

DESERT EVENING NEWS

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

J. C. SNOW, TRUSTEE-IN-TRUST.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.
(EXCEPT SUNDAYS.)
Office: 101 Temple and East Temple Streets
Salt Lake City, Utah.Charles W. Penrose, Editor
Ezra G. Whitney, Business Manager

Subscription Prices:
One Year, \$1.00
Six Months, .50
Three Months, .25
One Month, .10
One Week, .05
Singles, per year, \$1.00
Semi-weekly, .50

Correspondence and other reading matter for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
Address all business communications to THE DESERT NEWS, Salt Lake City, Utah.

NEW YORK REPRESENTATIVE:
R. A. Craig, 41 Times Building

CHICAGO REPRESENTATIVE:
R. A. Craig, 87 Washington St.

SAN FRANCISCO REPRESENTATIVE:
C. S. King-Sheridan & Co., 49 Exchange Bldg.

SALT LAKE CITY, - APRIL 20, 1900.

THE MEETING OF GOVERNORS

The meeting of the governors of a number of Western States in this city, which adjourned on Thursday afternoon, was a very profitable gathering to the people of the States that were represented, and to the arid region generally. The conclusions arrived at were, in our opinion, in the interest of the stockgrowers and the public at large.

The prevailing sentiment was opposed to the proposition for the leasing of the arid public lands of the United States. Such a procedure would undoubtedly inure to the benefit of capitalists, syndicates and corporations and to the detriment of the common people. Even the leasing of those lands to the respective States in which they are situated might possibly lead to a similar result. It was therefore decided that it would be better to leave those areas open to public ranging as at present, than to turn them over to aggregations of wealth for the control and enrichment of a few individuals.

Out of two evils the governors would choose the lesser. They would prefer the leasing of the arid lands to the respective States to their leasing by the government. Utah would be benefited by this method of settling the question, because she would be protected by such laws as would prevent the wrong that is done as to other places.

The reclamation of the dry places of the continent could be best accomplished, no doubt, by the conservation of waters by reservoirs and other means, to supply certain districts to which the water could be made to reach, and the sale of such lands at reasonable prices, leaving the regions to which no moisture could be conducted as public ranges, as at present.

It is to be hoped that the Senator and Representative from Utah in Congress will use their influence in the direction indicated by the resolutions adopted by the governors at their meeting, and that all the Senators and Representatives of the Western States will join with them in such efforts. Meanwhile, every plan devised for the irrigation of arid lands, and the conservation of water so that it may not be allowed to run to waste, which is proved to be practical and economical, will be encouraged and supported by the legislature and by the public.

SOUTHERN STATES MISSION.

Elder Ben E. Rich leaves the city this evening on his return to the Southern States mission, over which he has presided for some time with signal ability and success. During his visit here the subject of the commissary department, which has been for many years a feature of that mission, has been investigated by the general authorities of the Church, and being in excellent condition and necessary to the financial welfare of the mission, it has received their approval.

From the office in Chattanooga, Tennessee, the Elders laboring in the Southern States are able to obtain supplies in the shape of clothing of all kinds, traveling equipments, books, tracts, etc., specially adapted to the respective localities where they are called to labor, and these are furnished at the lowest possible rates with a small margin of profit which is used to sustain the mission. The funds thus obtained render it possible to conduct the affairs of the mission without encroachment upon the tithing, and a considerable amount in cash has been forwarded to headquarters recently.

There has been some misapprehension in reference to this department of that mission, and it is but fair to state that while it is essential to the financial success of the mission, no Elder is compelled or required by the President to obtain anything whatever from that source. The brethren are left perfectly free in this respect, to obtain such supplies as they may need from any quarter they choose. However, it seems clear from the conditions surrounding the Southern States mission, that the Elders called to labor there should obtain clothing specially suited to the particular climate of that part to which they may be assigned, of the very extensive country embraced in the mission. In some parts warm clothing is required, in other parts it would be a positive burden and detriment. In the summer time in the warmer districts alpaca suits are the rule, and anything heavier becomes a discomfort and a source of disease. All Elders who are called on missions to the Southern States are advised to put themselves in communication with the office at Chattanooga, before they invest in supplies for their journey.

