

DESERET EVENING NEWS

Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.
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SALT LAKE CITY, FEB. 6, 1901.

WHAT WILL YOU DO?

The proposed testimonial to Joseph Ridges, builder of the Tabernacle organ, is expected to furnish a musical treat to the public, and be the means of assisting a worthy artisan who, in his old age, is in need of comfort for his old age, is in need of comfort for his old age, is in need of comfort for his old age.

The fame of that instrument has gone abroad to all the world. Constructed in the times of Utah's comparative isolation, and when everything necessary for such a work was very difficult to obtain, that instrument was indeed a monument to the great mind that projected it, and to the skill and expert handiwork of the man who built it. Of course there were others engaged in the work who are entitled to their meed of praise. But Joseph Ridges is the recognized master mechanic entrusted with the enterprise and his success is established beyond dispute.

The only question to be now considered is the extent of public appreciation of his work. When he was introduced to the great audience at the Twentieth Century celebration in the Tabernacle, a wave of enthusiasm swept over the assembly. The movement to make it substantial met with immediate approval. Subscriptions were made to aid in the concert, to be given in the Tabernacle on the eve of the changes to be made in the instrument, can be secured in such numbers as the benevolent desire.

Our purpose in mentioning this matter now, is to suggest the purchase of tickets at once. People who have been thrilled with the sweet and wonderful tones of the organ, and who have expressed their admiration of its beauty and of the skill of its builder, can speak now in a substantial manner.

Tickets from one to any number required can be had on application to George D. Pyper, secretary and treasurer. Professor Evan Stephens has charge of the program for the concert, and that is a sufficient guaranty that it will be worthy of the attendance and patronage of the people. What are YOU going to do about it?

LIBERTY AND LAW.

The Deseret News has been accustomed, for many years, to the misrepresentation of its views and utterances, which persons and papers, that cannot meet its reasoning fairly, resort to in order to blind the public and vent the malice engendered by baffled spite. The course pursued toward this paper, just now, is no different to that of its foes during several decades that are past. The "News" has lived through it all, and found both pleasure and profit in the increased confidence, daily expressed, and the material support of its ever-growing list of subscribers.

The motto of the Deseret News has been from its first appearance, "Truth and Liberty." Whatever is true, however unpopular, it aims to advocate. The liberty which it upholds is the liberty of law. In controversy it has stood for the right, according to the best of its understanding and ability. And the liberties of all people, of every creed, party and race have been its aim and the object of its efforts. Constitutional enactments are recognized by it as supreme, governing all persons beneath the flag of our country.

We have always coincided with the doctrine, that individual rights must give way to the public welfare. But they must be limited by law, not by individual opinion. Governments are founded on these principles of concession and common consent; both of them are essential to the good of society. The whims and notions of classes and associations and cliques are not law, and are not binding on those persons who dissent from them.

Without going back to the past or away from home, we will touch briefly on a question of the present time and place. We have never claimed that any citizen has the right, or should have the liberty, of being a menace to the health or peace of the public. We have ever drawn the line of individual liberty at the point where it infringes on the rights of other people. For this reason we have always supported and urged obedience to laws and regulations concerning quarantine and sanitation, including the isolation of persons afflicted with a contagious disease. Nothing against such wholesome restrictions can be found in the editorial columns of the Deseret News.

Not only persons but things that are a menace to the public health, may be and are restrained by law from public contact. Infected clothing and other dangerous articles may be destroyed, if necessary, and infected persons may be quarantined, and their dwellings disinfected by public officers. They become dangerous to the public. The law steps in consistently and puts up the bars. Good citizens, however reluctant, will submit. The "News" has repeatedly supported the law in these particulars.

Some folks, very few, thank heaven.

cannot, or pretend they cannot, see why this rule does not extend to compulsory vaccination. Well let us look at the question fairly. In the first place there is no such compulsory law in this State. If there is, please point it out. In the second place, the Legislature refused at the session of 1899 to enact such a law, though urged to do so by physicians. Attempts to invade the liberty of citizens, in the absence of law, is an assumption of power that may be lawfully resisted, and is an infringement upon personal liberty.

