

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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

LORENZO SNOW, TRUSTEE-IN-TRUST.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)Corner of South Temple and East Temple Streets
Salt Lake City, Utah.Charles W. Penrose, Editor
E. C. Whitney, Business Manager

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES	
One Year	\$4.00
Six Months	2.50
Three Months	1.25
One Month	.35
One Week	.10
Sunday edition, per year	2.00
Semi-weekly	2.50

EASTERN OFFICE.
314-107 Times Building, New York City. In
charge of H. F. Cannon, Inc., Manager Foreign
Advertising from our Home Office.Correspondence and other reading matter
for publication should be addressed to the
EDITOR.Address all business communications:
THE DESERET NEWS,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY, MAY 10, 1901.

THE FINANCIAL STORM.

The great rise-and-fall in stocks, that has shaken the financial world centered in Wall Street, New York, to its very foundations, should serve as a warning to rash speculators who engage in that kind of gambling. The words of warning uttered by the Deseret News previous to the culmination of the excitement were timely, and even those papers and persons that tried to belittle them, are now decanting on the crash that has followed the mad rush in the eastern stock-market.

Some of the incidents of this upheaval are unparalleled in the history of railway ventures. The advance in Northern Pacific shares, and at the same time the fall in Union Pacific, make a situation that is very remarkable, to say the least. The troubled waters have not yet reached their normal level, but the great upheaval is subsiding, and it is to be hoped that the wrecks which will strewn the shore will not be as many or as disastrous as some folks have expected.

Utah has not been greatly affected one way or another by this financial whirlwind, or by the panics that have resulted. It is only as a caution for the future that it can be held up to the attention of our people. It will be found, by experience, that more satisfaction and solid safety and growth can be had from legitimate investments, than from the dazzling allures held out in speculative ventures. That is the truth we desire to impress on young men especially.

It will be found, after the hurricane now passing has cleared away, that there are more aching hearts than exulting spirits over the results that have been secured. The excitement that has prevailed is of the unhealthy kind, that breeds financial fever and occasional disorder that is disastrous. Gambling in any form is dangerous and demoralizing, and is to be shunned by all who desire permanent prosperity and peace.

A SPIRIT OF GAMBLING.

New York papers say that the city has never before been so crowded as during the past few days with people who have come there to get rich by speculation. Extravagance is said to be in evidence on every hand. Everybody who can raise a margin is buying. Some are making profits and spending money lavishly. Hotels, restaurants, theaters, and shops are crowded with customers, and there is a daily carnival of self-indulgence.

Women, as well as men, are speculating. A representative of a New York paper who, on invitation, paid a visit to a "private office," found seventy-five women there assembled, and the scenes they enacted suggested, in the language of the reporter, a "picnic of furies." He was told that most of those women a few months ago were poor. Now they furnish milliners and dressmakers an immense business. They hire hansom cabs, and have a brougham and a pair of horses, and two men on the box, and she purchases rubies and pearls worth large sums.

The spirit of gambling seems to have taken possession of the people. It is kept aflame by the success of a few. Eventually it will be quenched by the losses the many must sustain. For in gambling no wealth is produced for distribution. It is only changing hands, and what one takes in, must come from the pile of somebody else, generally from many small piles, the owners of which can but ill afford to lose them.

Notwithstanding the alluring stories of fortunes made in a few days, or hours, the only safe rule for persons of small means, when speculation is considered, is to ask whether they can afford to lose the money they contemplate investing. If they cannot afford to lose it, they should not risk it, for the chances of gain are, after all, chimerical. The losers will every time outnumber the winners a hundred to one.

UNIFORM MEDICAL LAWS.

Dr. Emil Amberg, of Detroit, Mich., secretary of the committee on reciprocity and uniform medical legislation of the national confederation of state medical examining and licensing boards, in the Chicago Tribune, pleads for uniform medical legislation throughout the country. He calls attention to the well known fact that physicians who are allowed to practice medicine and surgery in one state or territory, may be regarded as unlicensed to do so in another part of the country, and this he regards as an anomaly. In fact, he thinks it is a great problem now before the country, and one which demands immediate attention.

