith in the Prophet Joseph as well as the Book of Mormon, besides faith in Christ, is essential to salvation. He objected to this.

We did not hear the gentleman, and have no desire to discuss that question with him in these columns, but we beg to remark that the "Mormon" theory of salvation is no other than

that found in the Bible, with which the teachings of the Book of Mormon perfectly agree. If the "Mormon" theory on that point is wrong, the sacred Scriptures are at fault.

There is no Christian denomination on earth with broader, more charitable, or more reasonable views of the hereafter, than the Saints. They recognize in each human being, a child of the Father. Even the erring ones they look upon as His children. They believe that the work of redemption is complete. It follows, that they look forward toward the final victory of the Son of God over the adversary; good over evil, truth over error; life over death, and heaven over hell. They do not even regard the pagans, who never heard of the Bible, or of the Prophet Joseph, as condemned to endless torment. They believe that the mercy of the Father "endureth for ever," and is over His children, even on the other side of the grave, and that but few will be lost forever and ever. They believe that each one, no matter what his creed or race may be, will be rewarded according to his works, and the intelligence he has received, and that there will be happiness enough for all, according to the capability each may have for its enjoyment. There is no truth whatever in the statement that in the "Mormon" theory a certain belief in this life is the only condition of salvation hereafter.

People who give lectures about what the "Mormons" believe, or state it in print, ought first to see some prominent expounder of the faith of the Saints, and obtain from such a source correct information. Many of them go to the "Mormon" literature with the earnest desire to find something absurd, something exceptional, on which to base a sensational sermon or treatise. And they are sure to find it, even if it is not there, because they look at it through their own glasses. But caricatures of "Mormonism" are not "Mormonism." They may amuse for a time an idle crowd, just as those optically delusive mirrors that form such an attraction at certain shows. But they are not taken seriously, because not true. When truth is desired the every-day glass must be consulted. In the same way, "Mormonism" is not expounded by ill-informed opponents who twist it, in any shape their fancy may suggest. Those who are interested enough in the subject to desire true information, will not seek it of those whose interest it is to make it appear false, but of those who have made it the rule of their life, and found in it their light and guide to eternity. Their opinion alone is worth something. Their testimony is precious.

NEW YORK MORALITY.

A religious journal published in Chicago called the Northwestern Christian Advocate contains some misleading and sarcastic articles about Utah and the Latter-day Saints. The spirit in which they are written is very far from Christian, but is in the usual tone of such effusions in that kind of publication. We did not intend to make any special mention of them, but in looking over the number containing them we came upon an account of a meeting of Protestant clergymen of different denominations in New York City, which disclosed what the Advocate describes as "a deplorable social condition." We thought it would be well enough to draw attention to it in contrast with the conditions actually existing in Utah.

"The cause of the conference," says the Advocate, "was the discovery that much of the large Easter collections was made by society women who gamble and put part of their winnings in the plate." It goes on to say: "A number of instances were related where society women had fleeced college boys who were visiting their sons during the Eastern vacation." This, we would suppose, would prove sufficiently astounding to arouse the Christian ladies and gentlemen of that Christian city to look at home a little closer, instead of straining their eyes to discover something sensational beyond the Rocky Mountains.

Here are a few extracts from the account given of the proceedings of the ministerial conference. A minister present is reported to have said: "Holy week and Easter vacation have furnished periods of social riots. What I say is based on my own observations since coming to New York. The two points brought out at the conference are indicated in the following: One clergyman told how his wife had received during holy week a note from a lady in the congregation, asking her not to fail to be at a certain prominent Fifth-avenue social resort, for the same would begin promptly at an hour indicated next day. The writer was one of the most active women in the congregation and gave liberally on Easter day. It developed that the letter was intended for someone else and was sent to the clergyman's wife by mistake. It is my personal opinion that a great deal of the money put on the plates in such liberal amounts on Easter Sunday came easy at the gambling table, or, if it did not, these large gifts were made in many instances as bribes to supposed guilty consciences."

Here are a few incidents related at the same meeting: "A Central Park (west) mother, having a son in an eastern college, asked him to bring his college home to spend Easter. The chum's father, resident in Philadelphia, sent him \$150 to defray the cost of his New York vacation. The second night after his arrival at a party arranged by the hostess, the chum lost every dollar and borrowed from his college friend \$5.00, with which he bought a ticket home. Part of the winnings are known to have gone to the hostess' pile. The night was in holy week.

