

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY, MARCH 5, 1901.

CONFERENCE NOTICE.

The Seventy-first Annual Conference
 of the Church of Jesus Christ of Lat-
 ter-day Saints will convene in the
 Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, on Friday,
 April 5, at 10 a. m.

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

MONTHLY FAST.

As the general conference of the
 Church will be in session on the first
 Sunday in April, the monthly fast which
 would otherwise be held on that day,
 will be observed on the last Sunday in
 March and the fast meetings be held
 on that day, March 31, 1901.

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

A MUNIFICENT GIFT.

For some days past, Bishop John R.
 Winder has been in communication with
 Sister Matilda M. Barratt, in relation
 to a gift by which this lady desires to
 perpetuate the memory of her beloved
 son, Samuel M. Barratt, who was so
 suddenly taken from her and from this
 community by the hand of death. To-
 day we are gratified to learn that ar-
 rangements have been satisfactorily en-
 tered into, by which this memorial will
 take the shape of an endowment of \$20-
 00 to the L. D. S. College, the addition
 to which will bear his name. We can-
 not think of anything more appropriate
 to perpetuate his memory in the hearts
 of the Latter-day Saints, especially the
 youth of Zion, who will receive the
 benefits of this splendid gift.

We understand that the original
 plans will be carried on in the con-
 struction of two wings to the building
 now erected, one on the north, facing
 southwest, and the other on the south,
 facing northwest, thus forming a cross.
 At the dedication of the recently
 finished structure a vote of thanks was
 given to the building committee, and
 they were instructed to continue their
 labors, although at that time they had
 no funds in sight. By this munificent
 gift they will be able to commence,
 shortly, the erection of one of the
 wings, with the hope and encourage-
 ment that further aid will be rendered
 by friends of advanced education
 and the edifice will before long be made
 complete.

We congratulate Sister Barratt on
 taking this important step, and the
 college on the prospects which it opens
 up for its extended influence. And
 while the pupils will obtain in-
 struction and receive of the spirit of
 the institution will be benefited, and
 the community will thus be profited,
 the memory of a good and noble young
 man will be kept in mind and the cause
 of education will be promoted. On be-
 half of the college and the public we
 thank the generous donor.

WILL THE LEGISLATURE ACT?

A morning paper announces that,
 "The members of the State Board of
 Health will endeavor to meet on Thurs-
 day." "Endeavor to meet" is good. It
 would be interesting to the public to
 know when they "endeavored to meet"
 before and whether the "endeavor" suc-
 ceeded. That board is regarded by the
 majority of our citizens as very much
 of a sham. The gentlemen composing
 it are, doubtless, competent physicians
 of good standing in medical circles, and
 in the community. Personally there
 may be nothing against them. It is in
 the capacity of a State board that we
 refer to them collectively.

The law creating that body imposed
 upon it some important duties. The act
 will be found in the Revised Statutes of
 Utah, sections 1096-1104. It confers on
 the Governor, by and with the consent
 of the Senate, power to appoint seven
 persons as a board of health and vital
 statistics, a majority of whom are to be
 physicians, graduates of regularly char-
 tered and legally constituted medical
 colleges, and one of whom must be a
 civil engineer. The term of office is for
 seven years. But the first appointees go
 out a year at a time, and the vacancies
 are filled by the Governor. The secre-
 tary of the board is made its executive
 officer, the only one salaried, his pay
 being one thousand dollars a year, and
 such necessary expenses as may be al-
 lowed by the State board of examiners.
 The members of the board, however, are
 to be paid their actual and necessary
 expenses while engaged in their duties,
 on warrants by the State auditor upon
 the State treasury. All other expenses
 of the board are to be met by appro-
 priation.