It is gratifying to learn of the success which has attended the management of the commissary department in the Southern States mission, and also the labors of the Elders throughout that wide and varied field of operations. The work is prospering there, and Elder Rich returns with the blessing of the presiding authorities, and with prospects of still further advancing the

cause of truth among the people in the various conferences under his supervision. The missionaries there have performed a noble work, and the power of God has been abundantly manifested in their preservation, and in the outpouring of His Spirit as a consequence of their efforts to spread the Gospel. May they continue to enjoy their work and have the pleasure of seeing the fruits of their labors!

PLEASANT RECOGNITION.

It is gratifying to see the conspicuous position that is taken by the delegates from Utah in the Transmississippi Congress, now in session at Houston, Texas. They take an active and prominent part in all the proceedings of the congress, and their ability and understanding of the problems that confront the people of the great West is recognized and appreciated by that assembly.

The appointment of Hon. George Q. Cannon as one of the vice presidents of the association is a well-deserved tribute to the people of this State, and the attention that is paid to the addresses of our delegates is pleasing and noticeable. Hon. George Q. Cannon spoke on the best sugar question; Seymour B. Young on the Future Development of Utah, and John Henry Smith in support of Cripple Creek as the next place for the congress to meet; and all received close attention and great applause.

The subjects considered by the assembly covered a wide field and many important questions, particulars of which will be found in the press reports and special accounts of the proceedings. They are all of vital interest to the people of the Western States and Territories, and the results of the congress will be seen in future years of their material development and progress.

A CELEBRATED CASE.

The Engineering News of April 12th, reviews the calendar of the celebrated Carter case, illustrating the extraordinary delays in the administration of justice in certain instances. It appears that a sworn statement was made on the 31st of May, 1889, by W. R. Curtis, an assistant engineer in the government employ, charging Carter and others with conspiracy to defraud the government. An investigation was held, Carter was exonerated, and the engineer died from disappointment and mortification at the fruitless outcome of his endeavor to protect his country.

In August, 1897, Captain C. M. Gillette, who succeeded Capt. Carter in charge of the Savannah district on July 20th, reported to the chief of engineers his discovery of irregularities in the conduct of the Savannah harbor work. This led to another investigation, an unfavorable report and the appointment of a board of inquiry to sift the matter. Their recommendation that the officer be tried by court martial was accepted. And then followed a long chain of legal transactions, ending on April 9th, with an argument before the Supreme court for a writ of error.

In the case of the others associated with Carter in the alleged fraudulent acts, the federal grand jury at Savannah, Ga., on Dec. 8, 1899, indicted B. D. Greene, John F. Gaynor, Edward H. Gaynor, Wm. T. Gaynor, M. A. Connolly and Oberlin M. Carter on the charge of conspiring to defraud the government, the same charge on which Capt. Carter was found guilty by court martial. The parties, except Connolly, surrendered themselves in New York to U. S. Commissioner Shields, and were released on bail.

The hearing was set for Dec. 23rd, but was then adjourned to enable one of the parties to go on a wedding tour. On Dec. 30th, the examination was commenced and postponed till Jan. 3rd. Then it was further postponed till Jan. 16th. Not till Feb. 1st, was the examination of witnesses concluded, and the commissioner on the 10th of that month decided that there was "probable" cause for holding the indicted persons.

On the 3rd of April, this year the federal grand jury at Savannah called the attention of Congress to the delay in bringing the parties involved to justice, and the following day Judge Brown, to whom an appeal had been made for the removal of the indicted persons to Savannah, rendered a decision refusing to grant the warrant for their removal on the ground that Commissioner Shields erred in his rulings in the proceedings conducted before him.

In the view of this record it appears clear that the accused persons are taking every possible advantage of technicalities, to produce a delay in the proceedings, with the object in view of ultimately trying out Justice in her race for victory.

The entire case illustrates the necessity of a swifter vindication of the law. A robber of public funds is hardly looked upon with the contempt he deserves. But if the law is to extend a kind of protection over him, too, honesty will become a rare jewel indeed. If the majesty of the law is not upheld, it will soon appear in the light of a burlesque.

AMERICAN EXPANSION.

A pamphlet has just been issued in Boston giving a historical review of the various steps of expansion by which the United States has become a world power.

