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SALT LAKE CITY, - JAN. 18, 1901.

STATE SALARIES.

There is a general impression that the salaries of the State officers, executive and judicial, are fixed by the Constitution and that the amounts cannot be changed without a constitutional amendment. That is a great mistake. The legislature now in session can fix those salaries, and should make changes in them so as to render them adequate to the duties to be performed. The stipends paid to the Governor and the Judges of the Supreme Court are, in our opinion, much less than the importance of the offices demand.

Two thousand dollars per annum for the Governor is a pitiful sum for the Chief Executive, with all the responsibility attaching to the position, the variety of situations in which it places him, the calls upon his time, the social duties it involves, and the dignity to be kept up. At least a thousand dollars should be added to the meagre amount, and even more would not be too great under all the conditions created by the important station.

Three thousand dollars as the salary of a Justice of the Supreme Court, was named in the same spirit of close economy (?) that pervaded the convention when the Constitution was framed. To command the services of able lawyers, larger compensation ought to attach to the office. The honor belonging to the exalted position is great. But that is not enough of itself. The pay should be commensurate with the labor and the talent required. For opinions such as have to be rendered by the Justices of that court, any reputable legal firm would demand fees that would make the official salaries simply insignificant by contrast.

Five thousand dollars a year ought to attach to the Supreme judicial office, or at the very least four thousand, for each Justice. The increase would make but a trifling difference to the taxpayer, but it would serve to make the office more respectable, and tend to induce our ablest lawyers to accept the position when their services were desired. The other State officers ought to be also considered, and the compensation be regulated according to the work required and the responsibility attached.

The language of the Constitution in reference to the salaries is, "until otherwise provided by law." Thus the amounts named were only for a temporary purpose. They were thought sufficient then, and the Constitution makers were anxious to avoid anything like extravagance when framing the fundamental law of the State. But the conditions have changed. Utah is bigger and much more important than at the first, and most valuable interests are at stake, requiring wisdom and diligence and much expenditure of time, and the remuneration should be made reasonably ample for the work performed.

We shall, no doubt, be cited to the provisions of the Constitution which declare that the salaries of these officers shall not be increased or diminished during the time for which they are elected. But it is also provided that "they shall receive for their services, quarterly, a compensation as fixed by law." If the different provisions are taken together, it will appear that the amounts specified in the Constitution are temporary in their application, and as there has been no settlement of the question by statute, the legislature has power to make such changes as the case requires, and thus carry out the intent of the Constitution. "Until otherwise provided by law," invites action by the legislature, fixing the compensation for all the State officers named in that instrument.

In suggesting an increase of salary for any public officer, we shall probably excite the opposition of a portion of our community, as there are many people to whom three or even two thousand dollars a year seems a very large sum. But we shall be supported by members of the learned professions and prominent public men, who earn themselves much larger compensation annually, and who can appreciate the value of such work as these officers have mentioned have to perform, and the position and responsibilities they have to assume.

The Governor ought to have a salary proportionate, at least to some extent, to the dignity and importance of his office as the Chief Executive of the State. And the Supreme Judges should be paid something near the amount that can be earned by members of the bar, entrusted with the conduct of important causes. The whole question of State salaries needs review, and we hope the legislature will take it into serious consideration, and will thus comply with the requirement of the fundamental law.

LIVESTOCK ASSOCIATIONS.

The contemplated organization of the American Cattle-growers' association preliminary steps to which were taken in this city on Thursday evening, is a proper movement and will no doubt be the means of forwarding the interests of a great industry. The wool growers and the dairymen have their associations for self protection, and there is no good reason why the cattlemen

should not "pool their issues" and work together for mutual benefit.

This new combination is not intended to draw off from the great organization now holding its convention here, which has been so successful. And in passing we will say that the re-election of President John W. Springer and Secretary C. P. Martin, was evidence of the good judgment of the Livestock convention and a promise of its continued advancement. The great gathering has been ably conducted, and all who have taken a prominent part in the proceedings are to be congratulated on the excellence of the work done and the results achieved.