To say that a healthy person, unexposed to contagion, is a menace to the public health, is a manifest absurdity. But, it is argued, he may become a menace if attacked with a contagious disease. Well, when he does become a danger, shut him up if necessary and keep him from doing harm. To force a person to submit to any kind of medical or surgical treatment, on the pretense that he may perhaps contract a disease, is one of those extremes of folly that ought to carry their own refutation.

There are nostrums which the faculty consider prophylactic in some serious disorders. Do they force them upon unwilling patients? There are alleged remedies for other diseases, said to be surely curative. Is anybody compelled to adopt them? Vaccination is claimed by many doctors to be a sure preventive of smallpox. Facts and figures from public records prove beyond a doubt, to those who have investigated them, that this claim is fallacious and unworthy of belief, just admitting this theory to be true, what right has anybody to compel a free citizen to submit to a surgical operation, as a preventive of something that he may never have, with the odds very largely in favor of the opposition that he will not, because the proportion of the afflicted is very small to the number of those who remain exempt?

We are sorry for the mental condition of those who are unable to distinguish between the right to quarantine persons who are afflicted with a contagious disease, and forcing a surgical operation on healthy individuals, on the plea that perhaps at some time they may possibly become diseased. And particularly so, if they who submit to the operation are thereby rendered immune. They cannot be endangered by the unvaccinated, even if the latter should be smitten with smallpox.

If the operation is "a sure preventive," the vaccinated are out of danger. If it is not, then to force it upon anybody is an outrage. And it is doubly so when there is no law on the statute books requiring or authorizing it. But still worse than all, is the denial of entry into the schools of the State of healthy children who are not in person or clothing a menace to anybody. To deprive them of education when they form the healthiest class of the community, subject to medical inspection, and the places from which they are excluded are the least likely to breed infection, and when existing conditions show that no contagion has come from that class in the form of an epidemic, is a piece of medical infatuation on a par with the old, exploded and ridiculous theories that medical "authorities" forced upon suffering humanity, less than a century ago, and which are now counted as horrible errors that no reputable physician tolerates for a moment.

We contend for the liberty of the citizen to the extent that his freedom does not injure society. When he is in such a condition that he is dangerous to the public health or a disturber of peace and good order, let him be restrained. But let that restraint be enforced by constitutional law, and not by the opinions of any one class of individuals, or the free-dix of any presumptuous person who assumes the role of a public dictator.

TRUTH AND INVESTIGATION.

Students of divinity at the Chicago university have lately asked some questions that seem to have attracted much attention. One wanted to know whether there is any evidence that the Almighty had anything to do with the composition of the Bible, to which the reply was made that wherever the sacred Scriptures were accepted, morality was higher than where it was rejected, or not known. And this was urged as an evidence of its divine origin. Another asked the professor whether the story of Jonah was to be understood literally, and was informed that the book of Jonah is a piece of Hebrew fiction, intended to inculcate a moral lesson of great importance.

The students have been criticized for asking such questions, but without sufficient ground, we think. To the young student of what is known in the world as theology, there are a great many stumbling blocks, and if he has an honest desire to know the truth, he naturally seeks for information on points where his reason comes to a standstill. Inquiry in a right spirit is rather to be encouraged than otherwise. The best men have had their hours of doubt and despondency.

Truth never shrinks from honest inquiry. It welcomes investigation. Theology is not, in this respect, different from other sciences. The time is long past when it can be maintained that religion is best served by ignorance. Eminent thinkers concede that the various sciences are but so many aspects of the same eternal truth. It is no longer the believer who is considered to be the unthinking individual who accepts everything on unquestioned authority. The non-believer has established an unenviable reputation in this direction. He will, generally, drink the wisdom of an Ingersoll, without questioning its source, its purity, its composition. He will ridicule the Bible without knowing much of its contents, just as an ignorant would regard the curious, engraved characters of ancient Maya as grotesque images, not knowing the value of the information recorded in that way. He will accept the high sounding phrases of theosophy, or Christian science, as gospel truths, without comprehending their true meaning, or analyzing their sense.

