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SALT LAKE CITY, - MARCH 16, 1900.

NOTICE.

The Seventieth 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 14, 1900.

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

DISTRICT SCHOOL AFFAIRS.

The extended vacation of the district schools, which experience has shown was entirely unnecessary, has created a number of difficulties and blocked the way, to some extent, in the progress of public education. The present term will of necessity be shortened, and promotions in some grades will be hampered if not entirely prevented. The litigation over the payment of teachers has been also one of the troubles caused by the needless hiatus, and the folly of it all is now fully apparent.

The superintendent, the principals and the teachers, however, are endeavoring to make up for lost time, to the best of their ability and the children's capacity. All that can be done in reason will no doubt be accomplished. Superfluous work is to be cut out. The physical culture exercise in the afternoon is to be omitted and a brief recess substituted therefor. Technical spelling lessons are to be reformed, and words in frequent use are to be taught in a manner to secure the greatest general benefit.

The last named feature of the present plan is particularly desirable. We have frequently noticed that pupils who can properly spell many large words seldom spoken, are sometimes sadly at fault in ordinary orthography. The same defect is noticeable, often, in spelling by business and professional people, and even teachers occasionally exhibit it in the commonest sort of small words. Utility should be kept in view in all studies and that which will be of the most practical benefit in every day life should have the preference.

Another improvement projected by Superintendent Cooper is the lessening of home study, and the increase of oral instruction and responses in the class room. We believe there is too much required of our school children after school hours. If they take a little recreation in the evening, or have home duties to perform, they are frequently kept up at late hours, when they should be in bed, poring over problems and written exercises which weary them and make study a burden. A change in this respect will be welcomed by parents as well as children.

We believe many of our little folks are too heavily taxed with subjects for study. Teachers are in some cases a little too anxious for the rapid progress of the pupils under their charge, and so the cramming process is resorted to, and that defeats the end designed. That which is learned too rapidly is lost at the same rate. Better impress a little thoroughly on the mind, than to force a great deal upon a brain that cannot master it all.

We commend our public educators for the efforts that are being put forth, to make the best of the short term of the present school year, and hope they will accomplish what they have in view. If there should be no graduation from the eighth grade this year, while there will certainly be some disappointment among ambitious scholars, the general public will understand the reason, and will not place the blame upon those who are not responsible for the temporary failure. There are other years ahead.

SHOULD BE REVIVED.

It is pretty well known in these parts that some of the ladies of Utah made a present to Susan B. Anthony, of a dress made out of Utah silk, on the occasion of that distinguished lady's birthday. We refer to this matter because of some comments by the American Economist. In a recent issue that paper said:

"The women of Utah have just presented to Miss Susan B. Anthony, the veteran leader of the woman suffrage cause, a silk dress made from silk manufactured and woven in the State of Utah. The spirit of pride which led the women of Utah to have the silk dress distinctly a home product, and their evident belief in American industries and in the desirability of the buying and wearing of American-made goods, is a very commendable sign that the day when a foreign brand enhanced the value of a fabric is fast going, if it has not already gone. When the women of the United States make up their minds, as they seem to have done in this instance, that American-made fabrics are the fabrics which they desire to wear, the free traders might as well give up forever their fight against the American silk industry. American silks are evidently going to be 'the thing' in the eyes of those who wear silks, and that means that the American silk industry, which the advocates of a protective tariff have been working to establish, is not only a reality, but that it is about to enter upon an era of more or less prosperity."

Sericulture was once an animated

theme in Utah. It was not only talked of, but many persons engaged in it, practically and with varying success. Mulberry trees were planted on hedgerows and on the side walks, silk worms were propagated, and cocoons were furnished to outside markets and also worked up in our home factories.

Of late years we have heard comparatively little on this subject. There are still some persons, however, who are engaged in the business, and silk goods are manufactured to a small extent in this city. But general interest in the industry has subsided. We believe it will some day be successfully carried on in Utah, and become one of its profitable enterprises.

Mulberry trees are not suitable for shade trees, however. There are other kinds which are more useful and ornamental on our sidewalks. And the nuisance occasioned by the falling of the berries and the climbing of the trees for the fruit by children, overbalances any advantages gained from the leaves as food for silkworms.

