

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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

(CROZON SNOW, TRUSTEE-IN-TRUST.)

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SALT LAKE CITY, - MARCH 10, 1900.

NOTICE.

The Seventeenth Annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will convene in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, at ten a. m., on Friday, April 6th, 1900.

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

A SOCIAL QUESTION.

It is beginning to dawn upon the minds of some of the social reformers who have regarded Utah as the chief field for their exertions, that there are other spheres of usefulness where their influence might be brought to bear with profit to the country. The alleged evils existing in this State have been greatly exaggerated to their view, and have become so magnified as to excite from their observation the actual disorders of the society in which they live, and move, and have their being.

The subject of marriage and divorce, as it affects the civilized world, is attracting considerable attention. The looseness of the marriage tie, when regarded as a civil contract to be dissolved for trivial causes at the whim of the parties, is one of the great evils of the age. It encourages divorce. It tends to discover the attachment which should bind children to parents, and so becomes a real foe to the "American home."

Divorce has become so common in the United States that it is having a very baneful effect upon society. Children of divorced persons are placed frequently in a very unpleasant position, and the example of their parents is likely to be followed by them, when they enter into the matrimonial state and find it filled with cares and duties and perplexities which they did not anticipate in their youth, and from which they expect to find an easy escape by walking in the footsteps of their easily separated parents. The question of parentage and also of inheritance becomes very much involved in consequence of the separations and remarriages that take place, and thus the family, which is the foundation of the State, becomes terribly mixed up.

Divorce, however, is not to be regarded as an unmitigated evil. It sometimes becomes an absolute necessity. There are couples who cannot possibly live together in the marriage relation in peace. There is an incompatibility which is a constant irritation, and which patience and charity fail to overcome. It is not better for such persons to part, than to remain together in conditions which are not only constantly painful to themselves, but entail upon their posterity a disposition to evil rather than good?

People who have no other guide in religious matters than their own notions, or the orthodox interpretations of the Bible, will quote the sayings of the Savior, recorded in the New Testament, as to the wrong of divorce except for one flagrant cause. They do not understand that the book records only a few of the instructions given by Jesus Christ to his disciples, and that even they are but briefly given. Also they do not take into account the difference between conditions that exist today, and those in which the Great Teacher moved when He dwelt in mortality. Therefore they often reach wrong and sometimes absurd conclusions.

One thing in this connection ought to be understood: The rule laid down by the Nazarene which is so often quoted, applied to a man who desired to "put away his wife," instead of a woman seeking divorce from her husband. The whole question turned upon that part of the Mosaic code which permitted a man to put away his wife by simply giving her "a bill of divorcement." This He desired to correct. His teaching was in the special interest of woman. She was not to be put away except for the one cause, nor in the manner that was then in vogue.

Giving a wife a bill and sending her away, is very different to a judicial separation, after a trial and the production of evidence which a court decides is sufficient justification for a decree. And while it may be improper and unchristian for a man to seek to be divorced from his wife unless for the great offense, though that is somewhat open to question, the right of a woman to be separated from a drunken, brutal or otherwise cruel man, whom she loathes and whose touch to her is poison, is not denounced in the teachings of the divine Master. Common sense declares that it is wrong and against the welfare of society, to bind a woman to such a condition that she shall be forced to become a mother to the offspring of hate and detestation.

The tendency of modern opinion in the direction of the repudiation of religious authority in matrimony and divorce, we regard as productive of much evil to the world. It is true that ecclesiastical courts have become less and

less respected, and more and more diverse as to their reasonings, rules and conclusions. They are, therefore, falling into desuetude. Marriage has come to be viewed simply as a civil contract and divorce the dissolution of that business agreement. It is losing its sanctity.

"What God hath joined together" is largely looked upon as a religious joke. When the ceremony is performed without any pretense of an ecclesiastical ceremony God is not in it, and even when a professed minister of the Gospel officiates, his actual authority from Heaven to solemnize the ordinance is a matter of extreme doubt with all the parties concerned. The sanctity which originally surrounded this solemn compact has gradually departed, and whether the ceremony is performed by a churchman or a civil officer, its status is that of an ordinary contract.

Modern society needs a revolution. To be effectual it must come from above. The authority held in olden times by chosen messengers of Deity is as necessary today as ever. The binding and loosing power belonging to the Priesthood of God, is essential to the regulation of this important matter. It is in vain to proclaim to the majority of mankind, just now, that this has been restored to earth, but there will come a time when it will be accepted by millions, and be regarded as the source of social salvation and the regulation of the marriage question, in which the welfare of the whole human family is seriously involved. That day is fast approaching!

SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT.

We have received a communication from a friend in the north on a subject which is worthy of notice by our people in every part of this State. The complaint which he makes is common, and ought to be placed before the special attention of those who are in charge of the meetings houses of the Latter-day Saints. He says:

"For about two months I have attended but one meeting on account of the impure air that is kept in our meeting house. The janitor is allowed to depend almost entirely upon the breath of the people to warm the room and for fear of making it too cold no fresh air is admitted. As soon as the people leave the house it is entirely closed up until another session, and so it continues one week after another. Much as I desire to attend meetings I cannot tolerate the poison air that fills our meeting house and I find that others keep away for the same cause."

We can sympathize with our friend, for we have experienced similar disgust in being compelled to breathe the foul air, caused by a large number of breaths in a tightly closed room, where there is no opportunity for the impure atmosphere to go out nor for fresh air to come in, except when the door is opened for some one who comes late to meeting. It is difficult, however, to suit conditions to different people. Some folks are afraid to have cold air admitted, while others almost gasp for breath in a vitiated atmosphere.

What is called a "cold" is caused often by just such conditions as our correspondent complains of, than by contact with chilly air. There are two things in the way of a healthful condition in public assemblies. One is, the aversion which a few persons have to any kind of ventilation; and the other is, the lack of common sense in persons who are entrusted with the duty of providing it.

If people would learn the simple fact that a certain quantity of oxygen is absolutely necessary to health, and that when it becomes nearly exhausted through being inhaled, and the air is impregnated with that which is breathed out from so many lungs, it becomes actually poisonous and dangerous to life, they would not object to the admission of fresh air, even if it is a little colder than seems pleasant; but they would look upon it as absolutely essential to comfort and to health. But when the ordinary attendant is requested to make a change in the atmospheric conditions, he will usually let down the windows, or open the doors, in such a way that a cold blast will strike bald-headed or otherwise sensitive persons, who immediately make a demand that the aperture shall be closed.

Ordinarily, two or three inches of space at the top of meeting house windows will be found sufficient to ventilate the room during services. When the wind is blowing from one particular direction, the windows on that side need not be let down so as to convey the blast upon the heads or necks of folks sitting in that vicinity. But it often occurs that when word is given to lower the windows so as to change the air, they will be let down on the windward side and so have to be closed again or some people will suffer.

Meeting houses, school houses, lecture halls, and places of public entertainment ought to be ventilated both before and after the audience assembles, and in the winter season they should be warmed beforehand. If janitors will not use their brains on this matter, those persons who preside should think over it, and so direct that people will not be injured in body when they come together to be refreshed in spirit and enlightened in mind. The subject of ventilation needs to be ventilated, as regards both our public buildings and our private dwelling places.

IS KRUGER'S GAME UP?

The latest London dispatches take a very hopeful view of the South African situation. They indicate that the Boer power of resistance is about broken, and that peace may be looked for in a near future. The assertion is made that the Boer army is demoralized; that General Joubert has resigned; that President Kruger has sued for peace, and that a general panic prevails throughout the Republics.

This may be a too optimistic view of the situation, but the probability is that the effects of the surrender of General Cronje are a great deal more far-reaching than at first supposed. Not only has Cronje the reputation of being one of the greatest strategists living, but with him were men whose loss to the Boers cannot be made good. Among the prisoners that were taken with him were two German army officers, one a clever artilleryman and one an expert military engineer. There were also one prominent Scandinavian officer, and

other influential foreigners who aided materially in the resistance offered the British army. The loss of these to the Boers is equivalent to the loss of a great army. It is, therefore, not unreasonable to suppose that the Boers at present are to some extent demoralized.

President Kruger, however, knows better than, at this juncture, to ask for peace and the preservation of the independence of his country. That was the very question for the settlement of which an appeal to arms was made. And he cannot suppose that the British government is prepared to acknowledge itself wrong at a time when the fortune of war is smiling upon the country.

Kruger knows that there is now no other alternative than a fight to the bitter end, and that end will be the annexation of both the Free State and the Transvaal by the British empire. Kruger may sue for peace when he is willing to give up the independence of his country. The only question is whether he believes he can make another effort at defense, or not. News is scarce from the Boer countries. It is impossible to judge clearly from the dispatches of what is actually taking place beyond the British lines. The events, as they transpire, must be watched for reliable information.