In credulity and even superstition, some of those of being non-believers.

"transcend" creeds! A great many of the philosophers that have been dug out of the dusty past and dressed up for modern admiration would still be sleeping in their graves, but for the fact that so many are willing to accept even nonsense on the authority of somebody, without thinking for themselves, without analyzing, without investigation. Truth does not present itself to the world in this way. It comes befit with many features that to the inexperienced mind, with its imperfect store of knowledge, appear insurmountable difficulties. But it invites study. It encourages search for facts. And it promises the honest investigator that he will be richly rewarded. It gives him to understand that gradually, as he acquires more knowledge, difficulties will disappear, mysteries will be solved, and the beauty and harmony of truth will finally be fully revealed. It is one of the marks of divinity of "Mormonism" that it invites the fullest investigation, and that it is understood only after a most reverent inquiry into its teachings.

But though full sympathy must be extended to the theological student, who in the right spirit asks for information, some surprise must be expressed at the replies given by professors of theology, to the particular questions propounded to them. Is there no other proof for the divine inspiration of the Scriptures than their moral effects? If so, why are not the ancient Vedas, or the writings of Confucius, or of Luther, Wesley, and others, equally inspired? And how does the professor know that the book of Jonah is only a piece of Hebrew fiction? Why may it not be a chapter of Hebrew history? Until the utter impossibility of this is proved, to relegate the little book to the domain of fiction, is to encourage skepticism, instead of clearing up a difficulty. For if one book can be disposed of as romance, others can be treated in the same manner, until there is no Bible left. In fact, that is virtually what infidelity has been attempting in all ages.

A FRENCH FANCY.

The mania for dividing Asiatic countries, which started all Europe on a Chinese crusade, is evidently not yet over. In France there is now some talk about partitioning Turkey, and the originator of that idea is not some fanciful author of romances, a la Jules Verne, but a naval officer, Rear Admiral Revellere. He thinks the job could be done by France, Austria, Italy, England, Spain and Greece.

His idea is that all the Mohammedan countries should be distributed among their Christian neighbors. Turkey should be divided between Greece and Austria. England and France should be firmly established in their present possessions in Africa. Spain might be given Morocco, and Italy, Tripoli, and Russia should be permitted to establish herself in Persia.

One drawback to this scheme is that Germany is left entirely out of consideration. But the patriotic rear admiral could possibly not see the necessity of making any provisions for the country that, without French suggestion, appropriated Alsace and Lorraine. Another serious obstacle to the plan is, that the sentiments of the Mohammedans are not consulted on the desirability of its realization. Turkey alone would in an emergency be able to put a million soldiers in the field, all fanatical fighters. The green flag of the Arabian prophet would signal them to arms, and the property of the faithful, from the highest officials to the humblest fellahin, would be at the service of the army. From India to the eastern shores of Africa there would be a rising in the interest of Islam, such as never seen before. And the cost of the undertaking, in blood and treasure, can best be judged from the sacrifices Great Britain now is making in her little war with the African pygmies of republics.

A moment's thought is sufficient to convince anyone that the French scheme, though seriously discussed by a naval officer, is more fanciful than practical. But it suggests that there is a possibility that, at some future time, the Christian world may have to face the Mohammedan world in combat, before the final reign of peace can be inaugurated on earth. There has been a remarkable awakening lately in Mohammedan countries. Civilization, as it is represented by militarism, is exerting its influence. The Turks are storing up modern arms. They are being drilled according to modern rules. Confidence in their ability is being strengthened, and their faith in their mission is as strong as ever. What complications may yet arise, to kindle the war flame among them, is impossible to even surmise, but it is certain that such talk as that indulged in by Admiral Revellere, and a warning to keep their swords sharpened and their powder dry. French talk of invading England will do no particular harm, but that can not be said of the proposition to partition of the world. The entire Mohammedan world. The defenders of Islam may take it seriously. It may cause another massacre of "Christians."