The writer is of the opinion that we have too many medical schools. It would, he says, be a wise step to close about three-fourths of them and place the rest under rigid state control, or make them state institutions. In this way, uniform education might be secured, and one standard of efficiency attained. But not only should the medical

institutes be reduced in number, but, in the opinion of Dr. Amberg, there are too many physicians in the country, too. He says that in the United States there is one physician to less than 400 inhabitants; whereas the ratio in Great Britain is one to 1,100, and in Russia one to 2,500. There are in the United States, proportionately, six times as many practitioners as in Italy, about four times as many as in France and in Germany, and there are about 156 medical schools in our country to twenty medical schools in Germany. The inference is that many doctors have mistaken their calling. "The existing conditions," the doctor believes, "reflect upon the whole medical profession."

The remedy is, according to his view, uniform legislation in all the states on this matter. But how is that to be obtained? Hardly through Congress. There are a number of other subjects on which it would be just as desirable and convenient to have uniform legislation, but as long as states are sovereign, each one will maintain its right to regulate its own affairs through the state legislatures. The country is not yet prepared to surrender that right. The states cannot be reduced to the level of provinces. How absolute uniformity can be secured in any other way is difficult to understand. It would take a long and persistent agitation throughout the country.

In all probability the matter is not of so great importance to the general public as to the medical profession. It is not entirely sure that the existence of an abundance of physicians is a detriment. Competition compels effort at excellence. When there are so many, some are sure to reach more proficiency than they perhaps otherwise would do. Those who are bent on succeeding are bound to keep on studying and to follow the development of the age. The public is pretty sure to find those who know most. Were the number to be considerably reduced, a great many physicians would, perhaps, be content with their preliminary studies and neglect to keep up with the times. It is interesting, though, to learn that every 600 inhabitants of this country are supposed to support one physician. The number of soldiers has been placed at one for every 1,000 inhabitants. The comparison is not without some interest.

GERMAN CANAL SCHEMES.

The German emperor is meeting much opposition to his schemes for the network of canals which he proposes to construct through the empire, but the probability is that he will succeed in the end. He has succeeded in his military and naval plans, in the face of formidable opposition, through the persistence he has displayed. Of his canal plans it should be said, however, that they deserve to carry, for the improvement of means of transportation, whereby communication between different parts of the empire may be facilitated, cannot but be for the benefit of the people as a whole, even if some classes thereby temporarily lose some advantages. The canals would give the farmers of many districts a larger market for their products, and stimulate manufactures, and thus augment the commercial and industrial power of the nation.

The emperor proposes to connect the Rhine with the Elbe by a canal of considerable depth and width, and to enlarge the Weser, from Bremen to Minden. In addition there are other canal schemes, all of which would mean a total expense of about \$100,000,000. The Rhine-Elbe canal is estimated to cost a little over \$65,000,000; the ship canal between Berlin and Stettin will cost about \$10,000,000; a canal to connect the Oder and the Vistula and a channel rendering the Warthe navigable for ships from Posen to the junction with the Netze, will cost \$5,500,000. There is also a proposed canal connecting the province of Silesia with the canal joining the Oder to the Spree. The bill provides further for the improvement of the flow of water in the lower Oder and the upper Havel at a cost of \$12,500,000 and for an appropriation of about \$2,000,000 for the canalization of the Spree.

Probably all these canals would cost considerably more than is now estimated. Such public enterprises always do. But they would be worth the outlay. The money spent would go to the people employed in the work. It would not be lost. When laborers are furnished something to do at fair wages, they will spend money freely on the necessities and luxuries of life, and this plenty of work means all round prosperity.

This country, too, has some canals to dig and some reservoirs to build for the storage of water in the arid region. Millions of dollars would have to be expended on these improvements, but it would be money well invested. It would insure prosperity for years to come.

NO MORE DUELLING.

An international anti-duelling association has come into existence, and although private vengeance is prohibited by both civil and ecclesiastical laws, there is much room for work by such an organization. For in some European countries "honor" still demands little affairs of that kind both in high society and the lower ranks, sometimes with aristocratic swords, or pistols, and sometimes with plebeian clubs, or fists.

According to the New York Tribune, in France the leaders of the new league are Prince Louis de Broglie, of the old ducal house of that name, who is an officer of the army; General de la Rague and the Count du Bourg. In Germany and Austria the Catholic parties, which comprise in their ranks the most ancient and illustrious families of the aristocracy, have taken up the league with enthusiasm. In Belgium, members of the ducal houses of Croy and of Arenberg have joined the association, as have also a number of patricians of Rome and of other large Italian cities.

