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SALT LAKE CITY, - MAY 23, 1900.

#### PROTECTIVE MEASURE.

The Union Pacific railroad people announce to the Wyoming State Board of Health, their intention to "stamp out smallpox" along the Wyoming division. The prevalent disease which is said to be smallpox has appeared to some extent in Rock Springs and at Green River, and is liable to spread to other places by means of railway traffic.

The determination to check its advances is commendable. What process the company intends to adopt does not yet appear. If vaccination of employes is depended upon, it will be found a very insufficient reliance. Granting, for argument's sake, that it is all that its advocates claim for it as a palllation, or even a preventive, that would not stop the spread of contagion. A vaccinated person can carry the germs of a contagious disorder in his clothing, or hair, or beard, just as dangerously as can one who is unvaccinated.

Probably the most practical means of arresting the spread of disease that can be used by the company, is that which was recommended by Dr. Pinkerton to the O. S. L. company, of which he is the chief consulting surgeon, and carried out under his direction, on the breaking out of the disease in Butte, Montana. Every car, before leaving that city, was thoroughly fumigated in such a manner that disease germs would be destroyed. Of course that would not prevent the carrying of contagion by persons, traveling from that point, who had been exposed to the disease, but it has no doubt operated in the manner intended and saved much

Whatever the disease may really be about which there has been so much dispute, it is proper that boards of health and common carriers should unite in rational and lawful sanitary measures, to prevent its increase and stamp it out if possible. The sanitary director of the road in Wyoming appears to be moving in the right direction. Every precaution that can be reasonably adopted to protect the public should receive the support of the local authorities in the towns along the ilne of the railroad. .

## A RAILWAY RUMOR.

The report that the Union Pacific company contemplates changing the route of their road from Echo to Evanston, will put the people of the northern part of Summit county on the qui vive. Taking the line up Chalk Creek would place Coalville on the main road, and prove of great benefit to that town and others in the immediate vicinity. It would also facilitate travel and traffic between Park City and Salt Lake by the U. P. route, which is now greatly hindered because of the poor connection through the branch line to Echo. The change would involve a lengthen-

ing of the main line by about ten miles. But that would be more than compensated by the reduction of the grade, which is very heavy in places along the present route through Echo canyon, and particularly up the Wasatch hill. There are other inducements hinted at which may also have their influence with the company, such as blocking the way of rival lines from securing the Chalk Creek passage on which covetous eyes have been cast for some time.

We presume the change would be gladly welcomed by the people who would thus be brought into better and quicker connection with the capital of Utah and with the great railroad system of the country. Expectation will be vividly active until the report is confirmed or denied.

## TWO LETTERS FROM SALT LAKE

Lee's Texas Magazine for May, published at Dallas in that State, has an illustrated article by Olive Lee entitled The Vales of Descret. It is an ably written sketch of Ogden, Salt Lake City and other places along the line of the Rio Grande Western, with cuts of our Temple and Tabernacle, City and County building, Saltair pavilion, Jordan river, etc., with complimentary remarks on Utah and some of her nota-

One thing particularly worth mentioning in relation to this magazine sketch, is the absence of anything in disparagement of the people of Utah and the faith of the majority of her people. The writer confines her remarks to facts and things as she saw them, and these are presented in a pleasant manner. The magazine, by the way, is a very neat and entertaining publication, and Olive B. Lee is Its editor and publisher.

Another chapter on Utah, or rather Salt Lake City, is found in the P. E. O. Record, published by the P. E. O. Sisterhood, at Osceola, Iowa. The writer, Frances Clayton, says many good things about this city and the "Mormon" people. That which came under her own observation is related with fidelity to facts, but, like many other writers who obtain alleged information from anti-"Mormon" sources, she repeats some absurd fictions. For in-

stance, she furnishes the Record with his old and baseless bit of nonsense:

"A story, rather amusing, is told of how Young would take advantage of this credulity. In the older portions of the city are to be seen, now and then, in front of an adobe cottage, a gate painted green. Gentiles tall, that in the early days a certain merchant of Salt Lake having received a consignment of as before the days of railroads in this alley, and freight was carried in wa ons, on long expensive journeys. Such amount of green paint would scarce y be in demand, and the merchant felt be could not afford the expense of ship-bing the paint back for exchange. He went to Brigham Young for advice in went to Brigham Young for advice in the matter. Soon after, the Prophet had a revelation from the Lord. (?) The Lord had observed that Brigham had been troubled in his efforts to distinguish the houses of the Faithful from those of the Gentiles, when making his pastoral calls. So the Lord suggested to Brig-ham to tell his people to paint their gates green, that their Prophet might not commit the error of walking into the unbely demains of the Gentiles. the unholy domains of the Gentiles.
Thereupon, the people straightway did
as the Lord had commanded by the
mouth of His servant Brigham, the merchant was made bappy because able to dispose of his superfluous paint, and the meek, humble Prophet pocketed an ample portion of the profit on paint."