"A woman resident in the best section of this borough and having a son in Harvard, gave a farthing party to a young Chicago student who came home with her son to spend the Easter vacation. The Chicagoan had \$100 with him. The woman won all of it and loaned the young man \$10 for spending money. The father, who is a business man, learned the incident from his son and called upon the woman. A scene followed in which the woman did not weaken, but rather chafed the father for playing with the money. The father was intended for someone else and was sent to the clergyman's wife by mistake. It is my personal opinion that a great deal of the money put on the plates in such liberal amounts on Easter Sunday came easy at the gambling table, or, if it did not, these large gifts were made in many instances as bribes to supposed guilty consciences."

These rumors emanate, however, from anti-German sources, and there is no need of alarm. If this country is firm in the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine, no European power is going to dispute it at the point of the bayonet. To Great Britain that doctrine is as sound as to us. That is to say, it is in perfect accord with British interests that no European power expands at the expense of the Americas. In that fact alone is a sufficient guarantee that Germany will not go to war about it. Besides, the sound sense of

they were called upon by a lady, who asked that \$100 be put on the plate in a certain church on Easter Sunday morning. This was done."

This is a state of affairs that should cause the good women of New York to open their eyes and also give them a field of labor close at hand which they can investigate and work in without the disadvantages of distance and proceeding on mere rumor, on which they have largely to depend when expending their exertions and their money for the reformation of Utah. Looking at the matter dispassionately, don't they think so themselves?

STILL FIGHTING BOERS.

The outlook in South Africa is far from reassuring. A Johannesburg dispatch says that Gen. Delarey, the Boer commander, has 4,000 or more men in the hills around Hartbeestfontein, and that three British generals, with their forces, are converging toward his position. It is supposed that an engagement is imminent, but that depends, naturally, on whether Delarey is disposed to fight. If not, he will probably elude the converging forces and take up some other position.

Lord Kitchener has an extremely difficult mission to perform. His plan now is to divide the entire disturbed territory into squares and to raze each one of these in succession, until the country is free from the roving bands of Boers. This may be a well conceived plan, but how long time will it take to clear all the "squares" marked out, and how many men? There are, according to the estimates, 250,000 square miles to cover. There are about 250,000 British soldiers, or one man to each square mile. Some of them must be retained to guard the lines of communication, and the force available for clearing the squares, as planned, is actually much less than one soldier to the square mile. When this is kept in mind, it is not difficult to understand how the daring Boer commanders can roam from one place to another, and elude the traps set for them.

It is claimed the burghers have still about 20,000 armed men in the field, and that most of those are determined to keep the war going, until they are exterminated, or until more favorable peace terms than those offered, can be obtained. They hope to be able to worry the British lion, until it shall be disposed to rest, at any cost. And with the bull dog determination of that people, the prospects are not encouraging for an early settlement.

It should be pretty clear to the British public by this time that what is to be gained by that long war of conquest is hardly worth the price. The money expended is, even if the end of the war were in view now, a bad investment. The policy of Gladstone who shrank from the undertaking in which his country is involved, seems fully justified. Great Britain, now, cannot yield. By so doing, she would lose her prestige among the nations. But she can terminate the hostilities on conditions the Boers would, in all probability, be willing to accept. The independence of the Orange Colony, for instance, might be restored, with the opportunity for all Boers unwilling to become British citizens, to settle there. Or part of the Transvaal and part of the Free State might be made one independent republic, while the other part were retained by Great Britain as an indemnity for the war expenses. The Boers in the field are fighting for independence, and they seem to be worthy of it, if patriotism and valor are to receive any reward in this world. Great Britain would gain more by a generous policy than by a continuation of hostilities to the bitter end. She would establish a friendly republic, the fighting strength of which is not to be despised. By continuing the conquest she will only gain lordship over a desolate country and a population from which loyalty is hardly to be expected. Let the voice for peace be heard throughout "Christian" Great Britain.

UNFOUNDED WAR RUMORS.