The board is required to make sani-
 tary investigations respecting the
 causes of diseases, including those of
 domestic animals to establish quaran-
 tine and have general supervision of the
 health of the State. It is made impera-

tive that it shall hold meetings at least
 every three months, and one of them
 must be held at the capital during the
 session of the Legislature. It is re-
 quired to make to the Governor a re-
 port of its acts and investigations, on or be-
 fore the first day of December preceding
 each regular session of the Legislature.
 The secretary is to provide for a
 course of lectures, to be delivered by a
 competent person each year at the cap-
 ital of the State, on "sanitary science,
 hygiene and nursing." He is also to
 furnish to the Legislature when in ses-
 sion, such information relative to the
 work of the State board as may be from
 time to time required. He is not en-
 dowed with any other than executive
 powers, that is, to carry into effect the
 decisions of the board. Nor is he au-
 thorized to send agents through the
 State for any purpose whatever.

It is not known to the public how often
 this board has endeavored to hold
 meetings. It is generally believed that
 the law has not been complied with
 in this and other particulars. It is
 popularly understood that the secretary
 has acted as the whole board, and has
 assumed its functions with the expec-
 tation that the board would endorse his
 doings when it should actually hold a
 meeting. The public has not been favor-
 ed with any information from that body
 as to vital statistics, or reports of its
 inquiries and efforts on sanitation,
 the causes of diseases, or anything in
 relation to the disorders among domes-
 tic animals. It would be interesting
 perhaps to know what the board has
 to impart on these subjects, and whether
 the Governor has received its reports.

The series of free lectures, which the
 secretary is required by law to provide
 at the capital every year, have been
 conspicuous by their absence. If he
 has obeyed the law in this particular
 it ought to be known. A report on this
 matter would be timely and should be
 submitted. Perhaps, if the board suc-
 ceeds in its "endeavors" during the
 present week, the people of the State
 may be favored with some light in re-
 gard to all these questions.

It is the duty of the Legislature to
 call for this information. At the last
 session a law was enacted conferring
 needful powers on local boards of
 health, with the view and intent of
 making them responsible in matters re-
 lating to the public health. There is
 nothing in that law, nor in the law of
 1898, which makes the local boards sub-
 ordinate to the State board. And cer-
 tainly neither of those laws places the
 local boards under the dictation and
 domination of the secretary. No such
 one-man-power as that functionary has
 assumed can be found in any act of the
 Legislature.

The people want a full report of all
 the doings of the State board of health
 and of its executive officer, and now
 will be an opportune time for the Legis-
 lature to demand it, seeing that the
 board will "endeavor" to hold meeting.
 The people also want the powers of the
 respective health boards defined.
 They believe that if each local board is
 properly organized and authorized, the
 State board will be totally unnecessary,
 particularly after what it has NOT
 done up to the present date. Will
 the Legislature please take up this
 matter and call for a full report while
 there is an opportunity to do so if the
 State board accomplishes its worthy
 "endeavor?"

NOW CLEAN UP.

The Medical Record calls attention,
 editorially, to the great need of the
 present time, for more efficient sani-
 tation. The subject is not new, but it
 cannot be emphasized too frequently.
 It is now a universally recognized truth
 that to prevent disease is easier than
 to cure it, and there should, therefore,
 be a general demand among the inhabi-
 tants of all progressive communities for
 good water, effective sewerage, clean
 streets, and the proper disposal of gar-
 bage. Magnificent public buildings,
 beautiful parks and such other adjuncts
 of wealthy cities are by no means mat-
 ters of first importance. Clean streets
 and clean backyards are as much
 needed, if not more, and municipal gov-
 ernments should feel the responsibility
 resting upon them, to watch over such
 things.