Anyone who impartially views the campaign so far, must admit that the Boers have failed. Their plan evidently was to capture a few strongholds in British territory, incite the Dutch subjects of Great Britain to a general rising and then overrun Natal and Cape Colony and dictate terms of peace, perhaps at Capetown. Every particular of this plan has failed. The Boers failed to capture Kimberley and the military stores at Ladysmith. They failed particularly in their efforts to incite a general rising among the Dutch. The struggle is one for supremacy in South Africa, between the two races, and the decree is plainly for British rule. Kruger at all appearances played a daring game and lost. The sooner he acknowledges this the better for him and his people.

THE SHRINKING CHURCHES.

There is still much comment in the religious press on the fact that the Protestant churches are losing membership. Dr. James M. Buckley, the editor of a leading Methodist organ, thinks that:

"While conferences are steadily declining, population in the same territory is increasing. In these conference districts are weakening, and in these districts societies are becoming lifeless. This inevitably leads back to pastors and people. In the most fruitful churches there may be some who are doing all that man can do to build up the waste places, but the majority are indifferent; hence the decay."

Dr. Rainsford, of the Protestant Episcopal church, thinks the decline is mostly due to the clergy:

"The church is not fitting herself to new conditions. The people don't want her, because away down in her soul she don't want them. Our clergy are narrow and ignorant. If we are going to be able ministers of the New Testament we have got to know our country for one thing. Wherever I go I see churches that are failures. You never see printed records of the falling, but you hear of the sudden collapse. What causes these failures? Because the churches do not hold the fact that new times bring new duties."

Governor Rollins, of New Hampshire, takes the matter up in this vein:

"Our clergymen are no longer the spiritual guides of the people, who now follow the religion of the newspapers. The ark has been overturned, the Bible account of the creation denied, Jonah repudiated, and the anchor of the old faith has been pulled up before the sails are set for the new. The best blood of the country towns of northern New England has for generations been going to Boston and New York, leaving in some places only the weaklings to do the work in the old country home. These less energetic ones have intermarried till one town I am acquainted with in Maine there is an imbecile in almost every family."

There is a great deal of truth in all this. Yet another fact is not to be overlooked in this connection. It seems to be a law observable all through history, that the old institutions live until all the good in them has been transfused into the new. Paganism did not expire all at once in the countries where "Christianity" now rules. Romanism did not die a sudden death at the appearance of Protestantism. The decay of the churches, if correctly interpreted, means that they are gradually losing their power to enlighten and lead human souls to happiness. It means this, that a new light has appeared of greater brilliancy and that the nations have seen it. It argues that gradually modern "Christianity" is giving way for this light, just as Romanism receded for Protestantism, and Odism for Romanism. For a time longer it may rise and fall along the shores of civilization, but it is nevertheless receding in order to give room to that which is new.

REFORM NEEDED.

The New York Journal asserts that since the appearance of "Zaza" on the stage, at least half a dozen young women in New York have thrown away the influence of that play, gone Zaza's way, and one or two have followed Sapho's footsteps.

The Journal must have reference to individual cases known to a more or less extended circle of the public. There can, then, be no doubt of the accuracy of the statement, although that paper's regard for truth is correctly estimated from coast to coast.

But assuming that the Journal knows of half a dozen young New York women who have been led into the paths of vice through the witnessing of one immoral play, and two more as a result of another, how many more are there, the ruin of whom has not reached public notice? Who can calculate the evil effects of one bad play? What wonder if the onward course of morality is slow against the torrents of sin that flood the world indirectly through the channels of amusement and literature, and directly through the haunts of vice?

If society wishes to stem the tide, a crusade must be made not only against the gross performances that openly disregard public decency, but also against those which lead in more refined ways to similar results. The journalism of the day must also be reformed. If not exactly in line with the Sheldon experiment, yet in line with general principles

of morality. It must come to this that the good and noble side of human life must be exhibited as something worth imitating, while that which is evil is no longer paraded continually before the public view.

A painter, who would close his eyes to all that which is beautiful in nature and devote himself to a reproduction of ugliness, under the plea that he must be true to nature, would be scorned, because everybody would know that his pictures would be rather a reflex of his own inward nature than of the outward nature. But there is no reason why a dramatist, a novelist or a journalist should be tolerated in that which would be condemned in a painter or sculptor.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

Boston, it seems, has not profited by its experiments in municipal ownership. The city had a printing office, an ice department, an electrical division, a general city repair shop and so on.