From the comments made by some eastern journals on international affairs, it would almost appear that the United States is in imminent danger of war, with Great Britain on account of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and with Germany on account of the Monroe doctrine. In countries dominated by militarism it is a common trick to let loose war rumors, whenever heavier appropriations for armies and navies are wanted. It generally works. It is by constant dread of war that the nations have been induced to consent to ruinous expenditures for military purposes. Is somebody endeavoring to frighten this country into the folds of militarism? Or what foundation is there for the alarming rumors?

Great Britain can have no possible object in seeking trouble with this country. She has all the outlying territory she can take care of for the present, and past experience has shown that she has befriended us at foreign courts in times of trouble. There is no apparent reason why the prospective difficulties about the treaty and the Isthmian canal should not be settled in an amicable manner. Great Britain needs peace now and not war.

Germany is in a position different from Great Britain. Her colonial policy may tempt her to seek a footing in Central and South America. It is alleged that German colonists are flocking into Brazil with the object, at some future time, of calling upon the home government for "protection" against real or imaginary abuses. It is openly asserted that the purpose of Germany is the colonization of the temperate zone of South America, under German rule, and that events are hastening in that direction.

These rumors emanate, however, from anti-German sources, and there is no need of alarm. If this country is firm in the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine, no European power is going to dispute it at the point of the bayonet. To Great Britain that doctrine is as sound as to us. That is to say, it is in perfect accord with British interests that no European power expands at the expense of the Americas. In that fact alone is a sufficient guarantee that Germany will not go to war about it. Besides, the sound sense of

the German people suggests that the American continents are just as much entitled to the order of things here established, as is the European continent to the political and geographical divisions there prevailing. A closer union of interests between the republics of the western hemisphere, such as contemplated by the promoters of the pan-American congress, would silence even the rumors of wars, that are occasionally sent forth, perhaps for the purpose of injuring business, and destroying confidence between the various nations involved.

Was there ever nicer weather than that which we now have? If German soldiers fire on very many British tugs they are very apt to have a tug of war on their hands.

When there is a collision between railroad magnates it is generally the innocent stockholders who get squeezed. Mr. Rockefeller says that "making money is only an incident." Founding universities is presumably his business.

The interaction of things is sometimes very strange. Thus to raise some men to the bench is to lower the bench.

Agulnaldo now uses a typewriter. His surrender shows he believes that the typewriter is mightier than the sword.

If a single seat in the New York stock exchange costs seventy thousand dollars how much would it cost for a whole box? The Filipinos having been reduced what more natural and logical than that the army in the Philippines should be reduced?

Texas should give the President the biggest reception of all the states through which he passes, for isn't Texas the biggest state in the Union? Look out for a presidential boom for Mayor Taggart of Indianapolis. With his automobile he has outrun a runaway team and stopped it and saved the lives of a number of people.

A London paper undertakes to give the reasons why Europeans do not like Americans. A close study of them shows that they do not like us for the same reason that the man did not like Dr. Fell.

When Jacksonville is rebuilt and her now homeless people are housed and resume the even tenor of their way, she will be proud of the great fire that now gives her such mournful prominence.

Gov. Dole says the Hawaiian legislature has been wasteful of time and money. Is there anything new or startling in that? Where is the American legislature, national, state or territorial, that is not more or less wasteful of time and money?

The Minnesota legislature has enacted a law making wife desertion a felony punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary from one to three years. To this punishment there might have been added the further one of being placed in the pillory and made to sit in the ducking stool.

Most people will be inclined to agree with Senator Hanna in his estimate of J. P. Morgan. The World quotes him thus: "Great man, J. P. Morgan. No telling where he'll stop. I wouldn't be surprised to hear that he was getting up a syndicate to buy the British Empire next. It isn't safe as long as he's over there."

If the information received by the state department from China is correct, the Chinese, great as are their sins, have been sinned against more than they have sinned. The whole Chinese business can be characterized as little less than an outrage upon and defiance of all standards of morality, Christian and heathen.

The Logan Journal, instead of seeing the point and "acknowledging the corn," persists in his false statement that, the Desert News "unjustly aspersed" a gentleman well known in musical circles. The "News" did nothing of the kind, but if the Journal thinks it advisable to persist in its error, remain blind to the verdict of the public, and continue to "aspers" the Desert News, it can go ahead and repeat its folly to its heart's content. What's the matter with the Journal, anyhow?