Lippincott's for June is to contain a version of the same stupid story, from the pen of one Mrs, Hudson, who has been regaling the readers of that monthly, for some time, with mingled truth and romance about the "Mormons," in such a way that ordinary readers can hardly pick out the small fragments of fact, amongst the mass of gush and fabrication that chiefly make up the monthly mess.

The only evidence to support that ridiculous yarn is that, "now and then there is to be seen "in front of an adobe cottage a gate painted green." Wonderful, is it not? Of course a green gate is not to be seen "now and then" in front of a cottage anywhere except in Utah! We suppose the inventor of that tale for travelers, chose "green" as the most appropriate color for the people who swallow the story.

The Record writer has some pretty things to say about what she has seen, and thus briefly describes this city in summer.

"Much has been sald in praise of the beauties of Sait Lake City and sur-roundings. This is all justified by the condition in summer. The mountain waters ripple along the streets under the shade of majestic trees. Cool canyons, or lake resorts afford delightful retreats. The whole valley is a magnificant of the streets which cent garden, watered by streams which trickle from snow-fed springs, far up the canyons. Rugged mountains, with snow-capped summits, where purple shadows linger and play, surround and shelter the valley. Then is the proper season to visit Salt Lake and become enthusiastic, call it Beautiful Zion, and think you have an idea of what heaven

Here is an extract which illustrates the faith and devotion of many good Latter-day Saints:

"A young lady whom I have met and with whom I have become well enough acquainted to venture inquiries regarding the belief and practices of the Mormons, says that among the precepts most stren-

uously urged upon the people of the Mormon Church is fidelity to the civil law. She believes polygamy to be a lical sanction, but since its practice is forbidden by the laws of the country, the Church has acquiesced in that decision, and advised her people likewise,

"This young lady's earnestness and sincerity seems admirable to me. When pay-day arrives, she goes to the tithing house, which is the official building of the Church, and deposits one-tenth the value of her check toward the support of the Church. A short time ago she found a diamond ring, and the own-er gave her a reward of \$5. She went immediately to the tithing house and paid in fifty cents. No tyrannical priestly power compels her to do this, but she expresses herself glad of the privilege to give, in that manner. She may be laboring under a monstrous delusion, but she is content. happy and true, which fact ought to be some justification of her religious be-lief."

After describing our mountain scenery, and praising the industry of the people who "transformed the desert into one of the most beautiful of habited places," she closes her well written letter with this paragraph, which is commended to those who may profit by her reflections:

"A longer sojourn in this lo-cality might result in a modiof my views, but at experience none but the fication kindlest feelings toward the people of the Mormon religion. They attend the Mormon religion. They attend quietly to their own church affairs, without criticism of the religion of those who differ from them. How many, many Gentlies might learn a wholesome esson from their quiet example!

## DEATH PENALTY DISCUSSION.

The Massachusetts Legislature has recently considered a measure for the abolition of capital punishment in that State. The proposition was lost by a vote of \$4 to 86.

The narrow escape has inspired one reverend gentleman, Mr. Silliman Blagden, to discuss the entire question in a New York paper. He takes the stand that the death penalty finds its defense in the Bible, and that those who most the question of a change in that mode of punishment are "unwise" and "wicked." He asserts that it is selfevident that to do away with capital punishment is, in the first place, diametrically contrary to the Word of God; and that it is also inexpressibly foolish, unwise, and suicidal and ruinous to our security and peace, and to

our very existence. We do not wish to enter upon the discussion, pro or con, as to the killing of criminals; but it should be pointed out that it is entirely irrelevant to the question at issue, to bring the Old Testament into the discussion. Modern alleged preachers of the Gospel of Jesus are fond of displaying their bloodcurdling theology, and of quoting the old saying; "Thine eye shall not plty him," that is, the man or weman about to be stoned to death, or otherwise destroyed. But they forget "unwisely" and "wickedly," that they, themselves, are the first to deny that the circumstances now and then are similar, They deny the direct influence of God both in the state and church; why, then, should they insist on retaining institutions established when that influence