Dr. Walter Wyman, at the pan-Ameri-
 can congress just held at Havana,
 spoke interestingly on this subject and
 is largely quoted in the Medical Record.
 He said in part:

"What would be the effect upon the
 prevalence of contagious disease if
 there could be a complete wiping out of
 all slums and low tenement-house dis-
 tricts in all our cities? It matters not
 that an epidemic once started may pre-
 vail as violently or more violently in the
 better portions of a city, and that
 cleanliness and sanitation may then
 have but little effect upon its progress.
 The fact remains that for the perpetua-
 tion of these diseases among the people
 filth and bad environment are essential;
 and when we reflect how easy and nat-
 ural is the upward gradation of infec-
 tion, how readily through successive
 grades it may ascend the social scale
 from the lowest to the highest, the di-
 rect and personal interest of the
 wealthy and more intelligent classes of
 a community in the condition of the
 poor and ignorant becomes manifest."

This is true. Municipal sanitation is
 not merely a question of philanthropy.
 The efforts at bettering the conditions
 by which the so-called poor and ignor-
 ant classes in large cities are surround-
 ed, are not put forth in the interest of
 those classes alone. They are for the
 benefit of all alike, just as are the var-
 ious activities for educational or moral
 purposes in which men and women of
 means engage.

Salt Lake City is not behind other
 communities in sanitary conditions. It
 has wide streets and large open spaces,
 and it is frequently swept by life-giving
 breezes from the canyons, or the lake.
 But it needs, nevertheless, a thorough
 cleaning up in many parts. Those ac-
 quainted with the sanitary conditions
 say that even some attractive looking
 residences have pest-breeding sink
 pools in too close proximity.

Spring is coming, and one of the first
 concerns of property holders should be
 a thorough cleaning up. Owners of vac-
 ant lots are often neglectful in this re-
 spect. If each one would "sweep be-
 fore his own door," a general condition
 of cleanliness would result, but the city
 fathers ought to see that this is done,
 and done thoroughly before nature
 takes hold in earnest of her grand work
 for the spring.

EUROPEAN EXPANSION.

It looks as if the Austrian empire
 were rapidly drifting toward the dan-
 gerous rocks upon which so many a ship
 of state has been wrecked. For when it
 comes to this in the legislative body
 of the nation, that one representative
 of the people threatens to "go over" to
 Germany, and another, to Russia, the
 dissension has been carried to a point
 beyond which there is nothing but dis-
 aster in view. The fall of Poland was
 preceded by bitter internal contentions.
 And when these became so predomina-
 ting as to exclude the possibility of a
 stable government, the country was
 near its fall.

As long as the present emperor lives,
 there may be no danger of a similar na-
 ture to Austria. He is a popular mon-
 arch, and the vast army is devoted to
 him. But no one can say with cer-
 tainty what will happen, should he be
 called away, an event which, in the na-
 ture of things, cannot be long delayed.
 Russia and Germany watch the
 events with keen interest. Both would
 aid a division by which the German em-
 peror would "go to" Germany, and the
 Slavs to Russia.

In the north of Europe, too, there is
 uneasiness. Leading papers of three
 Scandinavian countries have com-
 menced an agitation in favor of a closer
 union with Germany. A Christiania pa-
 per, the very conservative Morgenblad-
 et, believes that such a union is the
 only guarantee of Scandinavian integ-
 rity, but it thinks that a "moral en-
 tente" is sufficient for all purposes. A
 Stockholm paper, Arbetet, takes a more
 radical view, and comes out for an ac-
 tual union with Germany, on the same
 condition as other German states. That
 paper argues:

"It is not so long ago that the North-
 ern nations feared the lust of conquest
 which was predicted as the natural con-
 sequence of the great power created by
 the consolidation of Germany. But this
 horror-toutonious has passed away. It
 may also be assumed that France no
 longer seriously thinks of a war of re-
 venge; but if she ever attacks Germany,
 Russia will assist her. If Germany has
 taken by the Swedish government, Ger-
 many will not refrain from annexing
 the Scandinavian countries, which she has
 long desired. There is but one logical
 course for the North-
 ern nations; they must unreservedly
 back Germany. It is easy to do so, for
 Germany does not seek conquest and is
 highly popular in Sweden, as she aims
 only at a triumph of the Germanic na-
 tions in the work of civilization. The
 ideal form of such an alliance would be
 the entrance of Sweden into the German
 union on the same terms as those on
 which Bavaria, Saxony, Baden and
 Wurtemberg entered the German fed-
 eration. But the initiative must be
 taken by the Swedish government. Ger-
 many would not refuse such a union.
 Some people may regard this as verbi-
 able treason; but we should not allow
 ourselves to be turned from the only
 course which can guarantee the preser-
 vation of our nationality and our lan-
 guage."

