

# DESERET EVENING NEWS

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

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SALT LAKE CITY, MAY 15, 1901.

## THE CITY ENGINEER.

The resignation of City Engineer E. C. Keisey came as a great surprise, not only to the city council but to the general public. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, this resignation seems to have been the only course the engineer could pursue with justice to his own feelings and position. He has occupied an unenviable place for a long time. His sensitive nature could scarcely endure the trials which overweighed him. His resignation will no doubt prove a great relief to him personally, and the loss will be to the municipality.

Mr. Keisey has been a very efficient public servant. We do not think that even his strongest opponents will cast a doubt on his ability, honesty, integrity and desire for the public welfare. He is eminent in his profession. The fact that his services will now command, at least for a season, double the compensation that he received from this city, is evidence in that direction. In every department of his office he has exhibited talent of the highest order, and we believe everybody will concede his perfect sincerity in every movement which he suggested or supported. The difficulties which stood in his path were to some extent of his own making. He was utterly without policy. Strong in his own convictions, he was not able always to understand that other people, equally strong-minded, could differ entirely from him and still be as honest as himself. There was a certain amount of inflexibility in his character, manifest in his association with other city officials, which rendered him obnoxious to them, and this naturally rebounded upon himself.

With the disputes which have occurred between the engineering and other departments of the municipal service we do not wish to interfere, and will not attempt to pass judgment upon them. We only have this to say in that connection: We are convinced that Mr. Keisey has acted upon his best judgment, and with the full desire to uphold that which he believed to be in the city's interest, regardless of the private views, purposes and designs of individuals. It will be some time before his place can be filled as efficiently, capably and completely and with equal regard for the public welfare.

The city loses a valuable public officer by his retirement and we regret that he will leave us with the feeling in his heart that he has been unfairly treated and not sufficiently appreciated. We think, however, that in his future experience he will find that in this life it is necessary to be less rigid in department, when associated with other men of strong character and firm convictions. While it is not right to yield a principle, or to bend to that which is manifestly wrong, it is necessary for harmony and good feeling and the combination of talents and energies from different directions, to be to some extent more pliable than nature like his find it easy to become. Salt Lake City will remember Engineer Keisey as a square, capable and honorable public servant, and we wish him success and greater pleasure and satisfaction wherever he may go.

## LET THE WORK GO ON!

The law-abiding and peace-loving people of this city and county, will take great pleasure in the course now being pursued by the peace officers who are endeavoring to prevent gambling and Sunday liquor selling. The police department has done splendid service for the city in these respects, and will no doubt continue the good work. A periodical spirit will accomplish very little in that direction. The effort must be made continuous. The people want the reform made permanent, so far as that is possible under the conditions existing. Spasmodic attempts are common all over the country, but they only serve to bring the authorities into derision and to worry for a little season where they ought to sweep away abuses.

The county authorities are moving also in the proper direction. The arrests that have been made which have been mentioned in the Deseret News, show diligence on the part of the sheriff's office, and we understand it is the full intention of the gentlemen connected therewith, to proceed steadily along the line indicated by the action against those dealers outside of the city limits who have hitherto defied both law and public sentiment. It is well known that there are places along the public highways which can only be denominated properly as dives. People of the lowest character resort to them, and while city saloons are nominally at least, closed on Sunday, these places openly flout themselves to the public gaze and make of themselves a public scandal. In all respects they need regulating. Their Sunday traffic should be suppressed.

It is to be expected that the police and the sheriff will provoke the enmity of certain classes. The gamblers, some of the liquor dealers, and their supporters will be "down" on the of-

icers, but the majority of our citizens will support the officers in their endeavors to enforce the laws and ordinances enacted to promote the public welfare. It is to be hoped that there will be unity of effort and purpose between the city and the county officials, and that no discord between them will render the work of either department abortive or inefficient. There should be no jealousy between them, but perfect harmony and a desire to promote the public interest and preserve the public peace, with due credit to every officer engaged in the work. Let it go on and prosper.

## "DEATH TO HERETICS."

At a "revival" meeting, conducted by some Paulist fathers at New Brunswick, N. J., this question was handed to the preacher the other day: "Does the Catholic church regard Protestants as heretics, and does it not believe and teach that heretics should be punished, even with death if necessary?" To this the preacher, a Father Harney, is said to have replied:

"In a way, I say yes. Certainly the church does consider Protestants heretics. In a way. A formal heretic is one who knows he is perverting the truths of God and the Catholic church. No man, by sinning himself, should be allowed to lead others into sin. I do not doubt, if they were strong enough, that the Catholic people would hinder, even by death if necessary, the spread of such errors through the people. And I say, rightly so."