was paramount? The matter is of much more import. ance than may appear from a superficial view of it. In the Mosaic state, God was both the law-giver and Supreme court. To Him every case of Is it impossible for them to remember

instance, through those whom He had appointed to stand between Him and the people. There was no possibility of

a mistake in the verdict, as long as the Supreme Judge could be approached through those officiating in the sanctuary. In that state, it was really Godin whom centered the legislative, executive and judicial authority-who disposed of life and death among His people. How can any theologian seriously argue from the jurisprudence of such commonwealth to what ought to be in a modern state? Does not the very nature of the argument defeat it?

A much better plea for-the retaining of that mode of disposing of certain criminals was made by Mr. Saunders, a member of the Massachusetts legislature. He said:

"The Americans are a murderous people. Over 10,000 a year are killed like sheep at shambles. The fact that the death penalty had been abolished in Maine had really increased crime, Sawtelle had taken his brother into Maine to do him to death. Murderers in al places had made the attempt to avail themselves of that immunity."

If that is true, there is strong reason for the continuation of the death penalty. If it is a fact, that the killing of criminals deters others from committing murder, it must be done as a protection to society. On this line the question must be debated and finally decided.

#### THE COMING ECLIPSE.

Great preparations have been made, or are now under way, for the observation of the total eclipse that is scheduled for the 28th of this month. There are several problems scientists hope to solve, during the brief time the veil is drawn over the face of the sun, and it is hoped that success will attend the observations along the path of the eclipse.

The sun, it has been ascertained during former eclipses, is surrounded by what is supposed to be a solar atmosphere, red in color and consisting chiefly of hydrogen. The lower strata of this "air" are supposed to be the substances existing on earth, but in gaseous form, the heat being so intense that metals and minerals melt, and evaporate like water over a fire, This solar air, or chromosphere, as it is called, is always in motion. It presents the appearance of a stormy sea, on which the waves rise and fall, Sometimes these waves are thrown out into space thousands of miles from the surface of the sun, as if breaking against some hidden rocks in this solar ocean. Then there is another phenomenon known as the corona. This consists of a soft light, like a gioria around the head of a Saint.

These phenomena the astronomers desire to observe as carefully as possible, hoping to obtain a better understanding of them, and some key to their real meaning. During every eclipse some new facts seem to be learned.

The observations need not be confined to those who have made a specialty of astronomy. Anybody within the path of the eclipse can, if the sky is clear, witness the phenomenon. Mr. Simon Newcomb, in the New York Post says on this point;

"An observer who wishes to see the phenomenon to the best possible advantage should use a comparatively small telescope of low power, a common spy-glass, or even an opera-glass will suffice. With such an instrument he can take in the whole effulgence surrounding the densely black body of the moon at a single view. The rosy prominences will be perhaps the most interesting detail that can be observed. They are not always entirely red. The forms are of the most fantastic and varied character. As the writer saw one of them during the eclipse of 1869. one of them during the eclipse of less, it might almost be described as looking like a huge pile of snow-peaks, glaciers, and clouds shining in the full light of the sun, and varying in tint from a light rosy-hue to the brilliant white of a distant snow-peak.

He also tells some interesting anecdotes of the effect of total eclipses upon animals. He says:

"A curious experiment was made upon a dog in France on the occasion the eclipse of 1842. The owner allowed him no food after the preceding evening. Next day, at the moment when the eclipse was about to become total. he threw him a lump of bread. The dog had just commenced to eat it when the last rays of the sun disap-He then dropped it and did not take it up again until after the total phase was over, when he began to eat it with avidity. That the bats came out during the same eclipse does not surprise us. During the eclipse of 1851 one of the observers noticed a crow flying near him. It seemed quite be-wildered, croaking and flying back-During the eclipse of 1851 wards and forwards near the ground in an uncertain manner. Another ob-server noticed that a calf which was feeding near him began to low most piteously at the disappearance of the sun, and continued to do so until the sun reappeared, when it quietly re-turned to its grazing. That pigeons and fowls should go to roost under the same circumstances is too natural to excite special interest."

