

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY, - NOV. 22, 1901.

A PECULIAR PROCLAMATION.

The Tooele county board of health must be either in a state of undue excitement unwarranted by actual circumstances, or in a frame of mind that desires theatrical display. It has proclaimed, for an indefinite period, a quarantine against Salt Lake county, for all children under sixteen years of age. The parent or guardian of any such child that invades Tooele county, for any purpose or under any pretext, is to be "subject to penalty of misdemeanor upon conviction."

Scarlet fever and diphtheria are somewhat prevalent in this city. But there is no case for any great alarm. There is reason why quarantine regulations, affecting the residences where there are patients suffering from either of these afflictions, and persons who have been exposed to infection, should be rigidly enforced and strictly complied with. It is also necessary that there should be a system of general sanitation, and the careful disposal of all infected matter and decaying material, so as to stamp out these disorders as quickly as possible.

But there is no occasion for such sensational and pretended precautions as those adopted, in heroic style, by the Tooele health authorities. It only raises an alarm and gives Salt Lake an unfair reputation, as though it were a center and breeding-place for contagious diseases. It is not very likely that any children of the age designated, will either stray over the wide stretch of country between Salt Lake City and Tooele towns and villages, or make a playground of the sage and grass-covered areas that intervene. There is much more likelihood of some incautious or indifferent adult carrying the germs of contagion from one county into another, than of their transmission by the journeying of children into those remote spots.

How the Tooele health people expect to be able to prosecute the parent or guardian of a child, alleged to have carried disease into a place within their jurisdiction, and where the proceedings are to take place, and in what manner they would be able to procure a conviction, are questions that appear to be widely open. We commend all health boards in practical suggestions and endeavors in behalf of the public health, and advise our readers everywhere to aid in the promotion of every rational measure to stamp out disease. But we see no sense in a proclamation as that which has come from Tooele, and think it will be regarded rather as a burlesque than in any other light by the majority of people in both counties.

SUGAR FROM CACHE.

Sugar on the Salt Lake market, manufactured from beets raised in Cache Valley, is something new under the sun. It shows what can be done by enterprise and determination, backed by sufficient capital. It demonstrates, too, the capabilities of the soil in this State, and that they are not confined to one particular region.

It is quite possible that the success which has been achieved in Cache county, in this respect, could have been attained without the investment by a few moneyed men which has led to this consummation. But even if, by co-operative effort, the masses of the people in that locality had started such a project, it is certain that there would have been much delay in its accomplishment, and, after all, it would be a union of labor and capital, on the same principle as that which enters into all the great improvements of the age.

The power of acquisition of wealth which some men possess, is turned to a worthy and beneficial use, when their gains are directed into channels that prove of great good to labor and to the cause of general advancement. The building up of manufacturing interests in this State is one of the most praiseworthy of human activities.

The capitalists who have laid the foundations of the sugar industry in Utah are entitled to the praise and the congratulations of our people. They will certainly reap their reward. In spite of all attempts to cripple that industry, it is flourishing and will continue to bring prosperity to the State and good returns to all investors. We wish success to those who are engaged in the agricultural, manufacturing and commercial branches of the work, and believe that it will be maintained to their increased advantage.

A MARVEL OF SCIENCE.

When the announcement was made that Marconi had invented an apparatus by which telegraphic messages could be sent and received over long distances without wire, it sounded almost like a fable. But a still more marvelous system of wireless telegraphy is now said to have been invented by Messrs. Oring and Armstrong, two electricians working together in Buckinghamshire, England. It is called the Armon system. The inventors merely drive two steel pegs into the ground, and by this means, it is

said, they converse a distance of five miles, and send telegraphic messages twenty miles. But this is not the limit. The inventors believe that distance is practically of no importance, and that in the near future they will be able to connect London and New York, without wire and without long transmitting or receiving stations.