KING EDWARD'S RELATIVES.

Those who have studied the genealogy of the new king of Great Britain find that he is a lineal descendant, in the thirty-fifth generation, of Egbert, the first king of England, and the fifty-eighth sovereign of his line. He claims descent from the once reigning houses of Scotland, France, Bohemia, Aquitaine, Angoulême, Provence, Hainault, Castile, Denmark, Hanover, Brandenburg, Anspach, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and Necklenburg-Strelitz. His relationship to the sovereigns of Europe is very extensive. The German emperor is his nephew, and his sister is the dowager empress of Germany. The King of Greece is his brother-in-law. He is an uncle of the crown prince of Greece, and the czar of Russia is his niece. The czar is his wife's nephew. He is an uncle of the crown prince of Roumania, and the son-in-law of King Christian of Denmark. His daughter Maud is married to Prince Carl of Denmark, and a sister-in-law of Queen Alexandra is sister of King Oscar of Sweden, and

Norway. The Belgian king is a cousin of the late Queen Victoria.

It is very generally supposed that relationship in royal families does not count much in international politics, but in all probability it weighs more than the general public is aware of. And as King Edward is now very popular among his relatives, he should be a great moral force in the maintenance of peace and a good understanding among the European nations.

High Council this evening at SEVEN o'clock.

Senator Kearns has his health as well as McGregor.

The saloon crusaders of Kansas are having a "rum" time.

Carrie deems that day lost in which she doesn't amass several saloons.

It is very patent that as a nation of inventors the United States is easily first.

The Filipino Federal party seems to be meeting with great success in securing signatures.

King Edward is credited with saying that he intends to make London the gayest capital in Europe. He may do that but he can never make it the brightest.

Jim Lane and the days of the Leecompton constitution are not in it for genuine excitement and public notoriety with Mrs. Nation and saloon smashing.

The Cuban constitutional convention might express its gratitude to the United States in a general welfare clause if it does not desire to add a clause for that specific purpose.

The Omaha police claim to have a clew to the identity of young Cudahy's abductors. Let them keep it. When they produce the kidnappers the public will give heed to their stories of "clews."

And now W. C. T. U. women in Arkansas have started out to smash saloons and follow Mrs. Nation's plan of action. It is perhaps worthy of note that these crusaders are operating in the great cyclone belt.

In his student days at Oberlin the late Professor Elisha Gray was not noted for his scientific turn of mind, but as a poet. This seems rather strange in one who was destined to become famous in the realms of science.

Mr. W. T. Stead, of London, announces that the militant spirit is about to vanish from the world. Has this London would-be prophet read the army reorganization bill and the German emperor's naval program?

According to a Chicago paper the recent report of the health department of that city "proves very conclusively in spite of the authorities to the contrary that running streams do purify themselves." The polluted stream of politics gets fouler and fouler the farther it runs.

This is the time of big deals. Last week the Union Pacific secured control of the Southern Pacific. Today J. P. Morgan and his associates secure control of the Carnegie Steel company. Both deals involved hundreds of millions. The day of small things seems to have passed.

The course taken by the Malad City, Idaho, authorities, is to be commended. Having to cope with smallpox they discontinued dances and all public gatherings except the schools, which were not interfered with. After fifty days' quarantine the disease is fast dying out.

The propriety of opening the public library on Sunday may well be doubted. It is open six days and nights a week now, which affords a pretty good chance to those who thirst for knowledge to slack it. Then it means a very considerable added expense in the matter of attendance and heat. There should be one day's closing that the rooms may be thoroughly cleaned and aired. Let the public library be closed on Sundays.