In 1803 the Louisiana purchase was accomplished, by Jefferson, and by that transaction 584,801 acres and a population of 80,000 were added to the country. But in 1890 the population had increased to 11,000,000 souls, inhabiting the State of Arkansas, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, nearly the whole of Louisiana, the whole of Indian territory, and the greater part of Kansas, Minnesota, Montana and Wyoming and parts of Colorado and Oklahoma.

In 1819 the Florida purchase took place. That added an area of 53,246 acres. The population at the date of purchase was 4,000, and in 1890, 600,000, living in Florida and parts of Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi.

In 1845 Texas was annexed with an area of 375,120 acres, and a population of 150,000 souls. This expansion covered Texas and parts of Colorado, New Mexico, Kansas and Oklahoma, and a population in 1890 of 2,300,000.

The Mexican cessions in 1848 and 1853

included an area 591,313 acres, with a population of 80,000. This country formed Arizona, California, Nevada, Utah, and parts of Colorado, New Mexico, and Wyoming. In 1890 the population was 1,600,000.

Expansion does not necessarily imply "imperialism." The United States may expand in all directions, and at the same time extend the liberties of its government wherever its flag is raised, and as fast as the people who come under its folds prove themselves capable of maintaining them.

JAPANESE LABOR.

The agitation of labor unions for the exclusion from this country of Japanese laborers should be followed closely, for trouble may come of it. Californians demand that Congress pass a law excluding the Japanese, and other labor unions have signified their willingness to support the movement.

It is claimed that thousands have been imported and that they are now displacing white labor, particularly on the railroads. In brief, it appears that the trouble once experienced with the Chinese is about to commence with the Japanese.

Should Congress, however, deem it necessary to pass a law excluding Japanese immigrants, the Mikado's government would undoubtedly be heard from. Some loud language was indulged in, when protests were made against the wholesale landing of Japanese soldiers in the clothes of civilians on the Hawaiian islands, and it is not to be expected that the Japanese government would submit to special legislation against its subjects, with the same indifference with which the Chinese government apparently viewed the matter.

There can be no doubt that the same reasons exist for the exclusion of the Japanese, as were supposed to call for the anti-Chinese legislation. But as long as the country is open to all other nationalities it is difficult to see how special legislation against one nation can be justified. A quarrel with Japan might not be dangerous, but it would not be desirable, and might become serious.

REFORMED CRIMINALS.

The reformed system of penology in force in the State of Indiana, is said to work very satisfactorily, and there are now several hundred prisoners out on parole, who are leading the lives of good citizens. That is certainly a gain to the State and a demonstration of the advantages of the new system over the old, of which it has often been remarked that it makes criminals instead of reforming those already on the road to perdition.

Under the new system the convicted criminal is given an indeterminate sentence. Whenever in the judgment of the proper authorities he is deemed worthy of a life outside the prison, he is permitted to earn for himself a small daily salary which is increased gradually. If he does not know a trade, he is taught one, and is permitted to earn extra wages by working overtime.

As soon as the prisoner is freed on parole, an agent of the State has secured employment for him. His employer also knows his antecedents. He is now given suitable work, but he must report at stated intervals to the authorities, and his written reports must be verified by the employer. When the man has demonstrated his ability to lead a life within the boundaries of the law, he is fully pardoned.

The problem of how to deal with criminals is one of increasing importance. The world deliberately refuses the aid which an appeal to the religious nature of man gives. The consequence is that crime is multiplying and that the inadequacy of the old systems of treatment becomes apparent. Humane treatment is a sine qua non in the successful dealings with criminals. The opposite is only to add to the sum total of the brutality of the world. But then the regenerating power from above is needed. Without it there can be no true reform. If penologists neglect to apply these principles, they will surely fail to attain their object.

Ex-Senator Hill of New York says Dewey is too late. The prompt and efficient naval commander is not fast enough for the field of politics.

Lord Roberts wants Mafeking to hold out till May 20. That is a whole month—a long time to such a hungry company as the town's brave defenders must be by this time.

The census returns from Cuba dispel the popular notion that the bulk of the islanders are of the colored race. The white people outnumber negroes, mixed and Chinese, all taken together.

Chicago is going to have a municipal telephone system. The scheme is extensive enough to test how it can be operated by public officials, and the demonstration should be invaluable in studying the proposition of public ownership of public utilities.