The weaker nations of Europe evi-
 dently are commencing to see safety
 only under the protecting wing of their
 stronger neighbors. War or no war,
 they seem destined to be swallowed up
 in a general movement for consolidation
 of power. The new century bids fair to
 become as noted for geographical re-
 construction as was the past century.

Col. Roosevelt came in like a lamb
 rather than as a mountain lion.

Cuba still pines for the Isle of Pines,
 but her pining will avail her naught.

There is big money in salt and often
 there has been big money in a "salted"
 mine.

"What is Platonic love?" asks Ella
 Wheeler Wilcox. It is flirting under
 false colors.

Germany has a population of 56,345,
 012. And all of them first class fighting
 machines.

There has been so much decapitation
 in China that the ministers must be
 getting very blasé.

"A Pillar of Salt" is the title of a new
 novel. So soon as the Salt trust hears
 of it it will take it in.

Already people are asking: "Will Vice
 President Roosevelt go higher?" It is
 three years too tall to tell.

"Possibly Admiral Sampson wrote it
 while asleep." Mail and Express.
 Possibly he never wrote it.

Utah is to have no fish hatchery. The
 only consolation is, that the crop of big
 fish stories will be as great this season
 as ever.

Senator Carter talked the river and
 harbor bill to death. Is talk cheap
 when it kills a fifty-million dollar ap-
 propriation?

President Diaz is said to be the dic-
 tator of Mexico. All the modern dic-
 tators seem to prefer to dictate in the
 Spanish language.

In London it is said that King Ed-
 ward sometimes indulges in writing
 poetry. Well, what of it? All men have
 their faults, even kings.

President McKinley will have very
 few new sensations entering upon his
 second term. At best they will be but a
 continuation of the old ones.

Perhaps the quickest way to catch
 Dewet would be for his pursuers to just
 sit down and wait, for all things come
 to those who know how to wait.

Scripturally we might exclaim, Woe
 unto "Dan" Spencer, for everybody
 speaks well of him. His promotion
 meets with universal approbation.

A local syndicate is said to have a
 perfect smoke consumer. If this be so
 the sooner it is set to consuming the
 smoke that now envelops our city the
 better.

It has been stated that the harbor
 and river bill harbored some jobs.
 Those who were anxious for its enact-
 ment may now harbor ill feelings be-
 cause of its defeat.

"Bud" Robinson, "the walking Bible
 of Texas," is going to Chicago to fight
 sin. He has undertaken a large-con-
 tract, and we wish him, every success.

The G. A. R. veterans participated in
 the inaugural parade after all. This is
 far more satisfactory than as though
 they had remained out. They never
 have been the men to hang back.

The publishers are to advance the
 price of books generally but the price of
 novels is to be cheapened. It cannot be

denied that most of the novels of the
 day are cheap, and decidedly trashy.

Senator Carter of Montana talked the
 river and harbor bill to death, but his
 hearers, strange to say, are still alive.
 Now will the Montanians let Carter die,
 or what will they do for him?

When legislators are in the right,
 they should not allow themselves to be
 swayed from it by any kind of threat,
 sarcasm, scare or bugaboo. "Be sure
 you are right, then go ahead," in spite
 of all that may be said.

