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

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SALT LAKE CITY, - MARCH 14, 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.

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION CON- FERENCE.

The semi-annual conference of the
 Deseret Sunday School Union will con-
 vene Sunday, April 15, 1901, at 7 p. m.,
 in the Tabernacle. It is desired that
 each Stake of Zion be represented at
 this meeting, and that Stake superin-
 tendents, officers and teachers attend-
 ing the General Conference of the
 Church be present.

A cordial invitation is extended to the
 public.

GEORGE Q. CANNON,
 GEORGE REYNOLDS,
 General Superintendency.
 HORACE S. ENSIGN,
 General Secretary.

A GREAT MAN GONE.

The death of Benjamin Harrison, ex-
 President of the United States, has
 caused a severe shock to the people,
 notwithstanding the general diffusion
 of the sad news of his serious illness.
 He was one of the great men of the
 age. He attained to his high eminence
 not merely by fortunate and party in-
 fluences, but by recognition of eminent
 ability and steadfastness of character.
 He was a man of mark as a soldier,
 a lawyer and a statesman. His mind was
 cast in no common mould. His legal
 learning and talents were far above
 those of the ordinary attorney, and his
 opinions on constitutional questions
 ranked with those of high judicial au-
 thorities.

The presidential career of the departed
 notable American, was that of a sin-
 cere, capable and consistent executive.
 No matter how much his political opo-
 nents may have differed from him as to
 matters of policy, they could not re-
 gard him otherwise than as an honest,
 firm and respectable man and devoted
 patriot. He was religious, too, in his
 sentiments, and recognized the Hand of
 Providence in the affairs of men and of
 nations. He was also a believer in the
 doctrine that the Constitution of the
 United States is the supreme law of the
 land, binding alike upon the highest of-
 ficers of the government and the hum-
 blest citizens of the nation.

In recent times, the published views
 of the ex-President on current national
 questions, somewhat disturbed extreme
 lists of his party, because they tended
 to a strict construction of constitutional
 provisions. Some of them trace in those
 expressions marks of falling mentality.
 But when they are examined with criti-
 cal and unbiased eyes, they will be seen
 to exhibit a ripened judgment and an
 experienced intellect. They stamp him
 as a statesman, superior to mere party
 exigencies and above the truce of in-
 fluences of time-serving theories.

The name of Benjamin Harrison will
 stand high on the list of the celebrities
 who gained deserved renown in this in-
 tellectual age. It will shine among the
 illustrious of his country. It is un-
 dermined with even a suspicion of igno-
 miny, and his administration of public
 affairs, as well as his private life, is
 unblemished with the least taint of cor-
 ruption. The whole nation mourns his
 loss, and the civilized world will join
 in the general mourning. A great man
 is gone.

THE TEXAS CRIME.

Another scene of indescribable sav-
 agery has been enacted on the soil of
 the United States. This time it is the
 citizens of Texas that have stained their
 State with a crime that should be
 unknown in any community where law
 and order prevail, and particularly
 where the blessings of popular govern-
 ment are enjoyed, since the boast is
 that this form of government is the
 best safeguard against the arbitrary
 abuse of power often exercised by
 oligarchs and autocrats.

Whether the victim of mob law was
 guilty or not guilty of the black crime

of which he was accused need not be
 discussed. His alleged confession may,
 or may not, be genuine. How it was
 obtained does not appear. The fact is
 incontrovertible that the negro was
 executed before his guilt had been leg-
 ally proved and, consequently, while
 the law presumed him to be innocent,
 and that the killing was done by par-
 ties without legal authority to admin-
 ister the law. It was, therefore, murder
 pure and simple.