According to the figures now published the various products of these municipal shops came extraordinarily high to the taxpayers. In fact the prices paid were exorbitant. One account says that when the market price of ice was \$3 a ton, it cost the city nearly \$60 a ton to procure it through the municipal department. The printing done for the city at its office was found to cost from 20 to 50 per cent. more than when done by contract. The electrical and repair departments also yielded in practice exceedingly unsatisfactory results. In one case work for which a contractor submitted a guaranteed estimate of \$40, cost the city \$300 when done by its own bureau.

It is probable that all such experiments will prove a failure, as long as public offices are regarded as public spoils. In the case of Boston it is pointed out that the heads of departments were not free to employ efficient help, but had to find places for men with a political pull, and to employ many more than were needed for the economic management of the business.

It is hardly fair to judge from the failure of the Boston experiment that the principle itself is impractical. That it is impossible under present conditions may be perfectly true. But conditions can change. It would have been useless to put powerful steam engines into the old tubs that used to carry on the ocean traffic years ago. Such engines would not have transformed them into racers. They had no room for such an addition to their equipment. Their rigging and unwieldy area of canvas had to come down. The lines of construction had to be entirely changed. Then, and not till then, were they capable of receiving the advantage of modern engines that transformed navigation in all its branches.

Society as now built cannot adopt methods that come in conflict with all principles of both politics and trade. But some time, when the rule of righteousness extends over all the earth, it is quite probable that something like municipal ownership will be common. It may be known by some other name. It may be "universal brotherhood," or "united order."

GREAT ADVANTAGES.

The Denver Post recently published a lengthy interview on newspaper matters, with the veteran printer and publisher, George P. Rowell of New York. In the course of the conversation, after dwelling at length on the growth of the newspaper world during the last quarter of a century, Mr. Rowell touched upon the relative merits of morning and afternoon papers. He said:

"Today, the evening paper is the paper, because the evening paper publishes today's news today, whereas the morning paper publishes yesterday's news today."

To illustrate this he referred to the war in South Africa, and argued that "no citizen of Denver ever reads in the morning," on that subject, "anything that he did not read the night before." In the evening paper, he said, further, that Denver, being "two hours behind New York and five hours behind London," was particularly favored for evening news, and,

"The people generally do not realize that the telegraph annihilates space, and that an item ticked off in London at 9 o'clock in the evening may be given out to the printer as copy at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, quite early enough to be put into the paper for that afternoon, and the reader is assimilating news at an earlier hour than even the citizen of London is able to do."

All that applies equally, if not more, to Salt Lake City and the Deseret News as an evening paper. Another advantage is in the leisure of the evening, after the hours of work are over, to sit down in quiet and read the "News," with accounts of recent occurrences and comments on live topics, besides looking over the advertisements by which live business men place their attractions before the public. The evening paper is truly the journal for the home.

Folks who want to learn how to take a trip to Paris during the Exposition, and to view the chief places of interest while there, should apply to Mr. I. A. Benton, at R. G. Western office in the Dooly block, for the neat, finely illustrated and comprehensive folder, called Paris, 1900. It is worth having, anyhow.

Wall street fears another scarcity of money. There is no scarcity of speculators.

Horseless dinners in Mafeking seem to be a greater luxury than horseless carriages in France.

The \$5,000,000 capital of the new snuff combine is a power not to be sneezed at, but if the corporation disregards the anti-trust law, Uncle Sam should take a few pinches.

New Yorkers are stirred up over the late gambling scandal there. The difficulty is not in the police permitting gambling, for a consideration, but in being found out at it.

An Irish helress has married an English army officer to keep him out of the poorhouse. It is a question now whether, with a rich wife, he will not be a worthless husband.

The supposed settlement of the Alaskan boundary seems not to have been a settlement at all, and there is now talk of arbitration. There is yet

Z. C. M. I. Cloak Dept.

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LADIES' TAILOR-MADE SUITS,

JACKETS AND SEPARATE SKIRTS,

Comprises everything that is desirable from all the Best Makers. This season's productions are rich in NEW FABRICS, NEW WEAVES, and NEW STYLES. The PEBBLE CHEVIOT is one of the New Weaves that wins the admiration of all who see it. It has Beauty and Durability combined. Then there is the BROAD CLOTH, the COVERT, the VENETIAN the VICUNA, the CAMEL'S HAIR, the HOMESPUN, Etc., in all the new shades of Browns, Tans, French Greys, Oxfords, Greens, Castors, Navies, and Blacks, made up in the double and single-breasted Etons, "The Spade Front Effect," and "The Close Fitting," "The Fly Front," "The French Back," "The Raglan," Etc., styles that are charmingly becoming and particularly adaptable to all figures alike.