This may be true to some extent. The present light may have penetrated the masses of the people so far that the auto da fe could not again be kindled by common consent, but it is also true that a creed which holds that heresy is a crime deserving death, will, whenever its influence is strong enough, stir up persecution in some shape. The doctrine is dangerous. It is contrary to that fundamental principle of free government, which separates the state from the church, giving to each its independent sphere of usefulness and activity. It is destructive of the interests of both church and state.

It would be a mistake to suppose, however, that advocates of the doctrine of persecution are found exclusively among the preachers of one denomination. In one form or another it crops up in many different religious camps. It is one of the great contradictions of life, that people who look to the Redeemer for inspiration, often become fanatics and rear a cross, in their own way, for those who differ with them on points of doctrine. Protestant preachers in this country have often assumed the leadership of mobs in their assaults upon unpopular sects. The spirit of murder was in their hearts, and in some cases perhaps, blood-stains upon their hands. Protestantism, even in this free country, has little to boast of in comparison with Catholicism. What both would do, had they power, may be judged from their past records.

The frequent "heresy" trials are illustrations of the intolerance that prevails. There is Professor Herron. Just now he is being denounced in all the terms malice can suggest. There is also the prosecution of Professor Gilbert who is said to be a "heretic" on the doctrine of the pre-existence of the Savior. These, and other cases, show sufficiently the prevailing spirit. Were the state to lend its civil arm to the churches, as in times past, the oldest scenes would be re-enacted. In the interest of tolerance and liberty, the people should see to it, that a church which believes in "death to the heretics," shall never have the opportunity of carrying that belief into practice.

## BRITISH VITAL STATISTICS.

The Boston Herald finds that the population of England and Wales, according to the British census, now is 32,357,716, which is said to be a gain of 3,523,191 in the last ten years, or an increase of 12.14 per cent. The previous decade showed only an increase of 11.05 per cent. Since 1801 the population has almost doubled twice. The largest increase was recorded in 1821, when the percentage was 18.06, and the smallest was in 1881, when it was but 11.65. The average for the entire century is 12.84 per cent, so that the gain during the last decade is really 1.70 per cent under the average.

In this connection it is of interest to note that it has been claimed lately, that the effects of factory life are seen in the physical deterioration of the laboring classes of Great Britain. A writer on the subject, Allen Clark, after having made careful observations among the cotton operators, says that they, as a rule, are pale, hollow-cheeked and troubled with bronchial complaints. The weavers, he says, (mostly women and girls) are bloodless of face, round shouldered, and have bad teeth. The young children are bleached of countenance. The writer is a factory worker himself, and his opinion is that his growth was stunted by being sent to work in a factory at the age of ten or eleven years. His father, uncles and several of his brothers who did not go to work early in the mills were tall men, nearly six feet high, while he was about five feet and slender.

Another writer has made similar observations. He says he has watched the men and women on the streets, in the cars and in audiences, and seldom seen a well-built man or woman among the working people. There are many of them among the aristocracy, but they are rare among the masses. You would see, he says, strong faces, faces that expressed character and ability, but the well-formed bodies were rare, far rarer than with us. His conclusion is that the British race has physically deteriorated.

Probably the conditions under which the working classes live in the large and thickly populated countries of the

world, are responsible both for the falling off in the birth-rate and the physical deterioration that is noticed. Man needs plenty of room, pure air, healthy exercise and freedom, in order to develop. His role on earth is that of ruler over creation, and not a slave of social restrictions. In France, too, it has been noticed that there is a tendency to degeneration, and one man is said to have received of the original idea of leaving his large fortune for distribution as prizes among French men and women, physically most fitted for matrimony, who enter that state. He hopes in this way to improve the species and produce giants. Undoubtedly the condition is one that craves attention. The remedy would seem to be the remodeling of human society on the lines indicated by nature. Whatever enables man to live in accordance with nature and fill the mission for which he was placed on earth, will ennoble him both mentally and physically, while the transgression of nature's law, either by society or individuals, will have the opposite effect.

## "ROOM" AND SLANG.

The Chicago Tribune has an interesting essay on the growth of language, and finds that but little of practical value is added to it by the educated classes, while from the rural districts many of the most expressive terms find their way upward. The following illustrations are given:

The harem of Wisconsin piled up many millions of logs in booms, and watched the logs go tearing down the swift life rivers after the "boom" was busted, for many years before the stock brokers and real estate agents adopted their phraseology. Now there are few people indeed who do not know what a "boom" is and what is likely to happen when a "boom is busted," and the expression has come to have a place of its own in the language of the mart.