Generally coroner's juries, in such
 cases, return verdicts to the effect that
 the victim have been slain by "parties
 unknown." But the jury in this in-
 stance found that "the deceased came
 to his just death" at the hands of "the
 best people of the United States." They
 added that the punishment was "fully
 merited and commendable." This is an
 innovation that should be noted. As a
 rule, decency hides her fair face in
 shame in the presence of the hideous
 outrages of infuriated mobs, but now
 the public is told that to trample law
 under foot is commendable; that acts
 of anarchy are resorted to by the "best
 people in the United States." If that
 view prevails, what will be the result?
 How long will it be before the func-
 tions of legislators and courts become
 a farce, and the security of life and
 property a past prerogative? It has
 taken long ages to bring society out of
 the chaos that once prevailed and up to
 the heights of social order it now
 occupies. It will take but a short time
 to bring it back to the state of the dark
 ages. Progress is slow. It moves uphill.
 To fall back is different. In a brief
 moment the work of an age can be un-
 done. It is the solemn duty of the Tex-
 as authorities to deal with the outrage
 committed, with a view of preventing
 similar occurrences in the future. And
 if States are powerless to handle this,
 literally, burning question, they should
 call upon the Federal government, in
 its various branches, to suppress that
 form of anarchy.

There are, we admit, two sides to the
 question. The negro, freed from slav-
 ery, was not, as a rule, standing on a
 high moral level. He saw in emanci-
 pation chiefly freedom from work,
 without realizing the obligations of
 liberty. For this reason, the race has
 undoubtedly produced many criminals
 who are a danger to their surroundings.
 But the remedy against this is not law-
 lessness, but just and good laws, effi-
 ciently administered. And the question
 is, what have the white race done for
 the moral elevation of the black? What,
 since the war, has been done to atone
 for the infamy of the slave trade?

Mr. Booker T. Washington is today
 the ablest and most conscientious la-
 borer in the cause of his race. His
 idea is this, that the negroes should be
 taught to become useful laborers. And
 he has at Tuskegee one of the best
 manual training schools in the world,
 from which hundreds of colored men
 and women are sent out every year.
 He claims that as a result of these
 efforts, good results are already visible.
 The spirit of industry and thrift is com-
 mencing to leaven the whole race. He
 believes that there will now be con-
 stant improvement, though the progress
 may at first be slow.

This is a suggestion by a practical
 man, himself colored, as to what the
 true solution of the negro problem is.
 In the degree that the race are taught
 honest labor, industry and thrift, it
 will rise both morally and intellectually,
 until the problem will have found its
 natural solution. In the meantime
 lawlessness by white mobs should be
 impartially dealt with. How can the
 negro with brutal instincts be taught
 the sacredness of life and person by
 tutors who themselves are but murder-
 ers? Were the thoroughly good people
 of this great Republic not at times en-
 gaged in the business of slandering at
 genate, there would be a mighty outcry
 throughout the length and breadth of
 the land against such proceedings as
 those at Corsicana, Texas. Were they
 not too often blinded by prejudices,
 they would perceive where lurks the
 real danger to the institutions and the
 homes of the country.

THE CLOSING OF THE CANTEN.

When the question of abolishing the
 army canteen came up in Congress, it
 was predicted that its suppression
 would result in more drunkenness
 among the soldiers. Has this prediction
 come true?

The Chicago Times-Herald says that
 according to the testimony of people
 who live in the towns near Fort Sheri-
 dan, it has. The very first pay day at
 the fort, since the closing of the can-
 teen, was marked with drunkenness
 and disorders. Immediately after the
 soldiers had got their pay, there was
 an exodus to Waukegan, Highwood and
 Chicago, and the saloons were the chief
 points of attraction. The account goes
 on to say that a large quantity of poor
 whiskey was devoured, resulting in
 many rows and disturbances. Most of
 the trouble, of course, occurred at
 Highwood, the nearest station, where
 several saloons have recently been
 opened in anticipation of the increased
 business that was certain to follow
 the closing of the canteen. There was
 a fight in every saloon, and the assem-
 bly of bruised heads and discolored
 eyes at reveille roll call next morning
 was large and variegated, showing how
 potent is the absence of the canteen to
 induce "habits of sobriety" among the
 nation's young defenders. In one saloon
 there was a riot, in which the
 grogery was badly smashed, a recruit
 seriously beaten, requiring the swear-
 ing in of ten deputy marshals, who pa-
 trolled the town all night to insure the
 safety of the citizens.