Applique Accordeon Plaiting, Tailor Stitching, Silk and Satin Binding, Fringing and Tucking, are the present predominating embellishments for Dressy Effects in Suits and Skirts. The Plain, Strictly Tailored effects are also prevalent in this Spring's showing.

Ladies, you are cordially invited to call and look over our

BEAUTIFUL SPRING LINES.

Prices are the Lowest. Fit Guaranteed. Satisfaction Sure.

Z. C. M. I.

T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

In the question much that may occasion ill feelings.

The German shout against American meat is like the man who preaches temperance for his wife's sake. His theory never fails in being reduced to practice by himself.

The Denver Field and Farm this week has a three-column illustration giving an excellent picture of Logan, Utah. The view is taken from the southwest part of the town.

Queen Victoria did not go to Italy this season because the government there feared it could not protect her from the anarchists. This incident reveals an anarchist activity that has been kept from the public heretofore.

That Kansas paper which proposes to run a week "just as the devil would run a newspaper" is not getting much favorable comment, but it will likely have a big list of sales, out of mere curiosity, to know what the devil would do, and then this will not be found out.

From the fact that the discussion over the Macon pro-Boer resolution in the Senate is sought to be kept secret, for fear of offending Great Britain, it is evident that many senators have something to say that is far from complimentary to the larger power in the present South African war.

The Supreme court has decided that an institution incorporated for humanitarian purposes is not "sectarian" merely because it is conducted by sisters in a religious garb. That is a decision of greatest importance to the Catholic church, but it should work more than one way. In the same way, schools may not be "sectarian," perhaps, though conducted by people in a religious garb.

The dispatches from South Africa say the Boers "were completely paralyzed" by British tactics recently, yet they "spilled the whole plan which had been beautifully calculated to destroy them entirely," that Kruger "shed tears at his ineffectual attempts to rally the Boers," yet that the same day he was in Bloemfontein, two or three days distant, with President Steyn, formulating peace proposals; that the Boers are "anxious to surrender," yet fifteen British troops come in sight. Evidently the censor is willing to permit "news" of two sides of the question, whether or not either describes the facts, but it is impossible to learn from the special correspondents in South Africa anything further than that they are doing lots of guessing as to conditions they cannot observe themselves, and are not permitted to tell much of that which they are familiar with.

THE PUERTO RICO DISCUSSION.

Boston Transcript.

Mr. Reid's way with Puerto Rico is to treat it as a colony, with the largest measure of self-government consistent with the preservation of our authority, thereby excluded from the union of States. Mr. Reid looks upon the people of Puerto Rico as so alien in their ways, tastes and conditions, as to make the admission to statehood undesirable. The result of the application of Mr. Reid's policy would be to give to Puerto Rico a status very similar to that which the British colony of Jamaica, say, maintains towards Great Britain. Puerto Rico would legislate for herself within certain clearly defined limitations, choosing her own legislators, but not participating in the law-making of the sovereign power.

Worcester Gazette.

Under the terms of the peace treaty Spain is guaranteed for ten years uniformity of duties upon her goods with those of the United States in all territories held by the United States. If it should be held that our colonies are all entitled to free trade with the United States, then Spain, under the terms of the treaty, would be entitled to similar privileges. If Spain was entitled to free trade with all parts of the United States, there would be a speedy clamor from the other countries of the world, many of them parties to treaties containing the "most favored nation" clause, for similar privileges.

New York Mail and Express.

But even if they should there can never be any successful appeal to the American people based on lack of faith in their ability to solve whatever problem

10,000 Yards Outing Flannel - 7½c Yard.
500 Boys' Home-Made School Suits, - \$4.50
300 Summer Weight Knit Garments, - \$1.25
100 Dozen Boys' and Men's Sweaters, - 75c
100 Dozen Men's Soft Front Shirts, - 75c

Suits Made to Order from New Styles of Provo Spring Cloths.

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36 MAIN STREET.

lems of diplomacy or commerce may come to them. They have never yet failed to meet whatever tests Time has brought them. The President meets the fear and hesitation and scoffs of the Atkinsonian league with the assertion of his own full confidence in the intelligence and patriotism of the people.

St. Paul Pioneer Press.

