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

CRENZO SNOW. THUSTEE-IN-TRUST.

FURTHERS EVENT EVENING (FURTHERS EXCEPTED) (FURTHERS EXCEPTED) (FURTHERS FURTHERS EXCEPTED) FURTHERS (FURTHERS)

Cieples W. Petrose, * * * Editor fornce G. Whitney, Business Manager

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Centescondence and c fer yet leation should EDITOR. Address all business co THE DESER Fait	mmunications
The second se	41 Times Building
CHICAGO REPRE E. A. Craig.	SENTATIVE. 87 Washington St.
BAN FRANCISCO HE	PRESENTATIVE,

C.S. King-Sheridan & Co., 409 Examinor Blg. SALT LAKE CITY, - MAY 16, 1900.

A GRAND OCCASION.

One of the most interesting occasions in the history of this State, will be the celebration of President Brigham Young's birthday. It is pretty well known that he was born June 1, 1801, almost a century ago. His surviving family have annually commemorated that event, and this year have made arrangements for a general gathering. of those of his friends and admirers who can assmble, to do honor to one who has figured so prominently in the Important events of the most remarkable century of the world's existence.

The statue erected to his memory in this city is to be dedicated; there is to be a trip to Saltair, where a fine programme will be rendered; the rallroads will convey visitors to and from Salt Lake City for a single fare; everything possible will be done to make the day pleasurable to all who participate in the ceremonies.

It is very gratifying to see the interest that is being taken by the public in this celebration. Brigham Young is as one of its notables, a great leader of men, an original thinker, a practical worker who, under Divine guidance, led an afflicted and poor people through the wilderness to these now verdant valleys, where they have become prosperous and wealthy, and thus added a vigorous and mighty State to the American Union.

It is proper for the Latter-day Saints to venerate the Pioneer and Prophet of the Lord, whose counsels and teachings have been to them of such immense value, and who set them the example in numerous branches of profitable industry. It is also fitting that rs, not of his faith, should honor

A ST. LOUIS CELEBRATION. If present plans prevail St. Louis will have a grand fair in celebration of the purchase of Louislana by the United

States. The city proposes to appropriate \$5,000,000 for the purpose; private citizens are expected to subscribe a simllar amount, and Congress is to be asked for another \$5,000,000. With that amount to spend on a celebration, St. Louis should be able to do full jus-

tice to the occasion. What the addition of Louisiana means to the country is pointed out by an exchange which proves by figures, that of the 547,000,000 bushels of wheat produced in the United States last year 300,000,000 bushels came from the Louisiana purchase States, and Oregon and Washington, which the Louisiana purchase enabled the United States to hold. Further, that all the horses and mules and all the beef used by the army of the United States in the late war with Spain, came from this section, which is now furnishing Great Britain most of the horses and mules that she is using in the South African war, and is at the same time contributing largely to the food supply of the British islands. It certainly is a great marvel how the natural expansion of this country has been a boon to all the world, either directly or indirectly. The Louisiana purchase exhibition in 1903. forms a very important epoch in the history of the western empire, but the event it commemorates has significance far beyond the United States. The fair

should be truly a world's fair. The idea of celebrating the Louisiana purchase in this manner, by an exhibition of the arts and industries that now flourish on what was not long ago, a barren waste, suggests that in another hundred years the millions of the Philippines, of Hawall, Cuba and Porto Rico, may feel prompted to celebrate the year of liberty in some such manner. A hundred years is a short time comparatively, yet much can be accomplished in that time, when the conditions are favorable to growth. What has been done in Manila, in the brief period of a few months, in the indus-, trial, commercial and educational lines, gives an idea of what a century may bring forth. All fears for the future should be silenced in the contemplation of the past. What has taken place will occur again, and what is now by some termed "imperialism" will one day be beginning to be recognized by the world the inspiration for a national, perhaps a world celebration.

THE PEACE ENVOYS.

It can hardly be supposed that the peace commissioners from Africa, seriously entertain the idea that the United States government is prepared to accept a protectorate over the African republics. They cannot be so ignorant of the general trend of the American policy as to suppose that this country is ready to accept anything that is offered it, regardless of possible complications that may ensue.