The details of the new invention are not given to the public, but according to the report of a correspondent of the New York World, the earth, and not the air, is used to establish the electric circuit, and the entire apparatus is so light that a boy of ten might carry it; so simple that a child of five can operate it, and so cheap that a clerk on a \$10-a-week salary could own a telegraph and telephone instrument. When the new marvel was shown to the newspaper representative, the inventors took a set of apparatus out into a field. Two stout steel pegs were driven into the ground fifteen feet apart. These pegs were connected by wires to what looked like an ordinary telephone receiver. Mr. Oring then walked to a nearby box half a mile away and held a conversation with the reporter at the receiver. Speaking of the wonders of this invention, Mr. Oring said he could stop on the road to London, driving across country, and order dinner prepared for him at a restaurant in the city twenty miles away. "I can," he continued, "call up my overseer and remind him to get the hay in or to rub down the horses, as readily as I could call him into my library and give the directions."

One of the merits of the new system is that messages cannot be interfered with, or intercepted. That is, interception is not absolutely impossible, but it is almost so. To intercept a message it would be necessary to tune a receiver to exactly the pitch at which messages are being sent. But there are 40,000 distinguishable tones at the services of an operator, so that the chance of two tones meeting and destroying each other, or of secret thief by a machine properly adjusted, is extremely slight—only one chance in 40,000.

This, then, is the latest scientific marvel. If the supposition that distances can be practically no figure in this system, is correct, it is evident that in the future it will be possible to talk to friends all over the globe, face to face as it were. Some people considering themselves wise, have ridiculed the idea of conversing with the Eternal Father in the secluded chamber of prayer. Such an invention should be a complete answer to objections of that kind. If distances are practically no longer any obstacle to science, how much less to Him who is the source and origin of all true knowledge?

SCHLEY'S COURT EXPENSES.

The offer of some of Admiral Schley's admirers, to raise funds to pay the expenses attending the investigation into his official conduct on the Cuban Coast, has provoked many comments from the press. Among them is the following from the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle:

"Admiral Schley's statement that he has been impoverished by the expense forced upon him by the court of inquiry, indicates that his lawyers must have taken advantage of the situation to charge him most exorbitant counsel fees, since the government paid all the other expenses and gave him active list pay during the session of the court."

That is followed by some caustic remarks directed against the admiral's counsel in the case. It is strange that an intelligent newspaper should publish such perversions of a well-known fact, for the purpose of saying something bitter concerning a gallant officer and his eloquent and able attorney before the naval court.

Admiral Schley did not state that he was "impoverished by the expense forced upon him by the court of inquiry." On the contrary, when declining the offer of aid from his friends, he denied the stories that had been circulated concerning the amount of those expenses. Neither did he or any of his friends intimate that his inquiry or its cost had been "forced" upon him. The court was appointed and convened at his own request, in order that he might be cleared from false accusations made against him.

Whatever may be the decision in his case, it will be clear to the general American mind that he performed the task expected of him in the battle off Santiago, and that he has borne himself as an officer and a gentleman throughout the unpleasant ordeal, forced upon him by publications affecting his honor and his reputation. The remarks of the Rochester paper sound like echoes from the charges of Macias.

AGITATION IN GERMANY.

The animosity between the British and German peoples seems to be growing in intensity. Hitherto the English press has not paid much attention to the agitation, but now the influential London papers regard the situation as grave, and even the Times plainly tells the German people and government, "that the British nation will not acquiesce in any impeachment of the honor of our gallant soldiers, which is as dear to us as is that of the German army to the German nation."

There are several causes for the antipathy manifested between the two nations. But the chief of these is, undoubtedly, mutual jealousy on account of the existing rivalry for the world's trade. Germany, since her war with France, has rapidly risen to a power of great importance. But she has not reached the goal of her ambition. She is constructing a navy which, she hopes, in time will become supreme upon the sea. Great Britain is her most formidable rival as a naval power, and until recently, in all the markets of the world, that accounts sufficiently for the existing ill-feeling.