## NOT THE "MORMON" PLAN.

The San Francisco Chronicle refers editorially to a case of bigamy in California as "the 'Mormon' plan." It has this paragraph:

"The peril of adopting the Mormon plan in California was shown in San Bernardino Saturday when a cattleenymous Hartmann was sentenced to two years in State prison for bigamy. It appears that thirty years ago he narried a poor girl and lived with her until three years ago. Then he separited from her, but very fairly gave her half his property. Recently, however, he married again, his defense being that his first union was simply an agreement to cohabit together. A jury found him guilty, however, as a witness of his first marriage appeared to

confound him. The Chronicle might be presumed to know that the "'Mormon' plan" never was to abandon one family for another. No greater injustice can be done to a large and highly respected religious community than to charge it with a practice that obtains largely outside of

Undoubtedly the fellow, Hartmann, is a member of some of the many religious sects represented in California. Perhaps he is a Catholic, or a Lutheran. What would be the judgment of the Chronicle of a journal that should on that account refer to his crime as the Catholic, or the Lutheran plan? Is it impossible for some of our influential papers to refer to "Mormonism" in a spirit of fairness and regard for truth? doubt could be appealed, in the last when "Mormonism" crosses their field der any illusion respecting the nature

of view that there is such a thing as "the golden rule," which should be appiled to words no less than to con-

San Francisco does not appear to be very successful in working up a bubonic plague scare in this country.

Gen. Roberts has defeated the Boers again, taking about 800 prisoners, and esing few men himself. The collapse of the Boers seems to be almost beyoud the collapsing stage.

North Carolina now has a coal mine horror. Twenty-two men lost their lives by an explosion of fire damp last night. Utah can sympathize with its companion in misfortune.

The City Council did a wise thing in insisting on iron pipe for water mains. The public now know that the most serviceable pipe available is being used, with no heavy sum at risk on an experiment.

It is pretty well settled that none of the great British generals will take Christmas dinner in Pretoria, since they will all be back home again before that time, if "Bobs" has his way. This fact drops Gen. Buller out of the list of prophets.

The announcement comes from South Africa that the Transvaal Boers will Eacht to a finish. If they really do fight, there will be some interesting events before the war is over; though the Boers may not hope to win any material advantage by further resist-

The Chicago bricklayers say they inend to be firm in their adherence to their labor organizations. Their bustness is to make things stick fast and firm, and they should be able to do it in this instance if their contest is in behalf of the right.

The Sultan of Turkey has received another note from the United States, No doubt the Turk has observed that Uncle Sam has a penchant for sending notes, but it should not be forgotten that he also has achieved notable success as a bill collector, and is somewhat jealous of his reputation in that

The Philadelphia Record has this paragraph on the necessity of advertising in order to succeed in business:

"A man who should plant vegetable or flower seeds and expect them to ger-minate and the plants to flourish and tention would have his trouble for his ness venture and expect to become suc-cessful without the aid of publicity would also waste his time and cash. A business needs advertising quite ch as plants need air and sunshine and freedom from choking weeds.

It will be hard for the Colorado offiers to acquit themselves of the charge of connivance in the lynching of the negro Kimblern at Pueblo this morning. He had committed a most diabolical crime, and the people were worked up into a frenzy of anger. They threatened lynching. This was known to the officers, who took no means to keep the prisoner away from the crowd, but carried him right into its presence, where there was no chance of suc cessful resistance. It makes no difference that the negro had forfeited his life by his awful crime; the forfeit was to the State, and it was a violation of law, which the officers should have used every reasonable effort to prevent, for the death penalty to be inflicted otherwise than in accord with the State

The question of where the responsibillity rests for the commencement of the hostilities in the Philippine islands has been much debated in this country It is now settled beyond a reasonable doubt by a letter from Gen. Otls, in which a letter from Aguinaldo, dated at Malolos, January 17, 1895, ls transmitted. In this letter the chief insurgent warns his friend Senor Barrito Legardo as follows:

"I beg you to leave Manila with your family and to come here to Malolos but not because I wish to frighten you I merely wish to warn you for your satisfaction, although it is not yet the day or the week.

This was written several days before the first shot was fired between the Americans and the insurgents. It settles the question as to who began the hostilities. It was Aguinaldo himself.

## BOER ENVOYS.

Peoria Journal.

It is not too much to say that if it had been pertinent and proper to inter-vene in the difficulties between the Boers and the British, there are several nations of Europe to whose interest would have been to do so and that would have been done long ago. But all these nations have held their neutral ground notwithstanding the fact that there is no doubt where their sympa-thies lie, nor is any of them disposed to make a national issue of this foreign

Chicago News.