There is nothing surprising in this.
 The closing of the canteens does not
 mean that every soldier has to sign a
 temperance pledge. It does not remove
 the opportunity of obtaining liquor.
 And it is more probable that distur-
 bances will attend drinking when in-
 duced in at saloons than within the
 immediate reach of military authority.
 The movement for the closing of the
 army canteen was well-meaning. But
 if the results are such as described, it
 must be pronounced injudicious. The
 cause of temperance is good and com-
 mendable, and deserves the most able
 support, but it must be established on
 a moral basis. Persuasion, not coer-
 cion, is the only effective means where,
 by the liquor evil can be fought.

SLOW GROWTH OF CHURCHES.

The growth of religious denomina-
 tions in this country is a much dis-
 cussed subject. The question is whether
 the increase in membership has kept
 pace with the increase of population.
 The statistics of Dr. Bliss, one of the
 managers of the Ecumenical conference,
 show that very few church organiza-
 tions have, during the past ten years,
 grown as fast as the population, and
 those that have increased in proportion
 to the population, as a rule have done
 so through accessions by immigration.
 That is largely the case with Roman
 Catholics and Lutherans. The three
 Protestant bodies, the Methodists, Bap-
 tists and Presbyterians, have not quite
 kept up with the country's growth in
 population, except in the colored
 branches of these denominations South.
 The St. Paul Globe, from which these
 data are gathered, makes a note of the
 increase in membership of the Church
 of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints
 during the years covered by the
 statistics. The Globe says:

"After all the assault made upon
 Mormonism by the press and the pulpit
 of America during recent years, not to
 mention hostile legislation, the Mor-
 mons, according to the statistics of the
 Independent, have increased from 144,
 000 in 1890 to 243,000 in 1900, or over 100
 per cent. This is more than four times
 the ratio of increase shown by the
 average denomination."

The paper quoted further makes
 these remarks suggested by the slight
 increase in church membership:

"At this rate of growth, the prospect
 of the church conquering the world
 does not appear bright. The grand total
 of all denominations in the census
 of 1890 was 2,612,899, or about one-
 third of the population of the 1890 cen-
 sus. With so slight a growth in church
 membership during the decade just
 closed, the problem of the church con-
 quering the world appears as remote of
 solution as ever. Until some progress is
 made by the church in securing the co-
 operation of the labor population of the
 country, the conquest of humanity by
 the church will continue problematical.
 As the New York Times suggests, there
 is room for a grand religious hustle."

"THE PROGRESSIVE MORMONS."

In view of the libels against the Latter-
 day Saints in Arizona and New
 Mexico, uttered and published by pro-
 fessed ministers of the Christian reli-
 gion—those of the Wishard stripe—we
 clip the following testimony concerning
 our people who have colonized Arizona
 from a non-Mormon source. It is
 an editorial under the above heading,
 in the Arizona Republican of March 7,
 one of the brightest and most enter-
 prising dailies in the Territory. It is
 published at Phoenix and voices the
 sentiments of a large portion of the
 people in that region:

"The Mormons, as a sect, have long
 been derided and condemned. To the
 ignorant, Mormonism means polygamy
 and nothing else. The unreasonable
 jump at conclusions and the most
 senseless statements with the robe of
 logic. The uncharitable find no good
 in any sect, union, combination or ism
 not peculiarly their own.
 "The fact is that the Mormons as a
 sect, have long since abandoned the
 doctrine of polygamy. Their lives are
 as pure now as the lives of the mem-
 bers of any other church. They are as
 patriotic as any people. Their love
 for the flag is ardent and their loyalty
 unsurpassed. If they erred in the
 past they do not occupy that field
 alone.