It will be a fortunate thing if some means can be devised which will harmonize the differences existing between the cattle and sheep interests in the West. Both industries are of immense value, not only to their promoters, but to the general public. But while the range system is in vogue, there is likely to be a conflict between them, because of the destruction wrought by sheep and the consequent injury to feed for cattle. If some agreement could be entered into by which the cattle growers were secured in the occupation of given districts, and the sheepowners were recognized to have similar rights to other sections, much wrath and expense would be avoided.

We do not know whether many of the big proprietors on either side care much for Bible authority. But it would do them no harm to read the thirteenth chapter of Genesis, and learn how two of the greatest livestock men of early times settled a similar question to that which confronts the cattlemen and sheepmen of the latter days. Abraham and Lot made an amicable arrangement as to ranges, and the great trouble then as now was lack of water in arid regions.

The irrigation question, as presented ably by Mr. Gavin of New Mexico, on Thursday, is likely to prove a most important factor in the solution of the range dispute. If the projects presented to the national government for the conservation of water now running to waste can be materialized, and great reservoirs be constructed at the nation's expense, the time will not be far distant when alfalfa, and other nutritious plants will be raised on plains now dry and scant in herbage, and cattle and sheep will be fed and fattened with far greater profit than under the present process, which entails immense winter losses.

The livestock interests are great in each of their branches, and there should be unity of effort for the welfare of them all. The several organizations are necessary, no doubt, but they should endeavor to work in harmony, and not try to take advantage of each other or consider their interests antagonistic. "Live and let live," should be their motto, unless they can reach higher and take President Brigham Young's instead, which was "Live and help to live." We wish all these interests success, and hope that the new association, started in this city, will prove a healthy, stalwart organization and accomplish all that its promoters anticipate.

CHICAGO PAPER ON SMALL POX.

The Chicago Record discussing the smallpox throughout the country, calls attention to the fact that the disease no longer is the terror it used to be. That paper advises vaccination, but evidently places more reliance on sanitary measures. It says that more than fifteen years ago, when vaccination was general in Chicago, quarantine signs were seen on many streets, and the community took thought to be careful of its health. Since that time a new generation has virtually grown up or moved into the city. Then it goes on to say that the danger is by no means what it formerly was thought to be. To quote:

"Even those upon whom the disease usually fastens are not in the danger today that they once were. Skillful medical treatment and intelligent nursing are in reach. Fatalities are not expected as often as from many less terrible ailments. The memories of the smallpox in its worst days still remain to disturb, but today patients are spared not only their lives but the 'pitting' which used to make smallpox a horror. Face masks which keep the air from the skin and applications which prevent the fermentation responsible for that repugnant complication are important adjuncts to the medical treatment."

The Record advises calmness and common sense in the fight against the epidemic. It says:

"It may be necessary, too, to remember that there are things even worse than epidemics. The astonishing and inhumanity made sometimes by panic-stricken communities are more to be regretted than the scourge itself. The 'shotgun quarantines' which have been put into effect in various circumstances, notably against suffering towns in the south, and against the establishment of a quarantine station for cholera suspects at Fire Island, have been disgraceful examples of selfish terrorism. The account which comes from Schenectady of a quarantine of fourteen men in a saloon because they had been exposed to smallpox is full of sordid details quite as discreditable to that city as to the prisoners themselves. If epidemic is to come, communities at least might summon up moral courage to meet it with intelligence, decency and humanity."

The advice is timely and commends itself to all, whether directly or indirectly interested in the fight against the threatened epidemic.

KITCHENER AND DEWET.