The climate of Utah is splendidly adapted to these useful insects and the mulberry flourishes here when properly attended to. The re-establishment of sericulture and its development as one of our staple industries, would be a source of great good to the State. It would furnish employment for very young and many old people which would not prove beyond their strength and capacity, and the manufacture of genuine silk goods would be a pride and a means of bringing revenue to our commonwealth. It ought to be revived.

TRANSMISSISSIPPI CONGRESS.

The Houston, Texas, Daily Post says the people of Houston have never before been so thoroughly interested in any event as they are now in the Transmississippi Congress, to convene there on April 15th next. The citizens have provided an interesting program of entertainments for the visitors, and the delegates are especially requested to bring their ladies with them.

Among the entertainments will be a trip down Buffalo Bayou, Houston's highway to the sea; past San Jacinto battleground; through Morgan's ship channel; across Galveston bay; a view of Galveston harbor, and a ride out through the famous jetties at the mouth of Galveston bay, to the deep, blue waters of the Gulf of Mexico; also a trolley ride over the city of Houston, through the residence, manufacturing and railroad districts; public receptions and a variety of social functions.

The subjects to be discussed by the congress are of utmost importance to this western region, and to the entire country. They include irrigation, rivers and harbors, Nicaragua canal, Pacific cable, merchant marine, St. Louis World's Fair 1904, trade with the Orient, consular service, statehood, railroad transportation, preservation of forests, beet root sugar, trade with Mexico, advantages of American travel, exports and imports through gulf and Pacific ports, need of home factories, good roads and drainage.

All these questions are of vital importance to the United States, and their intelligent discussion by people of practical experience cannot but result in a great measure of good to the Republic. There should be a large representation from Utah, as well as from other Western States and Territories. The East, too, ought to be represented in order to learn more about the West, its needs and possibilities.

The liberal arrangements with the railroad companies by which a round trip rate has been secured of \$59.25 from this point to Houston, Texas, will no doubt prove an encouragement to our enterprising citizens who have contemplated attending this important gathering of business men.

ON THE BATTLEFIELD.

The Chicago Inter Ocean publishes a report by a British chaplain, in which the attitude of the general is drawn to the attitude of the Boers after their battles. He was on the field after the Spion Kop engagement when a truce existed for the purpose of burying the dead. During this time he noticed the conduct of the burghers and says it was characterized by the absence of any exhibition.

He says they spoke of British soldiers as "extraordinary brave." They reverently bowed their heads when their fallen enemies were buried, and they joined in the repetition of the Lord's prayer. The chaplain made a note of such comments as these:

"My God what a sight! I wish the politicians could see their handiwork! 'What can God in heaven think of this sight! What a cursed war that brings these poor fellows to such an end!'

"We hate this war. This war is accursed. Every day on our knees we all pray that God will bring this war to an end."

"It is not our war. It is a war of the millionaires. What enmity have we with these poor fellows?"

"Would that Chamberlain, Rhodes, and the millionaires could see these trenches and graves! When will this unjust war end?"

"We will hate war. We are men of peace. We want to go back to our homes and farms, to sow our seed and reap our fields, and not make war. Good God! When will it end?"

A better testimony to the Boer character cannot be given. If the chaplain's report to General Warren is correct, it proves that the farmer-soldiers under their rough exterior have the qualities of gentlemen and heroes. They should make good citizens under a good government.

A NOTED ASTRONOMER GONE.

The announcement is made in the London Times of the death on the 21st of February, this year, of Charles Piazzi Smith, the famous Scotch astronomer, who became known throughout the world by his effort to prove that the great pyramid in Egypt was erected according to a divinely inspired plan. He held other views of a rather unorthodox color. One of them was a condemnation of the decimal system; another, that the Anglo-Saxon race is of Israelitic origin.

No wonder that he found his position among the fellow-scientists untenable. No wonder that he resigned his fellowship in the Royal society, although he continued to attract attention by scientific works and treatises of a high order.

Professor Smyth seems in some re-

spects to have been in the same class of puzzles as Swedenborg. Both were men of great intellectual force and vast learning. Both had their peculiar views, which rendered them, in the eyes of their acquaintances, human conundrums.

His theory about the pyramid briefly stated was this, that the Lord God had built it, perhaps through Melchisedek, first, in order to furnish man in this age with a proof of the existence of the personal God of the Bible, and of His superintendency of mundane affairs; secondly, to prove that the second coming of the Son of God to rule this earth, will take place at a definite and prearranged date.