"There are Mormons in many locali-
 ties in beautiful Arizona. They have
 been among our best, bravest and thrif-
 test pioneers. And wherever you find
 them, there industry is everywhere ap-
 parent, energy and thought and vigor
 are everywhere visible in fruitful and
 tangible form. In the Salt River valley
 and in the Gila valley, in particular,
 one will find the inevitable signs of
 the many qualities evidenced in beau-
 tiful homes, luxuriant orchards and
 fields. No race or sect is more hospi-
 tal than the Mormons. No one under-
 stands better the value of education,
 the soil or the science of irrigation
 than they. Nowhere will one find kinder
 hospitality—genuine, come-in-and-
 make-yourself-perfectly-at-home hospi-
 tality—than among them.

"The writer knows many of these es-
 timable people personally and admires
 them. He has sampled their hospitali-
 ty and esteems it highly.
 "That, in the Gila valley, is a
 charming little burg—a veritable gem
 in a beautiful setting. The settlement
 is purely Mormon. There you will find
 every farmer owning his ranch, com-
 fortable, prosperous and with money
 in the bank. There you may find a splen-
 did academy of learning, for the Mor-
 mons believe in education. They be-
 lieve in the very best of schools and
 strive earnestly to attain pre-eminence.
 The believe, too, in educating their
 children at home. While there last
 fall the writer visited the academy and
 found it doing splendid work. In the
 evening he attended a social dance
 given under the auspices of the academy.
 These dances are given monthly, we
 were told. The principal of the
 academy was in charge. Preceding the
 dancing a prayer was offered by the
 Bishop. This is the regular custom.
 Then followed a social entertainment of
 an extraordinarily high standard.
 There was no unruly conduct. The
 Bishop, the teachers and parents were
 there as instructors and chaperones.
 The young people were guided, not
 spoiled upon. They were taught by pre-
 cept and example of their parents and
 friends. Harmony reigned and pure
 joy was unconfined.

"Another peculiarity was the perfect
 equality of the sexes. The Mormon
 men believe that their wives are not
 only good enough for their companions,
 but good enough for citizens and voters.
 They believe in equal suffrage. Why
 should they not?"

President Steyn seems to be the Rob-
 ert Toombs of the Beer war.

It is the last official legislative day.
 The question now is, How long will it
 last?

Danker J. P. Morgan is going to
 Europe. People are interested to know
 whether he will buy it.

Ogden is "strictly in it." She is to
 have a Carnegie library. Ogden will
 please accept our congratulations.

Cannot some other mode of tortur-
 ing negroes besides burning at the stake
 be invented? That mode is getting old
 and monotonous.

Mrs. Nation must either have buried
 her hatchet or mislaid it. It is proba-
 bly mislaid else she would have dug
 it up and been using it.

"There is some objection to the
 grand jury system," says the Kansas
 City Star. This is true, but it is chiefly
 by those who are indicted.

President Hadley predicts that there
 will be an emperor in Washington in
 twenty-five years. We should not be
 surprised to see one there very much

sooner. The Kaiser might take a no-
 tion to visit us at almost any time.

The Louisiana Purchase exposition
 is to be postponed for one year. How
 St. Louis copies Chicago in everything,
 even in postponing its exposition.

Since the powers have had their sol-
 diers in China the "yellow peril" has
 not seemed very great. What a bug-
 boo it was and how it was overworked.

Callahan, the Cudahy kidnapper sus-
 pect, wants Pat Crowe brought into
 court to testify in his behalf. This is
 a rare bit of humor as the Crowe must
 first be caught.

In the United States Byron's famous
 line, "Butchered to make a Roman hol-
 iday," has been discarded and its place
 is taken by, "Burned at the stake to
 make an American holiday."

What a spectacle of fear is afforded
 by those pious preachers in Utah, who
 pretend to dread a "constitutional
 amendment" which they are and have
 been doing their little utmost to obtain!