All kinds of slang, however, do not survive. Much of it has but a temporary popularity. Only the slang that really means something, becomes a permanent part of the vernacular. This story is told as an instance:

"There are many people who are greatly impressed by the sound of any phrase, and the meaning of which they do not understand. It was this feeling which proved so effective when Dr. Samuel Johnson was vocally attacked by one of the famous fishwives of Billingsgate. Dr. Johnson knew that it would be wise and useless to answer the woman's kind, even if he had been willing to lower his dignity to that extent. At the same time he did not wish to listen to more of her abuse. Accordingly he pointed the finger of scorn at her and exclaimed in a voice of indignation: 'Madam, you are an isosceles triangle, a parallelogram, an octagonal rhomboid.' The fishwife was totally overcome and was unable to answer the doctor's scathing denunciation, but it is not recorded that the use of mathematical terms has ever become popular in the vocabulary of Billingsgate."

In the fight for the control of the Northern Pacific, Christian would easily conquer the Hill difficulty.

Cornell is to have a Flower veterinary library. Something after a Flower arboretum would have been rather more appropriate.

How little the Young Turkey party knew its own capacity and the size of the job it had undertaken when it attempted to gobble up the sultan.

Burglar have been making some very good hauls in the northeastern part of the city. If the police can catch them they will have their names inscribed in the hall of fame, i. e., the rogues' gallery.

Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse, Emperor William's youngest sister, has just given birth to twins. When the question of succession to the throne arises there will be a fine point in the law of primogeniture to be decided.

The wheat shoveler at Ogdensburg, N. Y., have struck against the West-brook shovels, one of which does the work of five men. The strikers may not have their demands conceded but they have the satisfaction of knowing that the patent shovels can't vote no matter how well they work.

Mr. John P. Sorenson, of this city, has received a certificate of graduation from the Pennsylvania State College of Agriculture. The branches of study in which he has passed an examination comprise plant life, fruit and fruit raising, the composition of soil, fertilization, insect life, water supply, and agricultural bookkeeping. Mr. Sorenson has devoted much time to these studies, and the knowledge acquired should be of practical use to him, and to the public.

The county commissioners of Tooele county have been paying five cents a piece for ropper and ground squirrel tails. Boys have been making from ten to twenty dollars a week at the business, so extensive and thrifty has it become that the consequence is that the county is almost bankrupt through paying bounties. Nor is that all. It had intended to build a new jail but now it cannot. Why not build the jail and confine the rodents in it where they can do no harm?

A Montreal special to a Boston paper says that the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec has decided to decline any aid from Mr. Andrew Carnegie, on account of his objectionable references to royalty in his book, "Triumph of Democracy." This should "boom" "Triumph of Democracy," a never popular book, and make Mr. Carnegie more popular in his own country, while we Americans will hold still more dear his dollars than the Canadians of Quebec spurn.

The intemperance made that President McKinley has abandoned his trip to the northwest. This is unfortunate news, indeed. Everything went "merry as a marriage bell" until California the Golden was reached. At Del Monte Mrs. McKinley was taken quite ill. Now a son of Secretary of the Navy Long has been stricken down, while the news comes from Colorado that his daughter, who is there for her health, has suddenly become so ill that he may have to hasten to her bedside. The President and Secy. Long have the sympathy of the whole country.

A band of American brigands has just been captured in the Philip-

pine. These renegades from civilization have been murdering and pillaging and committing all kinds of outrages. They have not even had the excuse of a war for freedom for their depredations. They are outlaws of the worst character and at the very worst of times. Being Americans, their misdeeds and crimes will, in the minds of the Filipinos, be regarded as typical of American rule. Given a fair trial, whatever sentence may be pronounced should be rigidly enforced.

The drowning of little Theodore Olsen in City Creek yesterday was a sad and most distressing accident; the frantic efforts of the mother to save her child made it even more painful than ordinarily. The little fellow's death was an accident pure and simple, but much might be done to prevent a recurrence of such accidents. The foot bridges across the creek (there are not to exceed a dozen) consist of two by 12 planks, but they have no side rails. The bridges should be at least three feet wide and should have guards on either side. Those who have used the present ones have often felt how precarious was their position when crossing, especially when the water in the creek is high.

We have been wondering lately what was the matter with the Ogden Standard. That is now no longer a mystery. It is made clear by the Standard itself. It is troubled with visions of bugs and fleas and creeping things, such as plagued Egypt in the long ago. We are sorry for our contemporary, but hope there will be some kind of a "cut-off" which will prove an outlet for its malady. It is a pity that the Standard should have become so vicious, through these distorted dreams, as to wish that those plagues should descend upon the people of Salt Lake, who only desire to be friendly with the folks of the Junction City, and would hate to see such calamities come upon them as their journalistic Standard invokes upon the devoted heads of the denizens of the State capital. May calmness come to its perturbed spirit!

## ENGLAND'S COAL TAX.

Boston Transcript.  
The proposed export tax on British coal is calling out vigorous protests both from mine owners and mine workers. These classes profess to see the ruin of the British coal industry in the new duty. A member of parliament, who was formerly a miner, asserts that two days after the tax goes into operation every pit in Wales will be closed. This prediction recalls a similar statement by the late Marquis of Londonderry made in parliament at the time the miners' act of 1842 was under consideration. The marquis declared that this act, which prohibits the underground employment of women and young children, would immediately close every colliery in the United Kingdom. The prohibition was enacted, and the mines continued in operation, the owners finding the law rather to their advantage than otherwise.

