

## DESERET EVENING NEWS

Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.  
LORENZO SNOW, TRUSTEE-IN-TRUST.

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SALT LAKE CITY, - APRIL 2, 1900.

## NOTICE.

The Seventieth Annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will convene in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, at ten a. m., on Friday, April 6th, 1900.

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

## SUNDAY SCHOOL CONFERENCE.

SALT LAKE CITY, APRIL 2, 1900.  
The semi-annual conference of the Deseret Sunday School Union will convene at 7 o'clock p. m. on Sunday, April 8th, 1900, in the Tabernacle.

It is particularly desired that each Stake of Zion be represented at this meeting, and that the Stake superintendents, officers and teachers attending the General Conference of the Church be present.

GEORGE Q. CANNON,  
KARL G. MAESER,  
General Superintendency.  
HORACE S. ENSIGN,  
General Secretary.

## THE LESSONS OF THE FIRE.

The lessons of the fire in the Progress building on Sunday are these: Smokers should be more careful where they throw matches and cigar or cigarette stumps, making sure the remains are "dead out" before casting them aside, unless they put them in a fire. And the city authorities should wake up to the fact that greater pressure of water is needed in the business district especially, so that the experience of Sunday may not be repeated.

Everybody agrees that the fire department performed excellent work. There was no delay or lack of diligence, bravery or alacrity. The fire was fought with heroism and the firemen nobly did their duty. But if there had been sufficient force of water at the start of their efforts, the loss sustained would have been greatly lessened.

There is no blame to be attached to the water department. The superintendent was on the alert, and had endeavored in the morning to increase the pressure, fearing bad results in case of a conflagration. When the alarm came, action was promptly taken and to the flow from City Creek was immediately added the waters from Parley's canyon through the conduit, by orders through the telephone which were responded to in a moment.

The whole trouble is in the faulty means of distribution. There should be no delay in carrying out the improvements that have been determined upon, and others that have been suggested. No hindrances should be placed in the way from any source. The supply must be increased, and the means for its distribution must be improved, and all departments of the city government should co-operate to effect the desired end.

We once more direct attention to the means of relief for the scarcity of water, for domestic and lawn purposes and for emergencies that may again arise, by using the flow from the Salt Lake City canal for street sprinkling. The cost of laying pipes from the canal down two or three streets for a block, or part of a block, would be small and the benefits would be great.

Whatever is determined upon should be done without delay. There is no need for a scare. But there is need for prompt action and for complete union of effort by our city officials. It is not a matter of politics, nor, really, a matter of dignity, honor or precedence. It is a matter of public interest and affords no proper grounds for petty disputes or department contentions. Secure all the water possible and distribute it to the very best advantage. That is what the taxpayers want, and that is what the present conditions demand.

## MAGAZINES ON THE "MORMONS."

Some of the monthly magazines are devoting space to articles about the "Mormons." This is not unexpected after the agitation which has been so general throughout the country. We should not allude to the matter if the stories and essays which appear conveyed the truth to the American public, but they are so interlarded with errors concerning "Mormon" belief and "Mormon" customs, as to be unreliable and misleading to all who are unfamiliar with the teachings of "Mormonism" and the lives of its followers. Some of them show a limited acquaintance with the subjects introduced; others display the fact that research has been had to anti-"Mormon" literature as a foundation for the alleged historical data and the pretended theories of the "Mormon" Church.

It seems impossible for writers on "Mormonism" who are not themselves believers in the system, to present it as it is. They mix with a little sprinkling of "Mormon" doctrine, a large

proportion of their own notions or that which they have culled from hostile sources. The result is that while the magazines publishing such effusions, and even the scribes that furnish them, may desire to enlighten the public fairly on this popular topic, they do a double injustice, misrepresenting the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and misinforming the general reader.

Perhaps some good will come out of all this, because it keeps the public mind interested in a people and a creed which are of more importance to the world than is commonly believed. If it only opens the way to serious and thoughtful inquiry into the principles of the religion which has obtained so firm a foothold in the hearts of hundreds and thousands of sincere and earnest worshippers, it will have accomplished something towards the promotion of a movement which is destined to revolutionize the religious world.

The greater misrepresentation of "Mormon" faith and practice, the more striking will the truth appear when it is seen face to face. Indifference is the most potent foe to "Mormonism." When people do not care to investigate it there is little opportunity for its spread. Opposition, however strong, works in its favor. The more bitter are its assaults and the more animosity is aroused against it, the better are its chances for victory when it can meet them.