The dispatch fiend is at work, and pa-
 pers east and west publish telegrams
 from Salt Lake, that are a vicious and
 venomous libel on the "Mormon" peo-
 ple. This will have to be stopped or
 there will be trouble for the lightning
 bars.

A New York doctor says that the
 spring medicine fad is a thing of the
 past. Ask the country boy who still
 has to take his sulphur and molasses if
 this is so. He knows better every al-
 ternate day for nine days. The Squeezers
 school of medicine still has its advo-
 cates.

It was a very neat reply that Count
 Cassini, Russian ambassador at Wash-
 ington, gave to the question, "What are
 the Russians doing in Manchuria?"
 when he asked, "What are England,
 Germany and the other powers doing in
 Peking?" To the unbiased private on-
 looker it looks as though all the powers,
 like Mark Tapley, were waiting for
 something to "turn up."

Andrew Carnegie has given five mil-
 lion dollars as a fund the interest on
 which is to be applied to the relief of
 superannuated employees of the Carnegie
 company. It is a grand and noble gift
 and bespeaks a man in every way. He
 is building for himself a monument in
 the hearts of his countrymen that will
 endure forever. It begins to look as
 though he had determined to employ
 his remaining years in bestowing chari-
 ties and benefactions.

FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Boston Transcript.

The delay of the work of Congress
 has been almost wholly traceable to the
 Senate. The House, though so much
 larger a body, is not so unwieldy as
 the Senate, whose attitude of discus-
 sion encourages talking against time.
 Nor is this the sole reason for the slow-
 ness of the Senate. The Senate has on
 more than one occasion, but most not-
 ably in the matter of the tax reduc-
 tion bill, acted as if it regarded itself
 as a court of revision, with full powers
 on the work sent up to it by the House.
 The House under pressure yielded the
 constitutional question involved, and
 sent to a conference a bill utterly dif-
 ferent in spirit and intention from that
 it originated; but the close observer of
 the trend of the relations of the two
 bodies can not but regard the con-
 troversy as put aside rather than set-
 tled. The Senate by its power of pa-
 tronage, by its power of confirmation
 of nominations and of ratifications of
 treaties, has drawn to itself an influ-
 ence in the affairs of the country which
 does not escape occasional bitter com-
 ment in the House, but which is little
 realized by the country at large. If in
 the not far distant future the curtail-
 ment of the powers of the Senate should
 become the issue of a campaign for
 constitutional amendment, many reason-
 able people now living will have done a
 great deal to bring such a contest into be-
 ing.

Baltimore Herald.

Large appropriations are not neces-
 sarily to be classed as extravagance.
 If the money be wisely used, and if the
 returns be commensurate with the out-
 lays, there will be no real cause for com-
 plaint. The nation is going ahead with
 rapid strides. A recent compilation pre-
 pared by Mr. Carroll D. Wright, chief
 of the bureau of statistics, shows that
 the national wealth has increased more
 rapidly than have the per capita dis-
 bursements. The plain figures may ap-
 pear disconcerting, when in reality gov-
 ernment is more economically con-
 ducted than in the days of small al-
 lowances. The war in the Philippines
 and other extraordinary developments
 entail unusual burdens, but these con-
 ditions are only temporary, and re-
 trenchment or largely augmented re-
 cepts, or both, must be classed as
 among the possibilities of the near fu-
 ture.

WAR TAX REDUCTION.

New York World.

It is estimated that the bill as agreed
 upon will effect a reduction of about
 \$42,000,000 in the \$100,000,000 of taxes
 voted nearly three years ago for a war
 that was ended in four months. Of this
 reduction about \$10,000,000 is taken from
 beer (for the benefit of the brewers),
 \$10,500,000 from tobacco, cigars, and
 cigarettes (for the benefit of the tobacco
 trusts), \$7,000,000 from bank checks,
 \$4,000,000 from proprietary medicines
 and chewing gum, \$3,000,000 from insur-
 ance, \$2,000,000 from notes and convey-
 ances, and \$300,000 from telegrams, ex-
 press receipts, etc. Most of these are
 taxes upon wealth or upon persons
 with means. The taxes actually paid
 by the consumer—the great mass of the
 people—are left untouched, as was
 the case in repealing the war taxes a
 third of a century ago. But as the
 stamp taxes are vexatious and unneces-
 sary, the country will rejoice at their
 repeal.

