

DESERT EVENING NEWS

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

LORENZO SNOW, TRUSTEE-IN-TRUST.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)
Office of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Salt Lake City, Utah.Charles W. Penrose, Editor
Horace G. Whitney, Business ManagerSUBSCRIPTION PRICES.
Five Years, \$10.00
Three Years, \$6.00
One Year, \$2.00
Single Copies, 5c
Foreign postage, per year, \$1.00
Advance payment, \$1.00Correspondence and other reading matter for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
Address all business communications to THE DESERT NEWS, Salt Lake City, Utah.NEW YORK REPRESENTATIVE.
E. A. Craig, 41 Times BuildingCHICAGO REPRESENTATIVE.
E. A. Craig, 87 Washington St.SAN FRANCISCO REPRESENTATIVE.
C. S. King-Sheridan & Co., 400 Examiner Bldg.

SALT LAKE CITY, - APRIL 5, 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.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONFERENCE.

The semi-annual conference of the Deseret Sunday School Union will convene at 7 o'clock p. m. on Sunday, April 8th, 1900, in the Tabernacle.

It is particularly desired that each Stake of Zion be represented at this meeting, and that the Stake superintendents, officers and teachers attending the General Conference of the Church be present.

GEORGE Q. CANNON,
KARL G. MAESER,
General Superintendency.
HORACE S. ENSIGN,
General Secretary.

CONDITION OF Z. C. M. I.

The account of the annual meeting of the stockholders of Z. C. M. I., found in another part of this impression, is gratifying reading, not only to the owners of the great institution, but to the general public. Z. C. M. I. has long served as a sort of trade barometer to the intermountain country; if she prospered the whole community prospered, and as her annual sales increased or decreased, a like condition could generally be found to have existed in the western business world at large.

An increase in sales of over \$400,000 in the past year, lifting the total sales to more than three and one-half million dollars, an accumulation of \$310,500 in the reserve fund, to say nothing of the amounts set aside for new buildings and betterments, certainly makes a record of which the stockholders may be proud, and it speaks volumes as well for the able and conservative manner in which the affairs of the institution have been administered by its officers.

CLOSING OF THE SCHOOLS.

The district schools will probably be closed on May 15th. This will shorten the term by at least three weeks. The high school will continue for the usual time and, perhaps, the eighth grade classes. The finance committee, after a full investigation, find that the funds at command will not be sufficient to pay the teachers, and meet other school expenses, beyond that date. Their recommendations will probably be adopted by the Board of Education, and therefore the great majority of district school children, in this city, will commence their summer vacation nearly a month earlier than usual.

The needless scare which resulted in the shutting out of school of thousands of healthy children who had not been exposed to any contagious disease, and the enforced vacation which left principals and teachers idle, while they had to be paid for the unemployed time, were the cause of this early closing of the city public schools. The refusal of the taxpayers to endorse the proposal for the issuance of further bonds was also a factor in producing this result. The payment of the teachers for the time lost is all right, and has been so decided by the courts. It was through no fault of theirs that the schools were closed, and they are to be congratulated in obtaining their dues. The public have to suffer the loss, while those who caused it go scot free.

We do not believe there will be any objection, on the part of the public, to continuing the high school and eighth grade departments as suggested. We hope there will be no obstacle placed in its way. The whole system will be benefited by the encouragement it will afford in the graduations that will be made possible, and it would be a strained technicality indeed that would be interposed to prevent the good that would accrue.

We should think there would be sufficient discretionary power under the school law, vested in the board to make this arrangement, and much more than that which was exercised in the vain attempt to compel vaccination. Of course the board will be careful not to exceed its powers, after the late experience in the courts, but we do not regard the present proposition as one that would deprive any of the school children of their rights under the law, or be in any way detrimental to the cause of education.

It is to be regretted that the school year has to be shortened, but there appears to be no help for that, and wisdom calls for the best that can be done under the circumstances existing. The city district schools and the high school also have been well conducted, while in session, and the people of Salt

Lake have good reason to be proud of their public school system. It is to be hoped that after the long summer vacation, the children will be able to return to their studies with greater vim and interest than ever.

THE ATTACK ON THE PRINCE.