One thing is clear from the South African dispatches and that is that Lord Kitchener will not have an easy task to perform, though the war was supposed to be ended when Roberts was recalled from the scene of trouble. The Boers have now only the best men in the field, and although old Joubert is no more and the "lion of South Africa" is a captive on St. Helena, they have found in Dewet a leader whose military tactics are the admiration of the world. He has now, apparently, supplies all over the country. And no matter what trap is set for him, he always finds an outlet, and turns up where least expected. Kitchener's work is not to rescue beleaguered cities, or to scatter army units by means of tactics well known to trained officers; but to fight an enemy that is at once everywhere and yet nowhere in solid force. Three times before he has encountered Dewet. Once at Paardeberg, where the Boer commander got away with 180 wagons and

2,500 oxen belonging to the enemy, after which Kitchener was superseded by Roberts; once near the border of Cape Colony, where Kitchener narrowly escaped capture, and again on the Vaal, where Dewet eluded his pursuers in that terrible relay race for Pretoria. Now the two are supreme commanders of the opposing forces, and the great question is, What will be the outcome?

Kitchener, during the Soudan campaign earned for himself the title of "the man of certainties." His work there was slow, but sure. He did not advance until he had every preparation perfected and knew with certainty that there could be no question of retreat. And when he had everything in readiness he struck the crushing blow. His battles took place always on the day and spot selected by himself. He is described as taciturn to the verge of sourliness, self-willed and self-confident, void of sentiment but full of resolution, courage, energy and severity. In the Soudan he sent out his black troops to stab and slay the dervishes who lay on the field wounded but still breathing defiance. At Paardeberg he refused Cronje an armistice to bury the dead. It is expected that when he once gets down to actual work, nothing can stop him. He will hammer the scattered commandos, burn farms and villages, devastate districts, destroy supplies, and, in brief, do everything permitted by the letter of civilized rules of warfare. It is expected that he will prove himself as much master of the situation in South Africa as he did at Omdurman and Khartoum.

In the meantime, the sentiment in Great Britain is beginning to change in favor of negotiations with the Boer leaders. The London Standard some time ago made this suggestion:

"Men like Botha and Dewet should be approached with a view to ascertaining what terms they would accept. The Boers may be offered full citizens' rights, and their leaders could be given positions in the executive council of the new colonies. Brave enemies, such as the Boers have shown themselves to be, are not likely to surrender unconditionally, and the way the war is being carried on is not likely to end their resistance. If the Boers will not come to terms with Sir Alfred Milner, the chief justice of the Cape Colony, Mr. Hofmeier, may find them more willing to listen. The British government must show that England is not venal."

The opinion of military men is thus described by a London correspondent of a German paper:

"If anything, the military situation has improved from the Boers' point of view. Only their best men are in the field now and under the best leaders. On our side (the British) the situation is getting worse. Our losses are enormous, and the volunteers return home as fast as they can get away, as there is so little return for the enthusiasm with which they went out. The generals can not do much, for the troops obey very unwillingly. Moreover, there are not enough reinforcements, for the number of those who are willing to take the place of the returning ones is decreasing continually."

This evident change of sentiment in regard to the South African war, is a gleam of hope. It indicates the possibility of a termination of hostilities before the entire country is devastated and depopulated. Great Britain should learn from history that it is by no means an easy task to crush a nation. Germany still has trouble with the Poles within her boundaries. The latter are increasing in numbers and influence, and their national spirit is still active. Without doubt, a spirit of conciliation would better serve British interests in South Africa than the policy for which Lord Kitchener is supposed to stand. It would certainly be a great relief to the entire civilized world, if the Boer war could be speedily ended with honor to the British and without the extinction of the people that have figured in one of the most heroic struggles on record.

West Point holds the record for making the "eagle" scream.

It is said that Mr. Carnegie is going to start that new pipe plant that he may fight the trusts. Will wonders never cease?

So many bills are being introduced in the Legislature that the members will never have time to make their acquaintance.

Tesla claims to have been signalling to the people of Mars, but thus far he has refused to make public the contents of the message.

Two white deer, the first seen in half a century, recently made their appearance in the Adirondacks. Descendants of the White Doe of Rylstone, possibly.