Philadelphia Ledger.

President McKinley had recommend-
 ed a reduction in the war taxes to the
 extent of \$30,000,000. The differences
 between the Senate and House were so
 radical that it was feared that some
 compromise was out of the question. In-
 stead, there was an impression that ex-
 travagance in appropriations threatened
 a deficit and that no relief whatever
 from the war taxes was to be granted.
 The bill, as finally agreed on, shows too
 much deference to the beer and tobacco
 interests, representing luxuries that
 might well bear taxation, but on the
 principle of half a loaf it will be gladly
 accepted by the public.

Syracuse Post-Standard.

The modification of the war revenue
 tax seems to have been accomplished
 wisely, the taxes which affect the peo-
 ple who can least afford it, and which
 bear upon the necessities of life, and
 which have a bad influence upon the
 disposition being removed first.

LADIES' BARGAIN OFFERS!

Commencing Monday, March 11th,

And Until Closed Out, We Will Offer All

"CARRIED OVER" SHIRT WAISTS

In White and Summer Colored Materials,

AT PRICES THAT WILL ASTONISH YOU,

Ranging from **15** up. We have
 a splendid variety of styles
 and fabrics, and all sizes.
 Come early, and make your selection.

We also have an elegant line of the Newest Styles and Fabrics in

SHIRT WAISTS FOR 1901.

Direct from the greatest Fashion centers. These lovely goods have just arrived,
 and are now ready for our patrons.

Z. C. M. I. T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Some of the topics treated on in
 Harper's Weekly, of March 9, are:
 "Integrity in Business," "Some Famous
 Inaugurations," "The Letters of the
 Presidents," "The Cuban Situation,"
 and "Concerning the College Girl."
 —Harper & Bros., New York.

In the March number of The Nation-
 al Geographic Magazine Oscar T. Cro-
 ss writes about "Abyssinia—the Coun-
 try and People," and W. J. McGee
 about "The Old Yuma Trail." "The Sea
 Fogs of San Francisco" is an illustrated
 article. "Geographic Facts From Re-
 port of the Taft Philippine Commis-
 sion" are noted, and D. O. Noble Hoff-
 man has a paper on "The Philippine
 Exhibit at the Pan-American Exposi-
 tion." The magazine further contains
 "Geographic Notes," "Geographic Lit-
 erature" and "Proceedings of the Na-
 tional Geographic Society."—McClure,
 Phillips & Co., Publishers, New York.

Guntton's Magazine for March has
 this list of contents: "The Negro in
 Business," "Booker T. Washington,"
 "Victoria and Her Remarkable Reign,"
 The Editor: "Our Educational Re-
 sponsibility in Cuba," Leonora Beck
 Ellis: "Review of the Month," "The
 Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen,"
 D. L. Cress: "Un-American Statesman-
 ship," The Editorial review of the
 month presents these topics: "Acce-
 sion of Edward VII," "The Giant Steel
 Combination," "Cuba and the Monroe
 Doctrine," "Congressional Reapportion-
 ment," "Pacification in the Philip-
 pines," "The Independence Proposal in
 Congress," "Popular Nominations Law
 in Minnesota."—The Guntton Company,
 New York.

TABERNACLE NOTICE.

The management regret to announce
 that owing to a cold, Madame Sem-
 brich is unable to appear this evening
 and the concert therefore will not be
 given. Money will be refunded at
 Daynes' Music store.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.

Geo. D. Pyper, Manager.

WAGENHALS & KEMPER
 Present the Great Tragic Actress.
 MADAME

Modjeska,</