The narrow escape of the Prince of Wales from death at the hand of an assassin, is a matter of profound gratitude and congratulation, throughout the civilized world. It seems the murder was planned in the diseased brain of a young fellow who had attended meetings where agitators were holding forth, with denunciations of the British policy and appeals to the hearers to make some demonstration when the Prince passed through Brussels. The fellow took the matter seriously and decided to become a martyr to what had been represented to him as a worthy cause. So he fired that revolver. And he was not sorry for it. No, he would do it over again, had he an opportunity. At least this is what he assured the magistrate when he was questioned about the attempted regicide.

The incident shows the terrible power of agitation over some minds. Meetings are held and oratory is poured out in torrents. Speakers, more bent upon creating an impression and gaining applause than upon conveying information and truth, draw all kinds of pictures calculated to inflame their hearers, and produce a state of mental intoxication. In that frame of mind they are prepared to commit crimes, or to applaud those who commit them. Every country has instances of crimes committed just under such circumstances. Much of the violence to which the Latter-day Saints have been subjected has been the outcome of such agitation as that which came near costing the Prince his life in Belgium.

Nor is it strange that people can be found who resort to violence as naturally as the fox to cunning. The doctrine of violence as a corrective of evil, is notwithstanding the philosophy of Christianity so universally prevalent, that in the minds of many, the gun, the knife and the lash are all that is needed for the inauguration of the Millennium. In their sickly imagination it appears that, could they cut down all the representatives of law and authority, a universal brotherhood would remain.

Some sound sense is sadly needed in the world today. People should learn that the masses need moral elevation, and that governments generally are about as good as the source from which they come. They need to learn that there is no morally elevating force in the world except the Gospel of love and peace which aims at the establishment of that "perfect law of liberty," which is the opposite to Lucifer's rule by means of violence. The world needs, not only a theoretical explanation of its present ailments, but a perfect pattern to copy in all its parts. The proof is the fact that such crimes as that in Brussels can still be attempted as a result of public oratory by designing agitators.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT.

As was anticipated, the welcome accorded Queen Victoria by her subjects of the Emerald Isle amounted to an ovation. Whatever may be the sentiment of many Irishmen toward the British government, there is nothing but loyalty toward the exalted lady that wears the crown of the vast empire.

It is a good many years since the Queen found an opportunity of visiting Ireland, and the present journey is by many interpreted to mean that the time has come for the inauguration of a better understanding and a more cordial feeling between the peoples on the two sides of the Irish channel.

The occasion of the visit is one which necessarily must appeal strongly to the patriotism of the Irish people. The Queen comes ostensibly for the purpose of paying as it were a tribute to the valor and gallantry of the sons of Erin now serving the country in South Africa. The reply could not be other than an ovation to prove that the loyalty of the Irish soldier is rivaled by the loyalty of the Irish citizen.

Nothing more may be intended on either side than an exchange of compliments, such as often pass, in a polite age, between monarchs and subjects, but if it will open an era of good will, and pave the way for a better understanding in the future than has been in evidence in the past, it is an event of the greatest importance to Ireland.

IS CONSCRIPTION COMING?

Great Britain's experience in South Africa has given rise to a discussion on the advisability of introducing conscription in that country, and, as usual, quite widely differing conclusions are drawn from the same premises.

Great Britain, notwithstanding her small standing army, has been able to send a distance of 7,000 miles over 200,000 men on short notice, and without weakening the country's home defenses. It is doubtful whether any other European country with its immense armies could have done that. Count Sternberg, an Austrian who has now returned from Africa, where he was connected with Cronje's force, says no continental power could have sent so many troops such a distance from home. If this is true, it is evident that the volunteer system is in no way inferior to the conscription system.

But those who favor the latter urge it on other grounds. They seem to have discovered that the military training is a great factor in the physical and moral development of a nation, and that it is a boon on that account. Conscription, it is contended, is the true source of Germany's national strength. This reasoning forgets that the evils of militarism vastly outweigh the benefits derived from it. It ignores the fact that neither Germany nor France, nor Russia has been able to maintain a place at the head of the column of nations that advance, guided by the star of civilization and human liberty, notwithstanding the opportunities they have had in the past. If we look around in the world today, we find English literature, English institutions, English commerce, English wealth predominating. And this is

natural. Militarism cannot dwell in the same habitation as liberty. And where it takes full possession the development of a nation is retarded. It acts like the monster on the back of Sinbad, the Sailor, that left him neither night nor day. Only where there is full liberty can the powers of a nation be developed and utilized to the best advantage.