The Boer situation is becoming daily more menacing. Lord Roberts, with three hours in water. Hydrarg, blehthe main body of his vast army is hardly 140 miles from Pretoria. The burghers are said to be concentrating, but even if they do, with his overwhelming numbers, the British general can, by flank movements, compel them to scatter; and then they must fall back in order to avoid being surrounded and captured in small groups, There is no prospect of the patriots being able to affect the main issue. They may, possibly, check temporarily the invasion, and they may be able to suscapital, but the days of those republics capital, but the days of the republics are numbered. Great Britain is virtually in possession. The policy of the British government, if Chamberlain is accepted as the interpreter thereof, will be to place South Africa in a position similar to that of India. Military government will be the rule, to commence with at least. The only way for the burghers to escape this would be an early cessation of hostilition, on the condition that England's sovereignty is acknowledged, and some degree of autonomy given to the conquered territory. Influence in this direction should be brought to bear land, rather than on the citizens of the land, rather than on the citizens in the United States. Some such course would, perhaps, not be without results. There are signs of a division of opinion among the English people. All are not in favor of Chamberlain's pollcy of crushing the life out of the republics. Some hold that such self-government as is enjoyed by Canada, or Australia, should be granted to South Africa. If the peace envoys desire to accomplish anything for their country, they should do so through the British representatives of a liberal and generous sentiment. The burghers would really not lose anything by becoming a part of the greatest empire of the world, and yet retaining the right to local self-government. Great Britain, too, might profit by acting in a generous manner. and making friends of her enemies. If she desires to have a loyal South Africa, it must be a self-governing one, for the Boers are more fond of llberty than life.

southern Indiana and southern Missouri for about one year, but generally in the discrete form. By its mildness i has in many instances been diagnosed as chickenpox or other cruptive form of disease. But there is seldom a neigh-barhood in which there has not been some receptive individual with the dis-case in the confluent form.

case in the confinent form, Variola is essentially a germ disease. The microsocci of varicella, variola, and confinent similary are identical. The microbe of variola can be detected in the atmosphere for fifty feet round an infected person. All within that radius are exposed to it. It enters their bodies, but in order to take hold and multiply, there must be particular con-ditions of temperature and chemical media, constituting what is termed remedia, constituting what is termed re-ceptivity. If the germ of variola on-ters the human bedy and finds a medi-um suitable for its existence, with the um suitable for its existence, with the celerity peculiar to minute bodies, their marvelous facility of reproduction compensating for their microscopic size, during the twelve days of incubation millions of ova or spores are evolved, so that when the rigors come with the three days of fever, the microphytes, having used up all the exygenizable material in the body, eager, greedy for more, for air and light, accumulate more, for alr and light, accumulate near the surface, scattered in groups in near the surface, scattered in groups in the skin and mucous membrane. The microbe, excites suppurative inflamma-tion, which constitutes "pustulation." The cause of the fever is the streptocoe-cus of variola. The period of geralina-tion in the blood, or incubation, losts twelve days, and as early as the ninth day a gritty feeling like small shot can be detected in the skin. Following these initial symptoms come a rigor and fe-

aitial symptoms come a rigor and fe ver for three days, during which time pains in the head, loins and muscles continue. The severity of the disease usually bears a direct relation to the juantity of the eruption. A great dif-erence between the discrete and con-luent forms exists from the beginning. contagion is so potent as the ig germ of smallpox. Infection lasts through the case, from the earliest

symptom to a little after the last crust has fallen off. One attack exhausts the susceptibility of the system to fuire attacks, as a rule, The modern system of vaccination with the cow-pox lymph does not steril-

with the cow-pox tymph does not steri-ize the blood of the recipient, does not render the soll unsuitable for the growth of the variola microbe, but is productive in creating a deterioration of race, as is seen in widespread neu-rasthenia and tuberculosis. I have refused all applications to vac-cinate. I have treated many deep ragged ulcers of the arm this season, the result of vaccination, and I remem-

the result of vaccination, and I remem-ber treating many during the war where the virus passed from man to man, and thus became syphilitic. The present mild form of smallpox is much more endurable than the ulcer and fe-ver of cow-pox. Bovine lymph has in it the oldium albicans, from foot diseases of the heifer, and the backlus tuber-culosis which affects three-fourths of all swillfed animals. Actinomyces and anthrax are more common and death-dealing diseases than the public com-prehend. prehend.