When it is understood that the United States government has 1,551 miles of telegraph now in operation in the Philippines, with about 160 miles more in course of construction, it will be realized that American occupation is making considerable headway of a substantial character.

Gov. Leary of Guam would have a great time in Cuba. More than one-third of the islanders living together in the family relation are unmarried. When Gov. Leary found a similar condition in Guam he issued a command to marry which the natives had to comply with in short order.

Great Britain's African possessions now have these disturbances to count up in their cost of keeping: The war with the Boers; the rebellion of Ashantis in the Gold Coast Colony; the uprising at Ganan, in British West Africa; and the disturbance in the Yeruba country, on the Dahomey frontier.

After much floundering, says the New York Evening Post, the government spelling is now fixed as Porto Rico. The geographical board with a nice regard for the sensibilities of the islanders, recommended the Spanish form, Puerto. The House adopted this spelling.

but the Senate dropped the use for it, and now that is the official style.

The British censor who allows seven separate accounts of a concert in Bloomsbury to pass through, would have pleased the news-seeking public better by suppressing one of them and permitting the substitution of "the music of war," as it is now going on there.

One thing demonstrated by the South African war is that the host of editorials on "the passing of the horse" (in which the noble animal was supposed to be almost entirely displaced by modern vehicles) was "off its base." The horse is almost in as good demand as ever, and the requirement for mounted infantry in the armaments of nations is likely to assume immense proportions.

Dr. Parkhurst has joined the host of agitators for a revision of the Presbyterian creed. He wants "a simple, brief, Saxon statement of a half dozen or so of the vital ingredients of Jesus Christ's message to the world." He thinks the old confession would be better suited for a museum than for the church, even if it were hacked to pieces and revamped. How would the "Mormon" Articles of Faith do as a substitute? The truth contained in that brief statement of belief is rapidly forging ahead anyhow.

It is said now that the Sultan of Turkey contemplates inviting Mohammedans in the Philippines to assist the rebels there, in case of the United States insisting on the payment of the indemnity agreed on. The Sultan is not so foolish. He knows that an act of that kind would bring the American navy into action in Turkish waters, and the Turks learned enough of American energy and skill in the Spanish-American war to keep out of such trouble. The Sultan is at a big game of bluff, and will come down.

Chicago is going to celebrate Dewey day on the 1st of May, and the committee on invitation has had the discretion of inviting the Spanish minister in Washington to take part in the celebration in memory of the disastrous defeat of his country. The committee was sending out wholesale invitations to the diplomatic corps and forgot to consider the feelings of the Spanish duke. From a diplomatic point of view the committee made a big blunder, but no particular harm was done, and the incident will not bring a Spanish fleet to make a demonstration off the coast.

The finest and best executed collection of views of Utah scenery yet presented to the public, is contained in the new work published by the Colorado News Co., at Denver, and entitled "In and around Salt Lake City." It is printed by the new two-color process, from photographs taken by C. R. Savage of this city and other well known artists, reproduced on beautiful paper and presented in the very best style of modern art. No book of views that we have seen will bear anything like comparison with this elegant and charming work. We understand it will be on sale by the news dealers and book stores in this city. It is "a joy forever."

THE PARIS FAIR.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

It is not a good omen for the success of the exposition that after all the time given for its preparation it is, at the opening, in such a deplorable condition of unreadiness. Enterprises of this character are never in complete readiness at the appointed opening day, but none of its predecessors has so had record for backwardness as the present Paris exposition. Some of the most important buildings are in an unfinished condition, and confusion reigns supreme among the exhibitors. It will take considerable time to reduce to order the present chaotic condition, and until that is done the attendance of visitors is unlikely to be large. But it will be remembered that the attendance at the Chicago World's Fair was far less than had been anticipated until nearly half the season was gone, while in the closing months it was too large for convenience or comfort in sight seeing.

Boston Transcript.

The opening of the Paris Exhibition is an event of world-wide importance in every sense of the term, for not only is it illustrative of the triumphs of peace, but it is in itself a triumph of peace. The preliminary steps toward the exhibition were taken at least five years ago, and the work of preparation was carefully organized. The great political agitation through which France has passed since the scheme of the exhibition was framed has delayed its development. Indeed at one time in the midst of the fury of the Dreyfus controversy it looked as if the exhibition enterprise might go to wreck. The partisanship of the Dreyfus case extended to other countries. The world protested against the sentence imposed at Rennes as an outrage on justice.