It is not denied, of course, that military training is physically beneficial to a nation, but the advantage of it can be had in the schools and gymnasiums, perhaps more than in the barracks of a conscript army, where moral depravity often goes hand in hand with the physical training.

W. T. Stead, we believe, speaks the Anglo-Saxon sentiment on compulsory militarism when he says:

"We are not going to submit to conscription in order to maintain the predominance of this empire. No nation ever yet has submitted to so intolerable an incubus for any consideration less vital than that of self-preservation. France, Germany, and Russia submit to the blood tax, not to secure the predominance of their empire over distant continents, but to protect themselves from the imminent danger of being overrun by their neighbors. Skin for skin, you, all that, and nations too may feel justified in submitting to conscription to save themselves from extinction. But conscription for mere lust of empire—Never!"

There is an idea that wars and military exploits are among the great factors of civilization of the world, and lately, this fallacy has been paraded before the view of the public. But Emilio Zola, in a recent contribution to the North American Review shatters this argument to pieces. There is no evidence, he says, on the map of that civilizing element. Alexander, Caesar, Charlemagne and Napoleon bettered the world, only by what they gave it of the good and beautiful. Their empires have crumbled away. The Roman empire relapsed into barbarism at the appearance of the barbarous hordes, and then followed the dark night of the Middle Ages. Then with the Renaissance, Roman civilization again awoke, but it was the arts, literature and legislation that revived it. What remains of nations is not in militarism but in its literary, scientific and social achievements.

Militarism has brought some European countries to the verge of ruin. The condition cannot be everlasting. But the return to rational conditions must be led by the nations that have not fallen victims to the prevalent spirit. It would be a great calamity should either Great Britain or the United States adopt the European system made necessary by a policy of blood and iron. For after that there would be nothing to stay a general deluge of militarism.

Osman Pasha, the hero of Plevna, is again reported dead. It appears to be a sure case this time.

China is said to be stubborn. That means that certain European powers intend another raid on Mongolian soil.

While Utah escaped the predicted snowstorm this week, she congratulates Colorado on having had an extensive and timely deposit of "the beautiful."

Admiral Dewey is up for the Democratic presidential nomination. It now remains to be seen whether the party wants him to head its ticket.

The new salt trust capital stock may have been subjected to the process of watering, but it is not with the liquid which comes from the combine's manufactured product.

It is stated that twenty-five new ocean liners will be added to the transatlantic service the coming season. Truly the world's commerce and travel are making rapid pace.

Is anything more necessary to show that the Irish are "strictly in it," in Great Britain? The Queen has directed that her infant great-grandson, who is the direct heir to the British throne, shall be christened Patrick.

Reports from Bloemfontein say the Boers are endeavoring to surround that town. They are not likely, however, to do so closely as to allow the British to get them at serious disadvantage without displaying marked strategic skill.

The horse, cattle and sheepmen are in town today, and all seem happy at the present prosperity they enjoy through good prices and the excellent condition of their flocks and herds. May their situation continue to be favorable for the State's financial progress.

Kansas City must get a "move" on, to rebuild the great convention hall in time for the Democratic national convention on July 4th, but if the steel necessary for the new structure can be obtained in time, there is little question of enough energy being on hand to do the rest.

Here is a shrewd note from Tuesday's Denver Stockman: "Denver made a record. The highest price paid on any market in a great many years was paid for spring lambs—the per pound. They were dropped at Fort Collins in January out of Utah ewes and averaged 43½ pounds." The weight at that age is quite as much of a record as the price.

Archibald Forbes, whose death was announced recently, was one of the great war correspondents. He reported the Franco-German war, and the Carlist trouble in Spain. He was on hand during the conflict between Russia and Turkey. He was at the front in the Zulu war and through his fearlessness, his love of adventure and ability to vividly describe what he saw, he gained world-wide reputation.

Conclusive evidence has been obtained that gold is to be found in Kansas. It is not alone in the golden corn, nor in the golden egg by which the hens of that State bring in tens of thousands of dollars annually. But a turkey tells the new story of riches. A consignment of live turkeys came from Moorland, Kansas, to the Denver market on Monday last. The birds were retailed the same day, so the story goes, without a chance of picking up Colorado's golden sands for hen's teeth.