New York has been making a fight for clean bread. There they not only want their daily bread but they want it exceedingly clean. May their wish be granted.

"He" has been struck down in Texas and it has been flowing into the gulf at the rate of about 25,000 a day. If the "he" can't be saved at least the gulf's troubled waters will be calmed.

The inventor of the folding bed has just died. It is not stated whether his last hours were filled with remorse for the many victims his invention caught unawares and sent into eternity all unprepared.

"If 'A Reader' wants the Deseret News to answer questions, he ought to know enough to sign his name to his letter of inquiry. The 'News' has announced this so frequently that every 'Reader' ought to understand it without further notice. Anonymous communications go into the waste basket."

The more the hazing enormities are held up to view and seen in their naked savagery, the greater the necessity appears to stamp out the brutal practice and suffer it to disgrace the educational institutions of the country no more. If it still lingers, let the brutes be banished from the society of civilized people.

The Cubans propose to found their republic upon the solid rock of universal suffrage. "It is the rock upon which our own government is reared and the Cubans do us honor to copy it from us. It is not generous or American to tolerate and puke fun at them in their efforts to institute self-government. They

should be encouraged and this helping hand extended to them.

Prof. Pupin, of Columbia university, has just been paid \$500,000 in cash and is to receive a very handsome royalty during its patent life for an ocean telephone discovery. His invention will make telephoning under the ocean an easy matter. The \$500,000 is the tribute that commerce pays to science. It is a pleasure to see science so handsomely rewarded. One of the best things about it, too, is the encouragement it holds out to young men just entering the scientific field.

When Senator Teller asked that the petition from Manila Philippines introduced by him in the Senate, be published as a Senate document, Gen. Hawley strenuously objected and characterized the petition as a treasonable one. The Boston Transcript, a strong administration paper, criticized Gen. Hawley's objection and pronounced it unwise. It said that the petition would surely find its way into print, and that the effort to suppress it would only make demand for it larger and keener. The criticism has proven to be correct. The Springfield Republican publishes the petition at length—some four columns. No matter what any one may have thought of the petition the surest way in the world to create a demand for it was to try and suppress it. Persecution is the seed of political propaganda.

It seems that naval recruits from the Middle West are superior, physically, to the same class of recruits from the Atlantic coast. Passed Assistant Surgeon Dr. Edward R. Stitt, United States navy, in his report to the surgeon-general of the navy, among other things, says: "While the most striking feature differentiating the two classes was as regards general appearance, yet the following averages, obtained from measurements, are in a degree indicative of this superiority: Of 163 men, natives of the eastern coast cities, the averages were: Age, 20.3 years; weight, 139 pounds; height, 66 inches; chest expansion, 3.2 inches; circumference of arm, 11 inches; and circumference of thigh, 19 inches. Among those born in the Middle West, numbering 92, the averages were 20.5 years; average weight, 135 pounds; average height, 67 inches; average chest expansion, 3.4 inches; average circumference of arm, 11.5 inches, and average circumference of thigh, 19.5. Of the 251 recruits who were enlisted for this ship [the Hartford] about one year ago, all coming from the West, the following averages pertained at time of first examination: Age, 21; weight, 139 pounds; height, 66.5 inches; chest expansion, 3.2 inches; circumference of arm, 11.7 inches; of thigh, 19 inches."

THE ARMY BILL.

New York Evening Post.
By the close vote of 24 to 22, the Senate agreed to another amendment to the army bill which is solely in the interest of the Congressional spoilsman. Under this clause a volunteer officer without experience before 1898 may be appointed to a captaincy in the line over the heads of first and second lieutenants of years of service, many of whom are graduates of West Point. It is true that this provision is to some extent nullified by the requirement that volunteers so promoted shall first be examined. But even if only a few are fitted for the duties of a company commander, the grades and insignia of their advancement, to the detriment of the regular officers, calls for earnest protest.