The greatest objection we have to the magazine stories and articles to which we have referred, is that they have the appearance of fairness, and the errors they contain are covered up with a garb of truth and conveyed in terms that exhibit no violent hostility. It may be that these will prove steps towards an opening for "Mormon" writers to present their side of this momentous question, freely and fully, for the enlightenment of millions of mankind. If so, with all the perversions those writings contain they will tend to the ultimate triumph of the latter-day dispensation.

## AN IMPROBABLE STORY.

The Worcester Spy tells a pitiful story about an aged Hebrew who recently was committed to the almshouse in New York, at his own request. According to the account he had been an outcast from his own people, because he testified against one Rubenstein, who was convicted of murder in Brooklyn in 1875. His own story is as follows:

"From the very hour that I testified my persecution began. I had good employment, but I soon lost it. I was unable to get other work. My friends refused to recognize me, and no one would be seen in my company. I was finally compelled to leave New York, but wherever I went the fact that I had testified against a fellow-Hebrew followed me. Even my own relatives followed the example of the others. I was thoroughly ostracized, and I was told many times that I had better die as soon as possible."

Probably the old man has so long brooded over his misfortunes, whatever they may have been, until in his own mind they have taken this form. For it is not conceivable that any people, as such, would be guilty of persecuting one of their number for no other reason than for doing his duty as an American citizen and aiding in bringing to justice a criminal.

The fact that the story can find space for circulation throughout the press, and that in this way the Jewish people as a whole are arraigned before the bar of public opinion, should suggest to the impartial observer that perhaps another people is similarly falsely maligned. We refer to the Latter-day Saints. Rumors are like echoes. When first started by a single individual, they may reverberate from wall to wall and sound and resound, until one would think they came from all directions at once. Rumor, even when put into type, can serve neither as witness, jury, nor judge.

## MOVING THE CEMETERY.

An ordinance discontinuing interment within the city and county limits has now become law in San Francisco. It prohibits the burial of any body within the said limits, except on the military reservation, over which the Federal government has jurisdiction.

Before there was any knowledge to speak of, of sanitary laws, it was customary to deposit the remains of the dead near the church buildings. This was in obedience to a pious sentiment that desired the dead to rest as near as possible to the peaceful precincts dedicated to religious services. In this way grave yards came into existence around churches. The city would grow on all sides, and finally burial places came to be in the very heart of centers of population. The arrangement can still be seen in many of the cities of Europe.

Of late years science has spread more light on all subjects relative to sanitation. And with the light has come a demand that the cities of the dead be laid as far as practically away from the cities of the living. It has been found crowded communities are a menace to the public health, and gradually the considerations of this kind have been made to outweigh the pious sentiment that first placed the dead under the peaceful shadows of the church walls. Cemeteries have been closed in many of the larger cities, and others opened up far away from the noise of the business centers. It is a matter that most of the growing cities will have to consider at some time or another.

## LIBERTY OR THE COSSACK.

Rumors of war continue to reverberate from shore to shore throughout the civilized world. The dispatches tell daily of some complications that seem to threaten the peace of nations.

For some time past Russia has been the center of such rumors. That country has engaged in the extermination of the last vestige of autonomy of the Finnish people. She has laid her arm heavily upon the Chinese dominion; lately she is said to have exhibited designs upon Indian boundaries, to have established herself in Persia and to have demanded concessions for railroads through Turkish territory. And now the rumor is that a hostile outbreak between Russia and Japan is among

the near probabilities. That is a pretty large war program for one country, even if that country is one of the largest on the face of the earth. The suspicion is that newspaper correspondents draw to a large extent upon their imagination.

Russia's demands on Turkey seem to be for a promise that no railroad concessions shall be granted to other countries north of the projected German trunk line, without the consent of the Russian government. This is really more than a request for railroad concessions. It is a demand for part control over Turkish territory. It is a foundation for a future claim to a voice in the regulation of some of the internal affairs of Turkey—a diplomatic opening wedge, which at some time may be used for the disintegration of the not too strong empire. And the Sultan will probably yield, though reluctantly.

Russia's relations to Japan are different. The latter country may become the aggressor whenever the Mikado's government deems the time for a conflict opportune. Japan, presumably, aspires to the position of a dominant factor in Asiatic politics. Russia is her main antagonist there, and it is not improbable that she will have to fight once more, or else remain comparatively isolated on her island realm in the ocean.

Taken in connection with the South African conflict, it looks very much like a desire on the part of Russia to divert the attention of the British government, as much as possible, from the Boers to interests that once were considered vital to Great Britain. Perhaps this is the most rational explanation of the many rumors of war preparations now circulating. Russia has a reputation for daring to go within an inch of the precipice of war and then quickly turn and find safety in diplomatic negotiations.