One turkey that sold for \$1.35 was headed that evening, and in its craw were found gold nuggets to the value of \$10. Now the purchaser is vociferous in his demand for information, and so are his neighbors. He learned that the bird came from Moorland, but he wants to find out which particular ranch in that vicinity. He cannot identify the bird since all feathers look alike when separated from individual turkeys. Yet Moorland, Kansas, has gold, and everyone wants it; but the dead turkey is too far gone to lead a chase to his old feeding and roosting place.

The great usefulness of the product of the hen bids fair to be added upon. The Hartford Times is credited with the statement that German surgeons have discovered, that the delicate membrane that lines the inside of an egg-shell will answer as well as bits of skin from a human being, to start healing-over by granulation in open wounds which will not otherwise heal. The discovery is said to have been used, for the first time in this country, on a patient in the Seney hospital in Brooklyn. Surgeons have long known that healing by granulation requires, in a weak patient, some point (or points) around which the granulations can cluster and grow. For this purpose they have had to rely upon bits of human skin, taken from some person who is willing, for love or money, to submit to the painful process of having these bits cut off. In this case, the patient's wife, his nephew, and a young man in his employ, all offered to furnish the required cuticle. But luckily one of the surgeons then remembered the German discovery, and getting some fresh eggs, tried the lining membrane of the shell. It proved a successful substitute.

CHINA AND THE OPEN DOOR.

San Francisco Call.

The value of the agreement to the United States can hardly be accurately computed at this time. The Orient promises to be the richest market in the world for the merchandise of civilization. Of course factories will eventually be erected in China and improved varieties of orchard and farm products will be introduced there, but it will be many years before they can supply anything like the demand of the ever-growing population for what is called manufactured goods. We have, therefore, the prospect of an enormous trade for years to come, and may well be gratified with the success of the administration in making it secure against possible diminution resulting from European aggressions.

Chicago News.

Not one of the powers even pauses to point out how apt and logical it would be for Uncle Sam to apply the beautiful open-door theory to his own new possessions. With fairly exquisite good nature they are perfectly willing that the United States should apply protective tariffs to its own foreign possessions at the very moment that it is asking for free trade in their foreign possessions. Anything to oblige a neighbor and to humor an old friend's idiosyncrasies. But how will it be after Russia and Germany have become firmly established on the other side of that door? Will they then be so amiable in respect of the free-trade demands of a nation which will not grant free trade even between its own dependencies and itself? What if there should happen to be a tobacco trust or a sugar trust in the czar's realm? the Kaiser's?

Milwaukee Wisconsin.

The open door in China, which has been secured for the benefit of the commerce of the world largely by reason of American diplomacy, is defined as meaning three things, and only three, as follows: 1. That each country, within its "sphere of influence" or leased territory in China, should pledge itself not in any way to interfere with any treaty port or vested right within the "sphere" or territory under lease. 2. That in all ports within the "sphere of influence" except free ports, all merchandise landed or shipped, irrespective of nationality, shall pay the Chinese treaty tariff for the time being, and the duties shall be paid to the Chinese government. 3. That in ports in the "spheres of influence" the government controlling that sphere will levy no greater harbor duties on vessels of any nationality than are levied on vessels of its own nationality, and that on railroads built, controlled or operated within those spheres, the rates of other nationalities shall be required to pay no higher charges for the transportation of merchandise than are paid by the citizens of the powers controlling such "spheres."

San Francisco Chronicle.

We have certain treaties of commerce with China which affect all Chinese territory and all American territory. China has parted of late with no portion of her domain, and until she does relinquish sovereignty all treaty rights granted by her government remain unimpaired. It is true, however, that "leases" have been executed to several of the great powers, of definite portions of Chinese soil, with right of political administration, and that among these powers there are "understandings," more or less vague, in regard to "spheres of influence" in Chinese territory which may be of more or less importance according to their development. It was, therefore, quite proper, as calculated to prevent suspicion and international misunderstandings, for our secretary of state to inquire whether the intentions of the powers were strictly honorable.

Philadelphia Record.

The prompt dispatch of an American gunboat to China shows that our government realizes the importance of acting in concert with any power which may be favorable to an "open door" policy. The influence which dominates the dovetail empire is anti-foreign, and it is strengthened by an organization, promoted by the literati, to make war on all foreigners. The dangers from a growth of this influence are not limited to the refusal of concessions for railways, mining, and the like, and to the massacre of missionaries and the restriction of trade at the treaty ports.