As to the second of these purposes, Prof. Smyth says, the indications of the Grand Gallery are that the existing "Christian" dispensation must first close in some manner or degree, the Saints be removed, and a period of trouble and darkness commence, for how long he does not presume to say, because just at this juncture the scale of the pyramid inch to a year seems to change. But he does not think the time before the consummation of all things will take place, can be long. In his own words: "Very long time can hardly be, if the pyramid standard of the metrology of that universal kingdom, the only successful universal kingdom that there ever will be on earth, the kingdom of the Lord Christ, are already beginning to appear from out of the place of security, where they were deposited in the beginning of the world."

The Scotch sage has had many followers in this country, among whom is the author of "A Miracle in Stone," a Philadelphia clergyman, Dr. Joseph A. Selas. Whether the theory will die with its most able defender remains to be seen. The "Christian" world at present seems to take less interest in pyramids, or in antiquity, than in gold and diamond fields.

THE SHELTON EXPERIMENT.

Most critics of the Sheldon experiment in journalism agree that it is impractical. Rabbi Hirsch takes the view that from the biographical material at hand it is impossible to judge of what the conduct of the Master would be in modern surroundings. He points out that the Sheldon experiment has already laid itself under suspicion of pandering to that which it professes to combat—sensationalism, and that common sense would have suggested, in order to make the experiment valuable, that absolute silence should have marked the change in the editorial chair.

The Chicago Times-Herald endorses these views of the Rabbi, and adds that a great number of "Christian" people are of the same opinion, although deterred from expressing themselves, because of the unchallenged purity of purpose professed by the gentleman who proposes to exemplify Christianity in the conduct of a newspaper.

The San Francisco Chronicle evidently has no scruples of the kind the Chicago paper assumes to exist among the friends of Sheldon. The Chronicle bluntly says that the question, What would the great Teacher have done? has not been applied to the subscription price, which for the week has been doubled; Sheldon ought to have printed a free paper. It then continues:

"This freak of journalism is, after all, gotten up on strictly commercial lines, like boy preaching, which is based upon a forty-dollar-a-day collection. The earnestness with which the publisher of the Capital is reaching out for subscriptions is conclusive evidence of the commercialism of the enterprise. The prevalent editor has shown his worldly wisdom in the limitation of his work to one week; the publisher's keen business sagacity in his announcements of the growth of the subscription list to 200,000 and orders still coming in from all parts of the world, with a fine prospect of an almost equally good return to follow for the next three months to come, for purposes of comparison. Verily these are not things that Christ would have done."

The editor of the Topeka State Journal, the rival of the Capital, in an interview is quoted as having said that many of Mr. Sheldon's rules are absolutely foolish. He says:

"Many of these instructions are sensible, many others are foolish. By that I mean to say, foolish for the conduct of a newspaper. Mr. Sheldon cannot run a newspaper, in my opinion, on the plan he outlines. Without the news a paper becomes merely a periodical. Mr. Sheldon says to his reporters: 'Avoid slang.' That is quite a good rule. He says: 'Submit all interviews to the person interviewed.' That is all right for a weekly or monthly publication, but is impracticable for an enterprising daily newspaper, and none else can exist and be a power for good in these days of modern action, competition and endeavor."

The expressions quoted give a fair idea of the public sentiment in regard to the novel experiment. It is only fair to add that Mr. Sheldon himself, notwithstanding the popular impression created by advertisements, does not insist that his paper is in every particular a pattern of the supposed editorship of the Master. "The only thing," he says, "I or any other Christian man can do in the interpretation of what is Christian in the conduct of this paper is to define the term 'Christian' the best that can be done after asking for divine wisdom."

If this had been clearly understood from the beginning, there would not have been much demand for the paper. Hundreds of editors in this country are trying to give their conception of what a "Christian" newspaper ought to be. Mr. Sheldon's ideas cannot be of much more value than those of other "Christian" gentlemen, or ladies.

Mr. Sheldon, as so many other modern clergymen, does not believe in direct revelation, or inspiration from on high. How, then, can he ascertain the mind and will of the Master any more than others who can read the New Testament and the numerous commentaries? Rabbi Hirsch is right. The experiment is under suspicion of sensationalism. As such it can furnish no antidote to "yellow" journalism, and the proof of this is in the fact that the New York Journal, too, is going to have a page edited "as Jesus would do it." The Sheldon experiment may yet bear fruit in sacrilege.