But the rumors convey an apt illustration of what would happen, should by some chance Great Britain's power and influence by some means decline. "Either liberty or the Cossack!" The present war in Africa makes it clear that the disintegration of Britain would mean the almost immediate seizure by Russia of the reins of government throughout Asia, and the consequent role of director of the affairs of Europe. The world cannot regard the possibility of such an event with indifference. Russian autonomy is perhaps the best form of government for the Russian people on their present level, though even that is doubted by the numerous reformers that live under the czar's scepter; but it is quite certain that it would be death to European civilization, were it to obtain dominancy over it. What it means to nations accustomed to a constitution, to universal education and representative government is seen in Finland, a large part of whose population now is trying to escape by emigration. W. N. Liberty and the Cossack finally stand facing one another in hostile attitude, the sympathy of the world must go to Liberty.

Judging by London comments, the All Fool's day joke this year is on the ambushed force of British near Bloemfontein.

It is said the Boerhervik Antaretic expedition has found the magnetic pole. Now if it can only return with tangible evidence of its success!

In Prove the lady members of the choir remove their headgear during attendance at church service. The very pleasing effect needs to be seen to be fully appreciated.

The men who thought the South African war was over when Bloemfontein was occupied may put on new thinking caps when they read the dispatches today.

The census of Manila has been taken, showing the population to be about 240,000. That is twenty per cent less than was supposed, but it is sufficiently dense for a city with a death rate hovering around 40 to the thousand per annum.

Turkey has consented to submit to the Russian carving knife. The Porte yields to the Czar's demands for railway concessions. Thus the Russian bear grows fatter on slices off the doomed bird which hovers over the Dardanelles.

It is suggested now that girl workers should be organized into labor unions, as a girl has only about one chance in fifteen to get married. Such a procedure might improve her chances, as in time the girls might organize strikes against the employment of unmarried men over a certain age, as union men do now against non-union workmen.

A plan has been suggested to organize the State militia so as to be available as a national voluntary army in case of war, and thus prevent any possible necessity for a large standing army. If the plan is shown to be feasible, it will find strong endorsement throughout the land, where the masses of the people have no desire to submit to militarism more than is absolutely necessary to safeguard the interests of the Republic.

From all accounts, the country is at present in a state of migration. The railroads are having a time of harvest as not for many years. People east are moving to the middle west. The people of the middle west are moving farther west. The people in the cities are moving into the country and from one city to another. People are looking for cheap and convenient land for settlement. And this is undoubtedly a good policy. Years of prosperity are not everlasting. And those who have in times of plenty secured a home and some land, may view the hard years without fear.

Since the British loss of seven guns, captured by Boers near Bloemfontein, leaves Lord Roberts with 443 of the big death-dealing weapons, it may not amount to much; yet, until the present war, it has been considered a great credit to a commanding general to lose artillery. It is said of Gen. U. S. Grant that he never lost a gun, either in great battles or in incidental actions by parts of his command; but artillery was not so plentiful then as now. As for the prisoners taken by the Boers in their

latest trap, the number is so small compared with the vast British force in South Africa that it will be barely noticeable.

The mistaken sympathy which keeps a half-crazy man out of the asylum till he commits some horrible deed of blood, and thus brings lasting sorrow on those who thought to be kind to him, receives another illustration in the tragedy at Kansas City, Mo., on Sunday afternoon. It is a more humane to put a semi-lunatic in an asylum where he can be cared for properly, and possibly have his reasoning powers restored by expert attendance, than to leave him to be a burden on relatives and friends, however willing they may be, yet who are unable to give the skill and care necessary to real comfort and cure, if such a thing is possible. Then there is the more terrible danger of allowing a demented man his liberty, namely, that of committing atrocious crimes upon his nearest and dearest friends.

In all probability mosquitoes will be plentiful the present year, unless hard frost should set in later. Prof. L. O. Howard the other day, in a lecture on the subject, told how to get rid of the pest. He said:

"I do not wish to seem to be ungallant to the lady patrons who are the cause of my appearance here tonight, but truth demands that the fact be known that the female mosquito is the one that does the biting, and is, therefore, the cause of all our troubles. I first turned my attention toward her destruction about six years ago, when I was spending the summer at my cottage at the Adirondacks. I don't know how the mosquitoes got there, whether they came up on the cars from New York or were blown there by the strong winds, but the fact remains that we were nearly eaten alive by them. I started to find out how to fight them and learned that they came from the most part from a pool of water near by. As an experiment I poured a lot of coal oil over the water in this pond and we were not bothered with mosquitoes any more that summer."