Baltimore Sun.

It is significant that some of the most ardent supporters of our colonial system now recognize and deplore the demoralizing conditions which have resulted from the military occupation of the Philippines. Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, in the debate on the canteen amendment, said he was "convinced that the saloon had done incalculable damage to the Philippines. Recently the civilized nations of the world entered upon an agreement prohibiting the sale of liquor to the savage peoples of Africa. Mr. Lodge is evidently of the opinion that the prohibition should be extended to the Philippines, and has introduced an amendment to the army bill forbidding the importation of distilled liquors into the archipelago except for medical purposes. It is a well known fact that before American troops were sent to the Philippines the natives were exceptionally temperate. It is gratifying to observe that Congress is at last waking up to a realization of the nation's duty to the people of "our dependencies."

Worcester Spy.

The abolition of the army canteen is rather a surprise, even to the W. C. T. U., the prohibitionists and the less radical temperance men and women of the United States, who have been making an effort to keep the United States free from the influence of the rum business. There are many high authorities in the government, and especially in the army itself, who believe that the business was regulated more satisfactorily by the government directly through the canteen than to allow the soldiers to obtain liquor the way the ordinary private citizens have to obtain theirs.

New York Evening Sun.

Let us take warning from the evil reputation of the British army for drunkenness. It has been said that 99 per cent of the crimes and inefficiency of the service, including bad marksmanship and straggling, are due to drink. If Tommy Atkins had been a man of sober habit the Boers would have been killed and captured so many of him. This view is gaining ground in England, where the drunken soldier is always on parade. At the little town of Aldershot, a great military camp for the training of soldiers, there are thirty-six public houses, forty-five houses licensed to sell beer, and twenty-five other licensed houses of entertainment. Before Aldershot became a camp there were only two bars in the place.

Evening Wisconsin.

One of the extreme temperance senators sarcastically remarked that this canteen business had absorbed more of the attention of the Senate than the increase of the army to 100,000 men. This is really farical, but it goes to prove the axiom that minor matters more than major matters are likely to be more carefully considered by the members of Congress. All the army officers, including the most thorough temperance men, consider the abolition of the canteen an unwise regulation. When the Senate committee agreed upon beer as permissible, few imagined that a majority of the senators would vote against so practical and so common-sense an amendment.

Boston Herald.

We do not need for ordinary purposes more soldiers because of our greater size than we needed twenty or thirty years ago. For two years past the States of the Union have been denuded of regular troops, and yet there has been no injury to the public welfare.

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ing in consequence of this absence of military protection. If we are to have a war with a great foreign power, such as France, Germany or Russia, an army of 100,000 men, particularly if three-quarters of them are on the other side of the Pacific, is altogether too small. For defensive purposes 500,000 would be a modest estimate, and it would be almost as difficult to make an efficient army of this size out of raw materials.

Boston Transcript.
Another point made by Senator Sewell was this: "We cannot recruit the army if you abolish the post exchange. It is opposed to the soldiers' idea of liberty to be tied down in that way, and he will not have it." Here are two weighty reasons why the canteen should continue to exist. It really is a potent factor in the cause of temperance, and its abolition might make it difficult to secure the right kind of material for the recruitment of the army.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Pearson's Magazine announces that in its February number the first of a series of articles will appear, describing the various States in the Union, commencing with Ohio. Another feature of the number is an article called "Rural Free Delivery." Theodore Dreiser describes the development of this social revolution. The numerous illustrations are obtained from official sources. There are several other special articles, including the continuation of "Self-Defense with a Walking-Stick," and six short stories in addition to an installment of Rider Haggard's last novel, "Lysbeth."—New York.

Among the interesting articles in the January number of Trained Motherhood is one, "Who is Responsible for Prenatal Influences?" by Mary G. Smith, which is sure to attract attention. The magazine is devoted to subjects of special interest to young wives and mothers, and is full of valuable information and suggestions.—The Motherhood Co., New York.

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