The snowstorm in New York today seems to have had the drop on the railways.

There is one advantage in the high

price of horses. It is cheaper to use beef for canning.

"Better no egg than a rotten one," say the Boers. And it looks like no egg now.

"Look wise and say nothing" is advice that is lost on a man who has just stepped on a banana peel.

Unless all signs fail, Russia will be carving Turkey a long time before she does much more breaking up of China.

Wool is still going up, and not in smoke either. The woolgrower's smile will not be able to broaden much farther.

Judged by the warm talk in the U. S. Senate yesterday, it is well for senators sometimes to keep more than arm's length apart.

Eastern Tennessee and northern Georgia are feeling sore and blue today. A sharp frost last night nipped the fruit crop with disastrous results.

Webster Davis, U. S. assistant secretary of the interior, is in Naples. He has succeeded well thus far in not letting people know why he went to South Africa.

Now that the interesting incidents of the South African war are suspended for a time, there is an excellent opportunity for the weather bureau to get in a splay bulletin.

The vote on the Quyn case is to be taken on Tuesday, April 3. This is definite as fixing a time limit on the nervousness of would-be appointees to the senatorial vacancy in this State.

The promised glucose sugar combine has not been made to stick, according to New York advices. The syrup and starch business does well enough without bringing in the other elements, as proposed.

Henry Watterson says there will be no serious trouble in Kentucky. The courts will see that matters go in the same direction they would if force were resorted to, and the latter can be put to safer and better uses.

There should be no lack of small change for some time, considering the fact that the mints are to make \$20,000,000 addition in subsidiary coins. This will add 20 per cent to the present circulation of such money.

Lord Roberts has promised to lead the guards brigade on the triumphal entry into Pretoria. It may be some time before the Boers will make their comment on that promise, but present indications are that there will be considerable bloodletting before the date of the event can be fixed.

There may be nothing new under the sun, but England will have something new tomorrow, St. Patrick's day, in the wearing of Irish colors and hoisting the Irish flag all over the country. The prediction one year ago of such a situation as now exists in regard to the shamrock and the harp would have been regarded as the acme of absurdity.

Partisan reports would be very confusing, if they were accepted by the public as genuine. The reception of speakers and candidates which one account calls a frost, is represented by another as the warmest and most enthusiastic ever witnessed. We hope our correspondents will confine their statements to the exact facts, and refrain from the common political coloring, which renders ordinary campaign comment misleading and contemptible.

CRONJE IN EXILE.

Los Angeles Express.
 The exile of Cronje to St. Helena shows the temper of the British nation toward the burghers of South Africa.

Pittsburg Dispatch.
 Cronje is to be transported to St. Helena. Unconsciously, may be, but England acknowledges by this act the most serious opposition since Napoleon's time.

Buffalo Courier.
 Cronje is to be taken to St. Helena. The "lion of the Transvaal" can at least remember that this was also the prison island of the greatest warrior this world has ever known.

Chicago Chronicle.
 Gen. Cronje, according to the London Mail, is to be the recipient of a great honor. He is to be sent to St. Helena for safe keeping. The inference that the Boer general is as dangerous to British peace of mind as was the great Corsican is about the highest tribute that could have been paid him.

Troy Press.
 The decision of the British authorities to send Cronje to St. Helena will link the fame of this brave and brilliant officer with the greatest military genius of history. Napoleon, however, voluntarily delivered himself into custody when there was no necessity for it, relying upon the magnanimity of the British government. He considered it beneath his dignity as the greatest warrior and emperor of his time, or of any time, to see to the mountains of France and carry on a guerilla warfare.

New York Mail and Express.
 In deciding that Gen. Cronje shall be transported to the island of St. Helena and held there until the cessation of hostilities in South Africa the British government pays a significant tribute to the genius and influence of the Boer commander. There can be no humiliation for him in thus following Napoleon. In ordering that Cronje's term of imprisonment shall be passed amid the same scenes where the captive Bonaparte spent his closing days England gives the highest possible recognition to his rugged greatness as a soldier.

Chicago Record.
 The decision of the British generals in South Africa is evidently for the "better detaining" of Gen. Cronje. He will remain at St. Helena undoubtedly until the close of hostilities in South Africa; for, in spite of the fact that St. Helena supports only a small garrison, British cruisers could make a rescue by any madcap pirate or privateer a moral impossibility. All there is left for him is to ponder reflectively on the recentilities of fate which decreed that the same destiny shall be allotted to the first emperor of France and to a modest Boer burgher.