Will the delegates succeed better in the United States? Undoubtedly, so far as their reception by the public is Americans as a people have les which long experience has taught turopean per nternational relations. Otherwise, we could not read of congressmen and sen ators preparing to welcome the envoys in Washington tomorrow,or of the plans of the latter to visit the leading cities of the United States (in response to in-vitations) to present their case before the people. Such action in a European nation would be deemed as significantly hostile by would be Great Britain and probably resented accordingly. In America, fortunately, it is different Whatever the sentiment of the American people as a whole may be, in re-gard to the justice or injustice of Great no considerable part of the people that favors intervention.

## Worcester Spy.

The Boer delegates, judging from reports across the seas, are basing their hopes of assistance from the United States upon a supposed parallel be-tween the case of the South African Republic and the Venezuela at the upon British territorial aggression in South America and forced a submis sion of the questions at issue to arbi-tration. The parallel, as a matter of fact, does not exist, and our position in the two cases is not at all the same.

New York Evening Post. It is important that neither the American people nor the estimable gen-tiemen from South Africa who have just landed on our shores should be un-

# NEW STOCK,\_ Choice and Good.

Anticipating a heavy patronage at our Great May Sale, we made large orders for New and Choice Goods of the Very Latest Styles and Best Qualities with which to supply our patrons with everything thoroughly up to date. Our expectations of the Annual May Sale were fully realized, and a great past of our staple goods found its way with all our Special Sale Goods into the hands of our patrons, where continued good will and confidence we hope to maintain by liberal dealing. The store space made vacant last that we now offer and OPENED ON MONDAY MORNING a complete new stock of

## LADIES' WAISTS AND OTHER SEASONABLE LADIES' GOODS, WASH DRESS GOODS FOR SUMMER WEAR, DRESS GOODS. DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC.

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## CARPET DEPARTMENT SPECIALS.

After our Great Sale we have many ODDS AND ENDS IN CARPETS, some of them large chough to cover small rooms, and all sizes from Rugs up, that were left after filling larger orders. These we will sell to our customers AT YOUR OWN PRICE THIS WEEK. Besides these we have

## MANY ODD LACE CURTAINS.

Just the thing for single windows, and in many cases to match others in use a short time. All these are good, but we will not keep them in stock, so to our patrons they go AT YOUR OWN PRICE THIS WEEK. CHLORINE.

Remember, this is the Great Wall Paper Cleaner, the only successful one on the market, a wonderful invention. We are the sole agents. Thousands of our customers have used it, and it has never failed to give satisfaction. You can clean a room for 50 cents and make the paper look as good as new,

Z. C. 747. I.

and possibilities of their mission in this country. One of their warmest friends in the European press, the Paris Temps, warned them not to expect any assistance in France, or indeed, anywhere in Europe, and added, "It would be doing them an ill turn to cultivate any misapprehensions in their minds on this subject." In the same friendly spirit it is necessary for Americans who think clear and see straight to tell them that, beyond sympathy and good wishes, they can get no ald from the United States.

Spokane Spokesman-Review. The Boer delegates impudently say The Boer delegates imputently say they are going to stump the country until the government at Washington will step in and end the war. The government at Washington will do nothing of the sort. The people of the United States are not wholly lost to common sense, and the United States capital is not quife destitute of sane and responsible statesmanship. In these days when we are talking of fighting, if when we are talking of fighting, if needs be, for the Monroe doctrine, we shall not wantonly violate an essential part of that doctrine by crossing the Atlantic to intermeddle in the affairs of Europe and Africa.

Boston Transcript.

The disposition of the American peo-le to keep within the bounds of in-ernational comity its feelings on the ternational comity its feelings on the South African war has recently been afforded two illustrations. The Illinois Republican convention rejected a resolution of sympathy with the Boers, and the Missouri Republican convention voted down, 3 to 1, a proposal to Invite Webster Davis to address the delegates on the South African war. Doubtless in seal convention many delegates who n each convention many delegates who oted against the Boers were actuated in go doing only by the old-time belief that the affairs of the Old World are not things with which one should meddle inless our national interests are mani-

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## GARDNER DAILY STORE NEWS.

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to find favor. The stiff ones come from 75c to \$2.00 cnffs to match. The soft kinds from 50c to \$2.00

enffs to match. Soft shirts for Boys-cuffs to match for white collars, 50c, 75c.

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