The success of treatment in smallpox The success of treatment in smallpox depends upon the early recognition of the disease. Bacteriology has not yot taught us to break it up, but it can be randered very mild. There are three germicides, either of which will render the disease harmless. Thuja occiden-talis, or arbor vitae, bichlorid of mer-cury, and sulphide of calcium. Any one of these agents may be selected and pushed to saturation of the blood in an attack, or as a prophylactic when an attack, or as a prophylactic when exposed to the disease. The sulphide of calcium I have recently given in a case of suppurating orchitis to the extent of twenty grains every twenty-No germ can withstand our hours. this. Thuja fluid extract, six to ten drops, should be given every two or

are sixteen causes stated, and more victims are claimed by smallpox than from any other cause. Nineteen percent of all the deaths is from this disease; in the face of which record "vaccination as the only known preventive" is demonstrated to be a rank failure.

Chicago has had another hotel horror, costing a number of human live?. After, this, people who go to Chicago hostelries should avoid targe places or see that there are more exits than one, besides windows. More means of getting out of the building, either by doors or fire escapes, would have lessened the casualfles; and if it had not been for prompt and herole action on the part of the police, the list of dead and injured would have been materially greater than it is.

The old idea that sheep destroy feeding grounds is being steadily pushed to the wall by scientific demonstration, and the English view that a reasonable number of sheep are a benefit to pastures is asserting itself. In line with this Professor Craig of the Iowa Agricultural college in a recent speech estimated that 109 ewes would add more to the fertility of the land than they would take away, provided their lambs were fed four ounces each of oll meal a day while fattening for market. Then the ewes should furnish 800 pounds of wool to sell in the spring, besides the iambs.

A labor union leader asserted this week that 20,000 Japanese had come into this country the past year, but statistics in the treasury department show the number from July 1, 1899, to March 31, 1900, to be only 4.427. It is possible, however, that the latter number may be augmented fifty per cent by arrivals over the Canadian border. In any event the influx of Japanese laborers is sure to come to the fore as an interesting problem among workingmen. Already some of the great railway systems in the West employ Japs as section hands almost to the exclusion of white men.

Press correspondence from Manila gives instances of press censorship there which work a severe hardship, and certainly seem to be without reason. For instance, the refusal to permit an announcement of the President appointing the Philippines commissionthe ground being that telling the news would be inimical to the present government in the Islands-looks to be the hight of absurdity. There was no keeping such news secret any considerable length of time, and its prompt publication ought to have had a beneficial effect on American rule in the Philippines, where it could not be baneful. There is such a thing as officers becoming "cranky" in the tightness of their grip on news matters, and it is always to their own injury.

THE MONIGOMERY CONFERENCE.

Boston Transcript. list p Henry McNell Turner of " grade the sentor bishop of the Afri-an Methodist Episcopai church, is a be trophet of unrest. Few ut-

MAY SALEI ONE WEEK, Monday, May 14, to Saturday, May 19. ********** For the benefit of very many people who could not be waited on in the vast

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Z. C. M. I. ANNUAL

crowds of two days past, we wish to say that Bargains similar to those of the first two days will be given every day this week, so that all our patrons will have fail opportunity to profit by our splendid money saving offers in this Great May Sale,



Important and powerful race. Perhaps it will be difficult to get into the prop-er position to turn back this mingled current and start the race soul from its long unconsciousness. But educa-tion, we agree, should be according to the capacity; first the blade, then the ear, then the full corn in the ear. We have undoubtedly been twing too bacd have undoubtedly been trying too hard to sprout the ear right out of the ground.



Health Culture for May opens with an article discussing "The Food Value of Flesh meat" by Dr. W. R. C. Latson, in which it is shown that meat is not an essential article of diet. Dr. James H. Jackson talks of the usefulness of pain as an evidence of wrong condi-tions. Dr. Charles E. Page offers some suggestions on "Summer Comfort and Health," and another article is "Bicycling and Beauty," by Mary Sargent Hopkins, Dr. Folix L. Oswald sug-gests that people live on one meal a day, showing that health and strength would not suffer and that we would



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DESERET EVENING NEWS: WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1900. Secence contraction and a second seco

the man who opened up this region, then a desert, to human habitation, and those glories with which this arid waste has been transfigured.

Let the people of Utah, of all creeds and parties, unite in making the celebration of his birthday in the year of grace 1900, one that will be worthy of his greatness and that shall give joy to his posterity to the latest generation.