## New York Evening Sun.

Opinions about the effect of the export tax of one shilling per ton of coal, which was adopted by the House of Commons last evening are various in England. A shipowner writing to the London Times declares that the tax ought not to make a ripple in the sea. Most of the running contracts of coal-owners were made, he declares, months ago, when prices were several shillings higher than they are today, and show such a handsome margin of profit that a shilling reduction will cause no concern. "Then, as to the effect on the trade of the country," he says, "every man of experience must honestly know that 1 s. per ton is practically no effect on the volume of exports."

## Springfield Republican.

The export tax on coal in England has an ancient history. Edward III. in the 14th century, seems to have been the first to collect it. Queen Elizabeth, both before and after, and Charles I. killed the export trade by raising the tax to an excessive point. Pitt adopted it again, after it had been in disuse, during the Napoleonic wars, and it was last abolished in 1829. The present government is the only one in English history that has attempted to justify the tax on the ground that the coal deposits are fast becoming too scarce to last. If now imposed no one can predict the time that it will be removed.

## Cleveland Plain Dealer.

That the government proposition for an export tax on coal would win in Monday's division in the British House of Commons was a foregone conclusion. The government made a party question of it, summoned every member of the party in the house to attend and vote for the tax, and let it be distinctly understood that defeat of the tax would mean the overthrow of the administration.

## Milwaukee Wisconsin.

The British government's tax of a shilling a ton on export coal will give other coal-exporting nations a share of the business formerly done by the British coal shippers, but it will also save British coal for the use of the big fleet. The tax is therefore, in one sense, part of "the price of admiralty."

## TEXAS OIL MANIA.

## Austin Times.

The people of Texas are running mad in regard to oil speculation. The wonderful discovery in the Beaumont field has led to the organization of over 200 oil companies in this state within the past three months. The claims of twenty-five new oil companies were filed in the office of the secretary of state here Friday. The aggregate capital stock is nearly \$14,000,000. The "bringing in" of an oil gusher in Louisiana, a few miles from Beaumont, Thursday broadens the oil field and makes it one of the largest known oil regions in the world. This new discovery has added fuel to the speculation flame, and prices for land situated between the new well and the Texas gushers advanced several hundred per cent.

## Springfield Republican.

The public needs to be warned that not every Texas oil stock offered in the northwest represents a share in a million-dollar-a-day "gusher" or in any oil whatever. Beaumont correspondents tell exciting stories of life in the center of the Texas oil stampede. Men forget to eat and sleep in the efforts to secure a share in the millions that are being made. One real estate agent has made \$80,000 in commissions on realty transfers in two months. D. R. Beatty paid only \$10 for the site upon which he opened the largest single oil well in the world, and he sold it for \$1,350,000. Ex-Governor Hoag has grown immensely rich, it is said, within a few weeks. Five thousand dollars was paid for the lease of a small oil well, and this is said to be a typical operation.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The Juvenile Instructor for May 15th is out, and is an unusually fine number. Prof. J. H. Paul of the Latter-day Saints' College contributes an excellent

paper on the "Economic Aspect of Luxury." Prof. Evan Stephens writes an article on "Sunday School Singing." D. P. Felt, president of the Utah Press association, tells of his introduction to the Southern States mission. "Peon Life in Mexico," illustrated by Malcolm Little, "Missionary Experience," by F. B. Barker. A fine half-ton engraving of President C. D. Fieldsted of the First Council of Seventy. Edwin F. Parry furnishes a "Ladies Quartet," words and music. "The Story of Our Mountain Home," an illustrated article, by Prof. Wm. Woolf of the B. Y. A. exploring expeditions; besides these are the usual complement of Sunday school intelligence, children's letters, young folk's history of the early Christian Church, etc.

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### GARDNER DAILY STORE NEWS

Summer seems to have come all at once. Hence summer things are rushing out of here pretty lively. Hat, shirt and underwear seem to have the call. The last few days have been hot days, sure enough. That's why we hit today for you to hurry. Mostly straw hats will be worn this season. And we think mostly rough ones, too. But both styles are here—from 50c up to \$2.00. We also have some Fedora hats and they're going to be quite popular—\$1.50 and \$2.50. Crash hats from 25c up. Boys' summer hats are in the same styles as men's; straw or crash 25c to \$1.50. The shirts keep a coming and keep a going, but the coming will stop soon now. So we'd advise not to put buying off too long. 50c to \$2.00 is the price range; a few with cuffs attached, but mostly with detached cuffs, all for white collars. The underwear 50c the suit to \$10.00. And then there are belts, 25c up.

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