Shamrock II made a great trial run the other day and Sir Thomas Lipton is justified in the pleasure and pride he takes in his new yacht. What the cup defender can do remains to be seen but to judge the future by the past there is no need to fear for the cup's safety. Each successive challenger has been superior to its predecessor; but the same is true of the defenders. Then Shamrock is just putting on her armor. Let Sir Thomas and his friends wait until she puts it off before beginning the cheering and rejoicing.

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR. Boston Herald. The President has started on his western tour, and Boston has the Vice President. Mr. McKinley is presumably having a good time, and we know that Mr. Roosevelt is. The latter is not altogether a novelty here, but if he had come in earlier days to the Home Market club he would have been very much so. He is more at home there now. The President should be always at home among the people, and Mr. McKinley is amiable everywhere. All will wish him an enjoyable excursion. He does not go for information this time; he obtained that to his satisfaction some years earlier, but he will have fine opportunities to see the greatness of the nation of which he is the head.

Sacramento Record-Union. The greeting of the people of Mississippi, Virginia and Tennessee to the President and his party was notable for the patriotic manifestations. The tribute they paid was not to the man but to the office. But for the matter of that, the incumbent has filled it in so manly a way as to justify the people, whose servant he is, in commending him openly and warmly. President McKinley has been very happy in his responses to welcomes. There is about them a sincerity, patriotic fervor and straightforward frank manner that is very gratifying.

New York Mail and Express. Nearly all of the very creditable fighting that the President did in his boy-

Spring Housecleaning. And Spring storms frequently come together, but the thrifty housewife who buys her Carpets, Curtains, Wall Papers and Decorations at Z. C. M. I. is made happy by the knowledge that the House Furnishings thus purchased are of the very best, and that they have cost her less than they would have done at any other establishment in the city. This season Z. C. M. I. Carpet Department has beyond question the Best and Cheapest Furnishings ever offered in this market. It is worth your while to inspect them, even if you do not intend to buy, there are many new weaves, new patterns, new styles, up to the very latest development in Twentieth Century art. When you need fine Curtains, Carpets, Wall Paper Decorations, Shades, Rugs, Etc. All of good quality, none shoddy-make, the very best place to secure them and to save money in your purchases is at Z. C. M. I. We have everything good that you want in the House Furnishings line, and all at the lowest prices. Come and see. Z. C. M. I. T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

hood days, when he was the youngest officer in the famous old Hayes regiment, was in that part of Virginia through which he traveled yesterday. How completely the bitterness of the civil war has passed away was evidenced by the tone which he could take in his little address to the people even in those historic and much harried neighborhoods and by the spirit in which they received them. The jocular references to the grim events, now happily past and forgotten, were distinctly American. They were addressed to audiences animated by the American sense of humor, and in the cordial merriment which they elicited there was that abundant patriotism, self-respect and good feeling which are perhaps characteristic of the American when his deepest instincts are appealed to.

Kansas City Star. With characteristic hospitality the people of Tennessee welcomed the President. At Memphis Governor McMillin, Mayor Williams and others of distinction headed one of the most impressive receptions ever witnessed even in the cordial South. The city was brilliant with banners and profuse in friendly greetings. It is not strange that these demonstrations should have elicited from Mr. McKinley an exceedingly optimistic and complimentary speech. The President has shown marked consideration for the Southern people. His former excursions into Dixie were accepted as evidences of his appreciation of the services of those states in the Spanish-American war, and they accomplished a great deal in the direction of national unity.

Peoria Journal. It is fortunate for the President that he is taking his trip now. He is now serving his second term in the presidential office, and by an unwritten law of the republic it will be his last term. The President fully realizes this, and it must be a great gratification to him to know that he can make his visit without being charged with doing so in order to advance his own interests and make himself again a candidate. His worst enemy cannot say that William McKinley is trying to work up a boom for himself for another term in office. He is coming among the people who have honored him to see how they live in their homes, and ascertain what are their desires. In many respects it will be the most remarkable presidential tour ever made.

Chicago Record-Herald. If any feature were needed to emphasize the meaning of the demonstrations in the South it is supplied by those white-haired Confederate veterans who come bearing flowers while clad in the old uniforms of gray. At first thought it may appear as though there were something incongruous in the spectacle, but it is the best of them, their loyalty to the past has nothing in it of disloyalty to the present. Uniforms and flowers preach eloquently today of the complete disappearance of the sectionalism which made for accession.

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