A WONDERFUL UNDERTAKING

In consequence of circumstances that have surrounded many of the people of Utah in past times, not very remote, there has arisen a disinclination to answerquestions from unknown persons regarding the residents of houses, their occupation, ages, number of children, etc., etc. Also on the part of farmers, stock-raisers, manufacturers and others to afford information concerning their business. This reluctance has been increased because of impertinent queries from peddlers and irresponsible callers, who have seemed to be prompted by audacious curiosity and sometimes by evil designs.

All that is very natural for the reasons we have mentioned. But it should be understood that official gathering of statistics is a very different matter. It is desirable for public purposes, and occasionally for directories, that data be collected, and accuracy cannot be secured withtout a house-to-house can-Vass.

This year the national census is to be taken. The enumerators who have been chosen for the work, in most instances, are acquainted with the people on whom they have to call. But there are others. It is in their behalf and also for the public benefit, that we solicit for them the aid of all the people in the collecting of correct information for the official census of 1900.

Where forms are furnished to be filled up by firms, corporations, manufacturers, proprietors of different industries or any other company or person, the law requires compliance with the rules. There is a heavy penalty against tefusal to furnish the data wanted, and no one should expose himself to legal jeopardy through failure or wilful neglect

Every good citizen should be desirous of promoting the great work of compiling a full and accurate census of the nation. We all want to know the number of the population, and particulars concorning them that are proper to print for general information. The data that will be collected concerning the occupations of the people, the industries existing, the marks of our progress during the past decade, and the thousand and one items that make up the sum of knowledge to be furmished to the world, will be of priceless worth not only to the United States but to the civilized nations abroad,

For these and other reasons that might be mentioned, we bespeak for the consus enumerators courteous "treatto and a disposition to respond to their proper questions, and readiness in filling out such blanks as they may present. They have a duty to perform, and it is expected that every loyal litizen will cheerfully assist them, to the best of his or her ability. Let the census of this decade be as accurate in every particular as is possible in an undertaking of such wonderful magnitude.

TREATMENT OF SMALLPOX.

The Medical World for May, a pracical medical monthly published at Philadelphia, Pa., contains two articles on the smallpox question written by regular physicians. Their communications were prompted by some remarks of the editor of that magazine in the April number. Our reason for copying ine of them today, is the revival of the staple argument of the would-be medical autocrats of Salt Lake; namely, that persons who have the temerity to ispute their authority to dominate, and who dissent from their conclusions which are in direct opposition to the premises, are of necessity "ignorant" and "bigoted." We will reserve the other and shorter but quite as pertinent article in the World for another day. One dose will do at a time:

Editor Medical World: I was surprised at the closing paragraph of your editorial on smallpox in the April World. You say, "There is nothing new in treatment, except sugsestions looking to the preventing of

I propose to give you something new, at least to most medicos. Smallpox has been very prevalent in southern Illinois,

blearb, soda, dr. iv. dis tilled water oz. vilj; dose, one teaspoon-ful every two or three hours. This have given to every member of the family where smallpox was in the house, and in no instance was there any further spread of the disease, but in all cases fetid black stools followed its administration.

The factor in smallpox is the germ. The whole aim and object of all treat-ment is its careful and persistent de-struction, and at the same time, keep p by every possible means the vital press of the patient. All complications re to be treated on general principles, ut remember all through the disease

no cold article of food or drink is in any case admissible, nor should any old application be made to any part f the person. As far as practicable, disinfectants should be exposed all round the apartment, or the patient my be removed on a cot to another som and then a sulphur candle burned I the room for one hour. This will beolutely destroy every germ. Now as to pitting. Under darkness r a yellow light the microbe becomes

terilized in the pustules. Hence there s no pitting. But if not satisfied, resorcin jelly or ointment applied over the face at once destroys every mi-erobe with which it comes in contact. The retrograding action of alcohol on l disease germs must not be over-oked. This property alone renders it an agent of infinite value in the form of milk punch. There is an imperative necessity for persistent and careful nu-trition all through the case; food often

and at proper intervals by day and night; beef-tea, broths, milk, cream, oultry, fine chopped meats etc. There s no form of fever that bears such an insunt of careful nutrition in all toges as smallpox.