A paltry matter is "a petty matter,"
 even if it is endorsed by a legislative
 committee. No committee can change
 the real character of a spite proposi-
 tion, nor magnify a mote into a moun-
 tain. Axtell's fact couldn't be blown
 away with a blast from any kind of a
 Hornet.

"Smallpox has broken out among the
 allied troops in Peking."

That is a condensed telegram printed
 by a morning contemporary. But is
 that possible? Are not all the troops of
 the allied armies vaccinated, and over
 and over again? What sort of information
 are you giving us?

In the Associated Press dis-
 patches account of the in-
 augural ball, the hackneyed quota-
 tions from Byron about bright lights
 shining over fair women and brave
 men was not made use of. This is a
 notable fact, worthy of wide comment
 and much commendation. That report-
 er is worthy of his hire.

If the Legislature values the rights
 of the farming community and the
 peace of the State, it will not re-open
 the irrigation disputes of the past, nor
 place the waters in the State under
 any control but that of the local au-
 thorities subject to the decisions of the
 courts. Don't try to force Utah af-
 fairs under laws adapted only to other
 States.

Gen. Dewet has escaped once more,
 and in England where deep chagrin is
 felt over the matter no commander is
 blamed for it, but the military system
 is held responsible. Then those who
 are responsible for the present system
 are to blame for Dewet's escape. The
 red tape with which it is bound up will
 never serve for a cordon to catch so ac-
 tive and wily a leader as Dewet.

It is to be hoped that the county com-
 missioners, elected by the people to
 manage county affairs will not turn a
 deaf ear to the people's appeal for bet-
 ter street car service to the Calder's
 Park and Forest Dale districts. Their
 complaints are not mere grumblings
 and their voice ought to prevail. They
 know what they want and ought to
 have what they need. Hurry up and
 settle the matter without unnecessary
 delay.

People who use the State road for
 traveling complain bitterly of the con-
 dition of that part of it within the city
 limits. They say it is good south of
 Tenth South street but from that point
 into town the condition is simply hor-
 rible. Probably it will dry up in a few
 days but when the next storm comes
 hard bottom will be away down again.
 Will the street committee of the City
 Council please make a note of this, and
 then make a move towards a remedy?

ANOTHER SAMPOSON CONTROVERSY.

New York Mail and Express.

Even if the chief duty of a navy of-
 ficer were to "represent the country
 abroad" in times of peace, this country
 could not subscribe to the position taken
 by Admiral Sampson in discouraging
 the ambition of a gunner to reach the
 rank of ensign, by proving himself
 worthy of it. To set forth the view that
 a gunner at the same time may have
 advantages or disadvantages, they have ac-
 quired from holding an officer's
 rank would spread an erroneous im-
 pression as to the limitations of Ameri-
 can life and the rigidity of its divi-
 sions. It might as well be unimportant
 opportunities and confirm class lines. The
 business of the army or naval officer is,
 however, to fight, and not to lead the
 german at Newport or elsewhere.

Worcester Gazette.

It is perfectly possible to comprehend
 certain underlying truths in Admiral
 Sampson's contention. Naval officers
 are thrown into close association with
 one another and when turned out from
 Annapolis are pretty much all of one
 type. Whatever their early advantages
 or disadvantages, they have acquired a
 uniform veneer of good breeding even
 if it does not go deeper. Such men
 might resent the introduction among
 them as equals of men who lacked their
 polish. It might as well be unimportant
 times to introduce such men in the so-
 cial circles in which naval officers are
 entertained in times of peace.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The sneer at the lack of "certain nat-
 ural advantages" which he should keep
 such men as Morgan "among the crew"
 and prevent them seeking the "social
 standing" of commissioned officers,
 comes with ill grace from Admiral
 Sampson, whose successor as chief of
 ordnance, Admiral O'Neill, served be-
 fore the mast and rose by merit alone,
 and whose distinguished fellow admi-
 rals, Hiebhorn, Melville, and Dyer, all
 rose from humble positions to commis-
 sions, and upward by meritorious ser-
 vice to become admirals. The story of
 the United States navy is made glori-
 ous by the brave deeds of men who rose
 by their merit from ordinary seamen
 to be commanders, and the question of
 their "social standing," or fitness to be
 included in "general invitations" to
 dances and tea parties, had nothing to
 do with their rise.