Baltimore Sun.

International expositions are great educators. The World's Fair at Chicago in 1893 illustrated most strikingly their possibilities in this respect. The progress made in the arts, the sciences and manufactures was revealed there in an object lesson which once seen could never be forgotten. Electricity is still in its infancy, although since the World's Fair wonderful developments have been made in electrical science. Nevertheless, nearly \$2,000,000 was spent in the exhibit of electrical machinery and appliances at Chicago seven years ago and the world realized then as never before the almost boundless possibilities of this marvelous force. Perhaps the Paris Exposition will reveal wonders in electricity and other sciences not dreamed of at the time of our World's Fair.

New York Mail and Express.

In one respect at least the Paris Exposition will be unique among projects of that character, and that is in the matter of admission rates. The nominal price of tickets will be only one franc—twenty cents—but, owing to peculiar circumstances, it is expected that millions of tickets will be sold as low as five cents each. When the enterprise was first organized a lottery was established as a means of raising funds, and numbers of tickets being allotted to chances of winning large prizes. In this way some 65,000,000 tickets were bought purely as a gambling investment, and these are already reaching the hands of Paris speculators, who are expected to dispose of them at 25 cents, or about five cents, each.

Milwaukee Wisconsin.

As was expected the French exposition, though formally open, is not ready. There is nothing but debris and confusion within. The French mechanics worked all night trying to get things in order, yet the time was not such that they could be ready for a formal opening in a speech by

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NEW LOT JUST IN.

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

President Loubet. After that ceremony the buildings will be closed until tomorrow morning, when the show will be opened to the people. Yet, of course, it is so incomplete that it gives no real idea of what the exposition will be. Outsiders told the French people they would not be ready on the 14th of April, but the French replied: "We are always ready." Yet they are not at this critical period.

San Francisco Call.

It is not in rapidity of work only that our representatives have distinguished themselves. The number of American exhibitors stand second only to that of French exhibitors and trebles that of any other country. We completely outstrip not only Great Britain, but the whole British empire with all its colonies. Our share of the great event is therefore one of which as a people we may be justly proud, and we can rejoice with the Parisians in everything that tends to make the exposition the most brilliant and most successful ever held.

Chicago Record.

Whether or not international exhibitions actually tend to stimulate greater commercial activities, they undoubtedly have an educational value and they also serve as milestones of the world's progress. Just at present there are two other reasons for regarding the Paris fair as an important factor in human affairs. At a time when diplomatic relations in Europe are unpleasantly strained it will wield a powerful influence as a peacemaker. And, considering the severe criticism recently aimed at France by other nations, it will tend to rehabilitate that republic in the world's esteem as a nation which is really one of the leaders in the advancement of art, science and industry.

Chicago Times-Herald.

The last Paris exposition was held in 1889, with 61,725 exhibitors and an attendance of 32,650,000. It is confidently believed that the attendance for the exposition of 1900 will double these figures. The exposition opened yesterday will differ from that of 1889 in the universal classification of exhibits according to their nature and merit instead of their nationality. It will also differ in the greater extent of the grounds, the manner in which they have been laid out and in the many unique innovations which long experience in holding exhibitions has suggested.

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PROGRAM.

Etudes Symphoniques, opus 13... Schumann
Sonata, F. Minor, op. 37 (appassionata)... Beethoven
Allegro...
II. Andante con moto (variations)...
III. Allegro Ma. non troppo; presto.
Serenade: "Hark! Hark! the Lark!"... Schubert-Liszt
Ballade, A. flat, op. 47... Chopin
Nocturne, D. flat, op. 27, No. 2...
Etude, op. 25, No. 9...
Vals, op. 42...
Menuet, A. Major... Paderewski
(Published by G. Schirmer, New York.)
Vals: "Man lebt nur einmal"... Strauss-Tausig
Rhapsodie Hongroise, No. 6... Liszt

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\$5, \$6 and \$7.50 values in long pants suits, cut to \$4.25.

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\$4.00 values now \$2.85 | \$5.00 values now \$4.00

Children's Vestee Suits, ages 3 to 10 years, \$1.90, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00, cut from \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50 and \$5.00.

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