A Topeka dispatch says that a bill will be introduced in the legislature by Representative Richardson, providing that no person destroying saloon property shall be arrested or held responsible for the act. It is a contemptible, cowardly bill, and will be nothing but an evasion of the legislature's plain duty. Kansas is a prohibition State. Let her enforce prohibition or let her adopt a constitutional amendment abolishing prohibition. But above all things she should not give legislative recognition to lawlessness.

MRS. NATION'S CRUSADE.

New York Evening Sun.
 The news of Mrs. Nation's presence in town had spread over Topeka, and every saloon in the rear of its customary clear store was locked and barred. Sentinels were also on guard at drug stores. Nevertheless Topeka citizens who insist on having liquor refreshment in spite of laws and reformers of both sexes were well supplied, having laid in a stock in anticipation of Mrs. Nation's heralded visit. It was very inhospitable of Topeka, and great, no doubt, was the lady's chagrin. What is the virtue in being a saloon smasher unless there are bars to chop into kindling wood an mirrors to break with billiard balls?

San Francisco Call.
 The reports of the affair told us that during the time it was raining most furiously there arose from the mob gathered around the cry, "Kill her! Kill her!" Of course the cry was one of excitement merely. It did not mean any threat of murderous vindictiveness, but it nevertheless has an ominous sound. Of late years the American people in many States, and some of them among the best ordered in the Union, have shown a mad tendency to commit the most outrageous offenses under sudden impulses of violence. It is clear from these experiences that one of the dangers against which we must guard most carefully is that of a hysterical mob. When in the midst of a street attack the cry goes up to kill, it is time to call a halt.

Boston Transcript.
 Mrs. Carrie Nation's first husband, it is said, died of alcoholism, but we are not informed as to what drove him to drink. Possibly it was considered unnecessary to volunteer that information.

modern argument," says Mrs. Nation. The "modern argument" this strong woman refers to is the hatchet she carries under her right arm. But surely she is mistaken in calling it a "modern argument." As a controversial agent the ax is ancient. It is found among the remains of the mound-builders, showing that the Aztecs argued with it. Far back in the stone age men unquestionably debated the liquor question and all other large affairs of state with hatchets. The earliest redmen of whom this continent affords any evidence carried on their public discussions with tomahawks, and, as they advanced in culture, clinched their reasoning with scalping-knives.

Kansas City Star.

The action of the W. C. T. U. of Kansas in deprecating Mrs. Nation's violent assaults on the saloons at Wichita commits the union firmly to the doctrine of moral suasion. As far as the organization is willing to go, is to ascertain whether illicit property has any right to lawful protection. Its president inclines to the belief that the plan of extirpating dramephs with an ax is attended with serious disadvantages and that it is not strictly calculated to invite public sympathy. All things considered this is rather a tolerant attitude for the W. C. T. U. in Kansas, which is solemnly pledged to the extermination of the rum power.

Chicago Record.

When Mrs. Nation of Kansas made her first display of bad taste, bad judgment and folly in Wichita there was a disposition to treat the matter with levity and explain it as a single erratic ebullition of fanaticism, to be pitied and overlooked. By this time, however, she has repeated her unseemly performances until the whole State is disconcerted. Disorder, destruction of property, fights among women, mob violence against the woman herself and other details of equal dishonor are reported wherever she goes. Furthermore there is no promise of a termination of such exhibitions, for her spirit seems undaunted and folly still her ruling inclination.

Chicago Times-Herald.

In speaking of the crusade Mrs. Nation said: "My object in smashing saloons is to stiffen the backbone of the women against the rum traffic and set them an example of the only way the traffic can be stopped. I will organize them into a society of saloon wreckers. If a saloon opens in a town, the women there, if they have not backbone enough themselves to wreck it, will send for me. I will send for my aids in different towns. They will be unquarrelsome braver, and we will go there and break up the saloon and keep it broken up. Instead of the W. C. T. U. it is to be the Society of Saloon Wreckers, and instead of the little white ribbon emblem of this reform movement is to be a hatchet in the right arm of Mrs. Nation, rampant."

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 \$15.00 suit for \$11.00; \$18.00 suit for \$13.50.
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