It is altogether an association of aristocrats. It is stated that there are even several princes of blood royal in its ranks, prominent among the number being the Infante Alfonso of Spain, one of the most conspicuous figures and successful generals of the last two Car-

list wars. The minister of war at St. Petersburg, General Kuropatkin, and General Dragomiroff, have presented to the czar a strongly worded petition, urging him to abolish the system of duelling among officers of the Russian army as totally unsuited to Russian conditions of life and to Muscovite usages. Emperor Francis Joseph, in receiving some time ago a deputation of the Tyrolean aristocracy headed by Count Brandis, expressed himself most strongly on the subject of the evils of duelling, declaring that he fully shared the views of the deputation on the subject, and that he was determined to do everything in his power to bring about the suppression of the practice.

The German emperor, who it is alleged, years ago, in an anonymous pamphlet endeavored to prove that duelling may be defended by the Scriptures, has of late years taken another view. He has issued a peremptory edict against duelling in the army, and he has taken good care to have it obeyed, with the result that during the last year only four duels all told have taken place in the German army, only one of which resulted in bloodshed.

With such high patrons, the league should be sure of a large membership. If it is serious in its aims, it should succeed. For those who break the code would be sure of social ostracism, and not even the most refined "honor" would demand such a sacrifice.

Then an anti-lynching league ought to be formed, unless the anti-duelling association could include lynching among the prohibited pastimes. But the initiative in this matter ought to be taken by American noble men and women.

Buffalo is the "fairest" city in the Empire state as well as one of the most beautiful.

Happy the man who can say, "I told you so." And Uncle Russell Sage says, "I told you so."

If Sir Thomas Lipton carries away the America's cup it will be because the Constitution is overridden.

The cyclone that has struck the New York stock market was one of those ill winds that blow nobody good.

Following the example of the United States, the Australian federation may some day make "a more perfect union."

For two days the "lamb" in Wall Street have gambled and frisked as they never gambled and frisked before.

Mark Twain has been making an address to the Princeton students. Every time they yelled they gave him a "tiger."

What difference will it make to the American people whether they get their coffee from the Philippines and Porto Rico, or from Java and Brazil, if they have to pay a tax upon it?

Chicago will give the members of the National Skat congress a trip down the drainage canal. This is Chicago's Canal Grande although rather different from that which is the pride and glory of Venice.

It is thirty-two years ago today since the last spike on the first transcontinental railroad was driven at Promontory. There was a great stir in railroad circles that day but there was no such flurry and worry in railroad circles that day as there was yesterday and today.

The city already has its Bonneville and Fremont schools. The suggestion of a contemporary that the new one to be erected on North State street be called the Coronado is a good one, but if we must ignore our own pioneers, would it not be better still to name it the Escalante, it being far more probable that he visited this region than that Coronado ever did?

Judging from the choice epithets which the Tribune sputters, it is very badly hit in its squabble over the incorrect report it made of the Methodist preacher's sermon last Sunday. As a family paper the Tribune is the sweetest thing on toast considering the chaste and fragrant ebullitions in which it daily indulges. The "News" is complimented by the virulence and venom of the anti-"Mormon" organ.

It will hardly be possible to make an international question out of the driving of Italian workmen from Iowa, Kansas. It is just such a fracas as happens in almost any city in the country at times. The occurrences are disgraceful, but they are absolutely non-racial. But it is not to be wondered at that the Italian consul at Kansas City is somewhat excited over the matter when the memory of the fate of the eleven Italians in New Orleans some ten years or more ago is recalled.

What the Rev. C. A. Crane said in Fremont Temple, Boston, last Sunday concerning the saloon and how it is codded and pampered in Boston, will apply to saloons throughout the country. Among other things he said:

"The trouble here in Boston is that the city insists on nursing the vice of intemperance and codding the saloon, and keeping it as an institution. The saloon is so hedged around with law that all the church people in Christendom couldn't touch it without overthrowing both of the two great political parties. Politicians do their dirty tricks and put forth their most consummate efforts to aid the saloon. And I assert that more than seventy-five per cent of the church people are on the side of the saloon."

The American troops have evacuated the districts in Pekin under their control. This is proving this government's professions by its works. Could the foreign troops now in China all be withdrawn instantly, save legation guards, it would vastly improve the situation there in every respect. To say that the Chinese would regard such action as weakness is folly. They now realize the power of the European nations as they never did before, and there is no doubt now that they fear it. Though far removed from Europe they have seen how very readily European soldiers can be transported and landed on their shores. If the powers do not intend to remain permanently in China they should withdraw immediately. They should not stand upon the order of going, but go at once.