Boston Transcript.
 St. Helena, on which is to be the prisoner of Gen. Cronje, is 2,000 miles from the nearest land, and is 4,000 miles from the nearest civilized land. Its population is about 4,200, including a garrison of a battery of artillery and a company of infantry. As the guard that will look out for Cronje will include several hundred soldiers, the territory may be crowded, for St. Helena is hills and valleys with comparatively little level. As all the latitude consistent with his safe keeping will be

Z. C. M. I. Gloak 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 Accordion 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.

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BEAUTIFUL SPRING LINES.

Prices are the Lowest. Fit Guaranteed. Satisfaction Sure.

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GEORGE D. PYPER, Manager.

Three Nights Beginning Monday, Mar. 19

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AND AN ENTIRELY NEW PRODUCTION OF

The Old Homestead.

Note! Mr. Thompson will positively appear during this engagement for the first time here in over twelve years, presenting his original creation of Joshua Whitcomb.

Prices, 25c, 50c, 75c, 1.00, 1.50.
 300 GOOD SEATS AT \$1.00
 Sale begins today at 9 o'clock.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.

GEORGE D. PYPER, Manager.

SATURDAY, MARCH 17TH.

Grand Illustrated lecture on

IRELAND,

-BY-

T. F. CASHMAN,

OF CHICAGO.

Concert of Irish music by Misses Sallie Fisher, Margie Webber, Elsie Barrows, Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Keenan, Mrs. McGurran, Roy William, H. S. Goddard, Geo. D. Pyper and Miss Nora Gleason. Box office opens at 10 a. m. Friday, 16th.

Prices, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00.

NEW GRAND THEATRE.

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GET IN LINE.

SEATS NOW ON SALE

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Jules Grau's Opera Co.,

Big Production of

"WANG."

Commencing Monday March 19th.

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 FIRST FLOOR TO RIGHT
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BEST SET OF TEETH, OR
 Cement or Bone Filling, \$1.50
 Silver Filling, \$2.00. Gold Filling, \$3.00 and up.
 Teeth Cleaned, \$1.00 and up. Extractions, 50c.
 Gold Crowns, \$5.00
 Wm. BROADBENT, D. D. S., Free.

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Throughout your entire system, to rid the blood of the acids and impurities that clog the physical machinery and corrode liver, kidneys, heart and lungs. Enrich and purify the blood by using our well-known Herb Bitters, which will tone the nerves and bring new life and energy to all the bodily and mental functions. All this and more can be done by using Sarsaparilla and Dandelion Compound.

In large bottles, 21 each, 6 for \$5. Prepared only by the old reliable

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Mrs. Mary A. Davis, 785 First Street who was recently burned out, had a Policy in the

HOME FIRE OF UTAH

and has been paid the full amount of her loss. Now is the time to insure.

HEBER J. GRANT & CO., General Agents.

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a young man's fancy turns to thoughts of Buckle's fine tailoring, when pleasant days make his Winter clothing seem shabby. Come in now and look at the feast of fabrics in the very latest creations of Fashion's loom. In all the pretty and elegant patterns in chevrons, serges and worsteds that we have just received. Order your suit or Spring top coat in time and you will be glad.

Suits to Order, \$23.00.
 Pants to Order, \$7.50.
 TRY US.

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 TAILORS AND WOOLEN DRAPERS.

CALL ON US AT 235 S. MAIN ST.
 Established 1874.

TOMORROW, SATURDAY, BOYS' DAY HERE.

And what a showing of boys' stuff awaits you—Clothes, Underclothes and all in between—probably Suits will be most interesting to tell of today. We've a good Suit at \$1.50; we've an all wool Suit at \$2.50; we've a Suit at \$3.50 that we know cannot be duplicated anywhere for less than \$4.50 to \$5.00. We've some very nobby things at \$4.00, \$4.50 and \$5.00, and our swellest garments come at \$6.00, \$7.50, \$8.50. We know these are all better than you can get anywhere else for the same money—know this well enough to say money-back if we're wrong. If you don't want a Suit, how about Pants? We've the best 50c Knee Pants on earth—that's all.

One Price J. P. GARDNER, 136-138 Main