New Orleans Picayune.

It is proposed to send four or five ships under the junior admiral to cruise in Chinese and Japanese waters to properly safeguard the extensive American interests in those parts of the world. The desire of the government to have a good squadron in Chinese waters may also indicate that the administration deems it prudent to have a respectable force on hand to safeguard our interests in the event that the grasping policy of the European powers should lead to trouble. American trade in China is considerable and is constantly increasing, and now that we have extensive possessions in the far east, our interests in China have vastly increased; hence we can not afford to be indifferent to the drift of events in that empire.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The Armour One Thousand-dollar Prize Calendar, just received, is a beautiful work. It consists of thirteen sheets, reproducing in colored relief the designs of Messrs. W. P. McDonald and J. Dee Wareham, of Cincinnati. The

CHLORINE...

The Only Successful WALL PAPER CLEANER. A 50c can will clean an ordinary room and make it like new.

At Z. C. M. I. you get the Best Goods, Lowest Prices, on all

HOUSE FURNISHINGS.

Carpets, Rugs, Wall Papers, Decorations, Linoleums, Floor Oil Cloths, Etc.

Estimates Furnished Free. Finest Selection of

ORIENTAL RUGS AND NAVAJO BLANKETS

IN THE WEST.

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

whole work is symbolical. It is explained by the artists themselves thus: "The frontispiece suggests youth reaching out into the possibilities of the coming century. The colors of the spectrum have been chosen as a basis of coloration. January gives us the Norseman—blue and wintry with the mistletoe. February makes a step towards the yellow, separating from blue to green. March rides on the wings of the blast, and blows his trumpet with the yellow daffodils. April reaches the height in yellow—the dandelion; while the knight passes from sunshine to showers. May comes covered with blooms, with a faint tint of the red of summer. The knight of June comes decked in the rose, typifying love, and bearing the petal, which is the heart, as his shield. July establishes the red of summer—the poetic columbine, and bounds out of the crimson midsummer sun. August becomes perfectly relaxed and breathless under the flaming poppies. September brings the first hint of purple, and rides by with the harvest moon. October bears the first banner of Autumn; while the crimson leaves fall. Melancholy November, muffled in his sombre mantle, gazes wistfully back to the glorious 1900. The purple turns again toward blue, in which December is mantled as he rides toward the 20th century."—Armour & Co., Chicago.

Among the articles contained in the April Table Talk is one on Tea, which should be carefully read. The author shows why it is better not to drink that beverage. The number is, as usual, filled with the best on culinary and household topics.—Table Talk Publishing Co., Philadelphia.

In the current number of Universal Brotherhood Path appears some articles of interest. The series on "Egypt and Egyptian Dynasties" by Dr. Alexander Wilder, deals with the life and times of Rameses the Third, the last great king of Egypt. The account of Columbus, by Frank M. Pierce, is concluded in this number.—144 Madison Avenue, New York.

FABRICS WORTH LOOKING AT



In rich suit patterns in Scotch effects, chevrons, cassimeres and imported worsteds for early Spring wear we are showing in the latest patterns and colors. Our fine Oxford chevrons, covers, fashioned into top coats in the swell Raglans, and will give a man elegance and style when fitted and finished by our perfect workmanship.

Suits to Order, \$25.00.

Pants to Order, \$7.50.

TRY US.

BUCKLE & SON,

TAILORS AND WOOLLEN DRAPERS.

CALL ON US AT 235 S. MAIN ST.

Established 1874.

ADVANCE SPRING SALE OF

MEN'S SUITS

—AT THE—

SIEGEL CLOTHING CO.

To inaugurate the Spring Suit Selling with a grand rush we will commence

Thursday April 5

a Spring Suit Sale that will be unprecedented for GENUINE BARGAINS. We offer choice of a large lot of MEN'S SPRING SUITS, worth \$12 to \$18, at the low price of

\$7.50

This lot includes 50 all-wool blue serge Suits bought to sell at \$12.50, all go at \$7.50. See south window.

We offer a lot of odds and ends in light weight overcoats, worth \$7.50 to \$15.00, while they last, \$3.85.

THE SIEGEL CLOTHING CO.

61, 63, 65 Main St.