Boston Transcript.

We are very glad that Secretary Long
 does not take any such view of the
 case. He believes in giving merit its
 chance. Yet were the discrimination to
 be made, it would come with quite as
 much reason from Secretary Long as
 from Admiral Sampson, for the latter
 started further down in the social scale,
 as such things are measured, than the
 former. The secretary is thinking more
 of the service than he is of petty caste
 and class distinctions. The demand for
 officers is so great now that the mili-
 tary and naval schools have to graduate
 classes before their time. Yet men who
 have proved in actual service those
 qualities which it now most earnestly
 needs would be debarr'd if Admiral
 Sampson's principle of selection were
 established, because they couldn't bow
 at the exact angle or navigate the bil-
 lowy trains of a ball-room as well as
 they can the stormy ocean.

Omaha World-Herald.

William T. Sampson has shown him-
 self in his true colors—that of a selfish,
 conceited snob. He should be sentenced
 to commit to memory Tennyson's
 lines:

How'er it be it seems to me
 'Tis only noble to be good;
 Kind hearts are more than coronets
 And simple faith than Norman blood.

SPECIALS FOR THE WEEK!

COMMENCING ON MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 4,

Z. C. M. I. Offers for One Week,

20% OFF

on all Table Damask, Napkins, Lunch Cloths, Tray
Cloths, and Doylies.Also a large and handsome line of Dimities, Batistes,
Cordettes, Piques and Cotton Crepons, worth 15c, 20c
and 25c per yard, in this Sale 10c Per Yard only33 1/2 Per Cent Off on all LINEN
TABLE SETSAll A. F. C. ZEPHYR
GINGHAMS, only . . . 10c Per Yard33 1/2 Per Cent Off on all CUSHION
COVERS

JUST ARRIVED!

The Largest Assortment ever received here of SWISS,
 NAINSOOK AND CAMBRIC, EMBROIDERY EDGINGS,
 INSERTIONS AND ALL-OVERS, which are placed on sale
 this week at the Lowest Possible Prices.

Z. C. M. I.

T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.

Geo. D. Pyper, Manager.

Begins Tonight

For Three Nights and Matinee,
Engagement Extraordinary.

EUGENIE BLAIR,

DIRECTION HENRI GRESSITT.
 Presenting the Distinguished New
 York Wallack's Theatre Success.
 Tuesday and Wednesday Nights, Wed-
 nesday Matinee.

"A LADY OF QUALITY"

By Francis Hodgson Burnett and Ste-
 phen Townsend.

Thursday Night,
 "CARMEN,"
 A Romantic Drama in Four Acts.
 Gorgeous Costumes, Magnificent Scen-
 ery. Carriages, 10:30 p. m.

SCALE OF PRICES:

Night Mat.
 Parquette and First two rows
 Dress Circle \$1.50 \$1.00
 Last four rows Dress Circle, 1.00 .75
 First Circle75 .50
 Second Circle50 .25
 Third Circle25 .15
 Seats Now Ready at the Box Office.

NEXT ATTRACTION—
 Friday, Saturday and Sunday Matinee,
 March 8 and 9, Charles Frohman
 presents

"THE LITTLE MINISTER."
 By J. M. Barrie. First time in Salt
 Lake. Seat Sale Tomorrow.

NEW GRAND THEATRE.

M. E. MULVEY, Manager.

Jules Grau's Opera Co.

"HAS CAUGHT THE TOWN."

TONIGHT,

Wednesday Matinee and Wednesday
Evening.

"EL CAPITAN,"

Thursday and Friday