A statement is given out by Prof. Crawford H. Troy, of Harvard, that the proposed American school in Palestine can be started as soon as \$4,000 more has been secured. The school is to be an expensive affair. The proposition is, it seems, to raise the modest sum of \$100,000, which will put up a building, furnish a library, pay the salary of a resident director and provide for tours of exploration and research. The plan was suggested five years ago from the Semitic department of Harvard, and Prof. J. H. Thayer of the divinity school has been soliciting subscriptions to supplement the yearly subsidies pledged, which include \$500 from the Archaeological Institute, and \$100 for five years from each of these institutions: Boston University, Bryn Mawr, Harvard, Pennsylvania, Yale, Cincinnati, Colgate, Trinity college, the Auburn, Princeton, Union and General (New York) theological seminaries, the Episcopal theological schools of Cambridge and Philadelphia.

## THAT LYNCHING.

New York Mail and Express.  
The negro was by all accounts a monster, whose murderous deeds would have been punished by due process of law, but the white victim's guilt was extremely doubtful, and it is said that the lynchers are already convinced that he was entirely innocent. After trying this colored wretch, however, the mob, mad with brutality and bloodthirst, demanded another victim, and the white prisoner was hanged, evidently "on general principles." In withdrawing the body from the gallows, the lynchers, thus giving them full opportunity to execute their barbarous purpose, Gov. Tyler has made himself responsible for a crime for which he will have some difficulty in atoning to his own conscience and the law-abiding people of Virginia.

## Baltimore Sun.

The lynching of the two men, one colored and one white, in Greensboro, county, Virginia, for murders charged to have been committed by them is as earnestly condemned by the press of that State as it is or can be by the newspapers of any other section. Lynching can only be justified when the ordinary processes of law have been paralyzed and a community is forced to take the case in its own hands. Lynching is a resort to self-preservation to the suppression of wholesale lawlessness. The recent mob outbreak in Virginia is all the more to be regretted because there seems to have been a reasonable doubt of the guilt of at least one of the men.

## THE IDAHO CASE.

Denver Post.  
Militarism as a part of the policy of imperialism finds an apt illustration in the condition of affairs that has existed in Idaho for nearly a year and is vividly called to memory by the congressional investigation. Resolutions are now pending before both houses of Congress to bring to an end this act of usurpation.

## Sacramento Bee.

It was high time for the United States to step in to suppress this murderous gang. When a man grasps a nettle, he does not first take off his hat, and apologize. He puts on a pair of gloves and battles it. That was the way the United States government did in Idaho to the murderous conspirators. Every other American citizen, should uphold these acts of the United States no matter whether he belongs to a labor union or not.

## THE CARNEGIE COMPANY.

Boston Herald.  
While the combination of the Carnegie and Frick interests is one of gigantic proportions, it is interesting to note that it differs from the trusts in the methods which it proposes to pursue. The stock is not to be offered for sale, and its par value has been placed at a figure that practically bars it from the list of speculative securities. All the stockholders are to be consulted in the management of the concern, and they will be given an opportunity to choose their directors each year. The expressed views of Mr. Carnegie as to the rights of stockholders for information have been carried out practically in the certificate.

Philadelphia Press.  
As affecting the two principals, no doubt the wisest course has been adopted and it is not at all unlikely in the new start which they will make in business that they will get along better personally and make new records and history in the iron, steel and coke industries. Mr. Carnegie may learn by less abrupt and dictatorial and Mr. Frick may not again feel that he is anybody's hired man.

## Philadelphia Inquirer.

Two men who had a quarrel, who practiced and announced each other worthy of belief, who separated forever, and who were bent upon devoting the remainder of their lives to "getting even" with each other, have compromised their differences and are going to capitalize their new company at another fabulous figure. What happens after

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this is not of any vital public consequence.

Chicago Times-Herald.  
Of course, the public is glad to have the controversy settled in this amicable manner. There is no reason why these industrious mechanics should be thrown out of employment through a petty quarrel originating in an after dinner jocosity.

Brooklyn Eagle.  
The controversy between Andrew Carnegie and H. C. Frick has been settled out of court and there will be no more official revelations of the enormous profits of the steel trust.

New York World.  
The steel magnates became frightened at their own edged tools.

## Salt Lake Theatre

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## "THE BEST PUBLICATION."

The following self explanatory letter has recently been received from the President of the Eastern States Mission:  
"It may be interesting to you to know that we have presented Public Libraries in this mission with about forty copies of the work. 'The Articles of Faith' and editors of leading papers and prominent men with 84 copies. We believe the work to be one of the best publications we could use for the purpose of acquainting editors and leading men with what our people believe. Wishing you every success, I am Very truly your brother,  
W. H. SNOW."  
Per E. H. SNOW.

## "KEEP MONEY AT HOME"

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## GARDNER DAILY STORE NEWS.

TODAY—THE SHIRTS.

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