DISPUTE ABOUT A DEGREE.

Boston Transcript.

The proper authorities having acted within their duly constituted power, the decorous course for those who disagree with their conclusions is not to heap discourtesies upon the university's guest through petitions and the public print, but to present privately or, if need be, with their votes on Commencement day. Further agitation can only be wanting in good manners to the head of the nation and embarrassing to the university.

Worcester Gazette.

The Boston Herald publishes this morning the opinions of a large number of Harvard graduates as to whether or no a degree of LL. D. should be granted President McKinley at the commencement exercises in June. There are 72 graduates quoted and of these 51 are in favor of conferring the degree and 21 are opposed. This is in all probability a fair indication of the sentiment of the graduate body as a whole. It stands more than 2 to 1 in favor of granting the degree.

Springfield Republican.

The Boston Herald points out that other Boston papers were wrong in announcing a meeting of the overseers of Harvard university Monday, whereas it was informally decided to grant the degree of LL. D. to William McKinley. The meeting of the president and fellows of the university, attended by President Eliot, Judge Lowell, Samuel Hoar, Dr. A. T. Cabot and Charles Francis Adams, 2d. The question of the degree was informally discussed—that is all.

Worcester Spy.

The variety of opinions expressed about President McKinley by Harvard men is rather an unexpected amount of partisan blindness and prejudice or simple ignorance. The most charitable explanation of these differences is ignorance. It makes a Harvard man rather ashamed of his alma mater to hear all this outrageous abuse of President McKinley when he contrasts it with the time when the same degree was conferred upon the President at Yale. Fortunately, there is every reason to believe that the institution and all its officers are entirely free from the feeling that has inspired this attack on the President.

Boston Herald.

In view of the feeling which has been aroused, it would be no more than prudent on the part of the university authorities to lay down as a principle that no future action of the kind of the degree will be given to the incumbent of an elective political office. After his term of service is over, the oldest university in the country might fairly bestow upon an administrator or legislator the encomium of "Well done, thou good and faithful servant," but during the time that he was in office it should, in order to guard itself against political influences, steadfastly withhold such recognition.

OUR PEACE ARMY.

Philadelphia North American. General Miles takes a sanguine view of conditions in the Philippines. While the war department is debating whether or not it will be safe to reduce General MacArthur's forces, General Miles has come out squarely in favor of a smaller army than was authorized by Congress. In a communication to the secretary of war he holds that in view of the present condition of affairs, 100,000 men will not be needed. According to his estimate, 35,000, one soldier to every thousand of population, will suffice. But General Miles' plan, if adopted, would go further than appears at first sight to reduce the number of men available for foreign service. He not only proposes to cut the army down 24,000, but he recommends that the artillery corps be recruited to its maximum without delay.

Philadelphia Times.

The present plan of the war department is to take five years to recruit the artillery arm to the strength contemplated in the army act, so as to leave a larger margin in the other arms for foreign service. General Miles is evidently disposed to accept "the present condition of affairs" as warranting a reduction in the "coolies" of the army. It is not much, but it is nothing but the most obvious necessity of war could justify the full exercise of that power.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The list of contents of The International Monthly for May is as follows: "The Iron and Steel Industry," by H. T. Porter; "German Criticism," by Richard M. Meyer; M. Antonie and the "Science of Religion," F. J. Evans; "The Principles of Modern Deities," Carl von Noorden; "A History of Japanese Art," John La Farge; "Women of the Renaissance," E. W. Wells; and "The Native Vigor of Roman Art," Frank Miles Day—Burlington, Vermont.

In the National Geographic Magazine for May, Hon. John W. Foster writes about "The Latin-American Constitutions and Revolutions," and Don Juan N. Navarro, consul-general of Mexico, of "Mexico of Today." Both these articles are of special interest in this year of pan-Americanism. "The General Geographical of Alaska" is the subject of a paper by Henry Gannett. Besides these there are "Geographical Notes," "Geographical Literature," and "Proceedings of the National Geographic Society,"—McClure, Phillips & Co., New York.

GLASSES STOP HEADACHES

If you are subject to headaches which medicine fails to permanently cure, have your eyes examined. If caused by eye strain glasses will cure them. A slight imperfection in the nerves or muscles is often sufficient to cause an almost constant headache. Correctly adjusted glasses put the eyes in perfect focus and relieve all strain—cause removed—headache cured.

EXAMINATION FREE RUSHMER, THE EYE EXPERT.