So far as the need of revenue is concerned, that will be done away with by the adoption by the Senate of the House bill appropriating the \$2,100,000 already collected on Puerto Rican products. As that sum is much more than the 15 per cent tariff could yield in the two years of its existence, there is no need of what it would produce. So far as the constitutional principle is concerned, Senator Davis' amendments assert it more clearly and explicitly. No other argument except these two was presented which was at all defensible or was not palpable trumpery.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

It will be of interest to watch the course of Senator Nelson's party associates on this amendment, and also the attitude which the President assumes towards it. If he was correctly reported as to his unchanged convictions regarding the "plain duty" of Congress to give Puerto Rico free trade with the United States, while at the same time anxious to avoid committing the government to the doctrine of equal constitutional rights of the island possessions and the United States, President McKinley's views may have inspired the Nelson amendment.

San Francisco Chronicle.

It should be patent to all that the contention in Congress is not with regard to Puerto Rico, but in regard to the Philippines. There will be free trade with Puerto Rico, because it is to the interest of the East that there should be free trade. The trifling House temporary duty of 15 per cent is not retained in the House bill for revenue, but for a precedent. There is an evident intent on the part of some members of Congress, while giving the East free access to the island trade on the Atlantic, to sacrifice the producers and laborers of the Pacific coast on the altar of the trusts. We do not believe that it can succeed.

Milwaukee Wisconsin.

Puerto Rico is not a State, at the present moment. Any more than the Philippines and will certainly not become a State within the existence of men now living. It behooves Congress, in dealing with Puerto Rico, to make precedents which will render it easier rather than harder to deal hereafter with the Philippines. Congress has possible future complications in mind, and is proceeding heedfully. It is not opposing the Puerto Ricans with a burdensome tax, nor is it oppressing the people of the United States with a troublesome precedent.

Chicago Times-Herald.

The American people have seen the Constitution stretched to cover new territories besides Puerto Rico is a territory on the map of the Western Hemisphere. The Republic which has swallowed the Alaskan glaciers will not eat at the tropical plantations of Puerto Rico. Let not the Republican leaders commit the second mistake of attributing ignorance of the facts to those who express amazement at the startling political blunder which converted the free trade DUTY of December into a 15 per cent tariff compromise in February.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

In Universal Brotherhood Path for March is begun a valuable series of articles, "The Spiritual Thread in Opera," by Elizabeth Churchill Mayer, director of the Isle Conservatory of Music.

Salt Lake Theatre
GEO. D. PYPE, Manager.

LAST APPEARANCE OF

LOUIS JAMES

KATHRYN KIDDER

CHARLES B. HANFORD

And a company of

37 PEOPLE 37

In Mammoth Scenic Productions.

TONIGHT—

"Macbeth."

NEXT ATTRACTION.

Tuesday, March 13th, Edwin May's

Company in

"PUDD'NHEAD WILSON"

Burr McIntosh as Pudd'nhead Wilson. Seat sale today.

STOCKS, INVESTMENTS

AND BONDS.

Utah Bank and Commercial Stocks and other high grade investment securities bought and sold. Loans on stocks, paying stocks bought and sold. Investment orders from institutions, trustees of estates and capitalists will receive the best attention. JOHN C. CUTLER, JR., 36 Main Street, Tel. 127.

Dr. Jerome A. Anderson writes on "Universal Brotherhood and the Protesting Churches," calling to the latter to make their choice in this hour of world peril for tolerance as their motto and watchword. The present number of the magazine, and several new features are promised for the forthcoming volume—Madison Ave., N. Y.

"The History of Utah Volunteers in the Spanish-American War and in the Philippine Islands" is the title of a handsomely illustrated volume containing over 400 pages of history, important to the State of Utah, and interesting to all her patriotic citizens. It is a complete account of the military organizations in which Utah boys served. It contains biographical sketches of officers and men, as well as official reports and special articles by eminent writers. The volume starts with a review of the causes that led to the war, and recounts how the news of the blowing up of the Maine was received in Utah. Then come sketches of the rough riders and the engineers, with reminiscences of camp life, the voyage, and so on. Separate chapters are devoted to the rear army, the colored soldiers and the Red Cross society. The second part takes the reader to the Philippines. It gives the history of that group of islands and their present condition. Then the struggle with the insurgents is recounted. It is a fascinating reading. No library in Utah, public or private, can afford to be without this volume. The price is a monument, indeed, to the patriotism and bravery of young Utah. The volume is a splendid portrait of frontiersmen in a splendid portrait of Governor Wells. The editor of the volume is Mr. A. Prentiss, and the publisher, Mr. W. T. Ford.