Sponging the entire body during the hree days of fever with warm mustard ater and soda must not be neglected After rash appears it must be discon-This article is written to correct the erroneous idea that smallpox cannot be abated, jugulated or extraordinarily diseases shorn of some of its terrors; and to enter MY EARNEST PROTEST AGAINST COMPULSORY VACCINA-

TION. J. W. MITCHELL, M. D. Harrisburg, Ills. The High Council of the Salt Lake

Stake meets this evening at 7:30. The report that Majeking had fallen into the hands of the Boers is not yet confirmed, and does not seem to be well founded.

Those panic-stricken Boers are sufficiently cool in their retreat from Natal to carry off all their big guns and supplies.

The Mother's Congress of this Sinte will assemble on Friday, May 18th, in the Assembly hall. The general public are invited to attend. It opens at 10 a. m: The proceedings will be of great

interest. Governor Smith of Montana has learned something of "shrewdness" in politics that he never realized before, and consequently is deeply chagrined at the appointment of a U. S. senator which his presence in the State would have prevented.

Gen. Theo. Schwan, who landed at San Francisco today, says that after the national elections next full the pacification of the Philippines will buturally complete itself. This means that in November next the Filipino rebels will realize that the American people

will not endorse a policy of withdrawing American troops in the face of

his on the race question are would not suffer and that we would soon become acustomed to the plan. Under the title of "A Proposed Novelty in Theological Education" James Leon-ard Corning, Sr., suggests that a know-ledge of health and hygiene should be made a part of the clergyman's educa-tion. There are other features in the number of general interest - Fifth Ave aturated with the tears of hopelessrease and despair. He is a pronounced advector of African emigration, al-though he clings to his Georgia resi-dence at Atlanta with the heroic ten-acity of Catsablance on the burning ship. And the number of sulphuric adjectives in Bishop Turner's vocabu-lary would make Dean Swift blue in the face with envy.

Baltimore Sun.

How to deal with the negro is one of the most important and perplexing of all the social and economic questions which confront the people of the South Such conferences as this will likely be helpful in arriving at a right conclu-sion. It is to be repeated annually. The sion. It is to be repeated annually who spirit which prevaits among those who called the conference and who will di-called the doubtless entirely friendly to the negro. The circulars sent out say that this meeting "represents a sincere and serious movement upon the part of the various forces of our religious, edu-cational and political life" for the study of meeting the the of race conditions; that the conference is to afford a free arena for the dis-cussion of metal difficulties, and that "the consequent debate must result in the broader education of the public mind, both North and South."

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

In the opinion of Gov, MacCorkle the South should hurry the settlement of the franchise system and convert the negro vote into an intelligent one as negro vote into an intelligent one as quickly as possible, for that vote will be needed by the South for its proper development. It is to him as plain as open day that when the negro is im-pressed with the idea that the white man of the South will treat him as fairly in politics as he does in business, he will gradually and surely incline to the support of the southern people. Nothing can be more certain than that he will ultimately become entirely affil-iated with, and interested in every lated with, and interested in, every policy of the southern man.

New York Post.

The conference for the study of race conditions and problems in the South which is now in session at Montgomery, Ala., is in many respects the most e couraging development regarding thi great national question which we hav yet seen. Its chief significance 1 found in the fact that the most promi nent white men in the State are particl pants-the Democratic mayor of the city, the Democratic governor of the State, and the Democratic ex-secretary of the navy from Alabama; while men of the same type from other southern States are on the list of speakers. Much that is valuable must be said by such

Boston Herald.

men.

Mr. Henry Dudley Warner Insists that our efforts to treat the negro as a man of European descent have met with disastrous failure; that in many respects the condition of the colored men in this country is less hopeful now than it was a few years ago, and that, barring exceptional individuals, the begro has made but small advance above as relatively low range of intel-lectual excellence. He insists that the negro problem is not conduct to the Southern States, but is also present as a potent and disturbing factor in quite a number of our porthear population a number of our northern communities where we apparently succeed no better if, indeed, we succeed as well, as our southern countrymen, in assimilating to our social, industrial and political life this element in our population.

Springfield Republican.

To the mind of many ft will seem that the more than two centuries of enforced labor and enforced miscegenation with white races in this country have greatly decreased the possibility of the growth of a pure ethnic char-acter for the American negro. His Aguinaldo's insurrection. The week's death roll among United States soldiers in the Philippines fig-ures up a total of thirty-seven. There



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