25 W. 1st SOUTH ST.

ADVERTISE IN THE

Want Columns OF THE DAILY

"NEWS"

Change in effect March 14, 1901.

IT COSTS	
Per line, per month	75c
Per line, 3 months per month	1.00
Per line (12 months) per month	3.00
Three weeks, per line	.90
Two weeks, per line	.65
One week, per line	.45
Less than one week, per word	.10

No ad. taken for less than 20c.

Spring Housecleaning

And Spring storms frequently come together, but the thrifty housewife who buys her Carpets, Curtains, Wall Papers and Decorations at Z. C. M. I. is made happy by the knowledge that the House Furnishings thus purchased are of the very best, and that they have cost her less than they would have done at any other establishment in the city. This season Z. C. M. I. Carpet Department has beyond question the

Best and Cheapest

Furnishings ever offered in this market. It is worth your while to inspect them, even if you do not intend to buy, there are many new weaves, new patterns, new styles, up to the very latest development in Twentieth Century art. When you need fine

Curtains, Carpets, Wall Paper Decorations, Shades, Rugs, Etc.

All of good quality, none shoddy-make, the very best place to secure them and to save money in your purchases is at Z. C. M. I. We have everything good that you want in the House Furnishings line, and all at the lowest prices. Come and see.

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

SALT LAKE THEATRE.

Geo. D. Pyper, Manager.

TONIGHT.

Evenings at 8:15. Matinees at 2:15.

Special Matinee Tomorrow.

Every lady gets a handsome souvenir.
Prices: Children 25c, Adults, 50c.
First Circle 25c to all.
LAST TIME TOMORROW NIGHT.

The Comedian.

HARRY CORSON CLARKE.

The Comedy Hit.

WHAT DID TOMKINS DO?

THE LAUGH TREAT OF THE SEASON.

NEXT ATTRACTION.

Three Nights and Matinee, beginning Monday, May 13.

HENRY MILLER AND COMPANY

Monday evening and Wednesday Matinee, double bill.

"Gudgeons" and "Frederick Lemaître."

Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, "Heartsease."

Prices, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.50.
Seat sale today.
Matinee 25c to \$1.

LETTER HEADS, BILL HEADS, ENVELOPES, COUNTY RECORDS, BANK STATIONERY, INVITATIONS, PROGRAMS,

AND ALL OTHER FORMS OF

PRINTING

OR

BINDING.

PROMPTLY TURNED OUT BY THE

Deseret News.

We Make a Specialty of BUSH ORDERS.

... NOW READY ...

THE DANISH DOCTRINE AND COVENANTS.

Carefully revised by Apostle

Anthon H. Lund

PRICE, - - - \$1.00.

For Sale at the

DESERET NEWS.

"KEEP MONEY AT HOME"

By Insuring with the

HOME FIRE OF UTAH

HEBER J. GRANT & CO., General Agents.

CLEVELAND BICYCLES

—AT—

THE SALT LAKE HARDWARE CO.

The bearings of a bicycle are one of the most important and vital parts of a bicycle.

The famous Cleveland bearings are one of the features that so popular the world material the best for the purpose, but the greatest care is lavished upon it to produce absolute accuracy. That this has been obtained is easily conceived. No inequalities, or "the hard spots in our adjustment" are found in either cones or cups.

All CLEVELAND BEARINGS are so constructed, giving a bearing so nearly approaching absolute perfection that no oil need be used except at great intervals.

CLEVELAND BICYCLES FROM \$40.00 TO \$75.00.

LOOK FOR THE SIGN OF THE BIG GUN

GRAND OPENING OF

Kolitz's

Beautiful

Summer

Garden

The only one in the city. An attractively-fitted up resort. The refreshing waters of a beautiful fountain play day and night. Music and flowers. A cosy retreat for pleasure and rest.

TOMORROW.

PROGRAMME.

From 10 a. m. to 2 p. m.

I will serve to Ladies and Gentlemen visiting my establishment, free of charge.

Fine Frozen Punch.

From 2 to 6 p. m.

My regular Saturday candy sale. I will sell my famous

ITALIAN CHOCOLATES AT 25c LB.

and BROKEN BUTTERCUPS AT 15c LB. From 7:30 p. m. and the balance of the evening. I will continue my concert by

Held's

Military Band, And present every lady with a souvenir box of my best chocolates.

KOLITZ,

KONFECTIONER AND KATERER

Salt Lake and Ogden.