But the Boer war has furnished an excuse for anti-English demonstrations. Lately so-called anti-Chamberlain meetings have been held in many parts of Germany, and in one locality in the Rhine province a statue in honor of Desmet is about to be unveiled. This is a heroic bronze bust on a massive pedestal, bearing an inscription in which the Boer commander is called "Our valiant brother in blood." Such demon-

strations naturally make the London papers lose patience.

It should be noticed that the very best of feelings exist between the governments. Great Britain has given many proofs of this, especially in the recent Chinese imbroglio, and the German emperor has done his part to maintain a good understanding. "But," he decorated Lord Roberts upon the return of this general from the African campaign. But the friendly policy of the two governments has failed to bring the two nations in closer touch with one another. They appear to be drifting further apart.

The outcome may possibly be a complete change in the British foreign policy. The London Times suggests this possibility, when it says:

"The demeanor of the German people and language of the German press do not lead us to take an optimistic view of the future. The question inevitably presents itself, whether there is any use in attempting to turn the object, so long cherished by many Englishmen, of a thorough understanding between England and Germany, or whether it is not wise to look in other quarters for sympathy and moral support of the world, for the continuation of a hopeless conflict."

"Other quarters" would, perhaps be Russia, although the interests of Great Britain and that empire always have been regarded as conflicting.

A WORD FROM HAWAII.

Elder A. M. Musser has received a letter from Brother John M. Horner of Paauilo, Hawaii, in which the writer returns thanks for sympathy extended to him in the great bereavement he has experienced through the death of his wife. He gives the following particulars concerning the drought and other calamities to sugar plantations in the Sandwich Islands, which will be of interest to the readers of the "News." The writer is now over eighty-two years old. He will be remembered by many of our people as the generous donor who contributed a large sum of money, when in California, to our missionaries who were sent to the Orient many years ago. He is still firm in the faith and desires to mingle with his friends in Utah, but at present does not seem to be able to arrange his affairs so as to accomplish what he wishes. He says:

"This usually rainy district is suffering from a severe drought, the first for forty-five years. All water has left the district, all tanks, cisterns and springs are dry save in the west end; 175 days has the affliction continued, with no appearance of its letting up. Only 1.71 in. of rain fell during the five and a half months. Looking back over the rain record for the four previous years, we find the average rainfall for the same months to be 21.60 in. scattered through all the months."

"There are thirteen large sugar estates in this drought-stricken district, and all have lost three-fourths of their crops beyond recovery. All are hauling water for drinking and washing purposes, one of them ten miles. Our monthly expense for water for the plantation alone is over \$700. The combined output of sugar in this district is 78,000 tons, and three-fourths of it has already disappeared beyond recovery."

"The loss on our plantation is 2,500 tons. Kukuia, the plantation that I am interested in, has in connection with a sugar, a coffee grove of over 125 acres and a stock ranch of horses and calves amounting to 1,000 head, and no available supply of water within thirty miles. We have sent away 500 of our horses where they can get water and feed. A few only have died, but for the horses stock we can find no place, and they are dying by the score and most of them must die if rain does not come soon."

"Yet more, about the first of July a fire started on an adjoining plantation which burnt over 100 acres of cane for that plantation and 100 acres for this. This plantation has expended over \$4,000 trying to subdue the fire. It is now under control. Most of the land burnt over belongs to the government and it has promised to refund the amount of those expenses. Neither did he or any of his friends intimate that his inquiry or its cost had been 'forced' upon him."

"Still further. Last mail a letter reached us from our agents stating that they had shipped a lot of our coffee to the main land for sale, and after it was piled upon the wharf at Seattle the wharf pitched over into the bay and most of the coffee was lost. I may yet mention, just before the above losses commenced, I got lame in my left knee without any known cause. It pained me night and day. At times I limped around like an old man; it stayed by me so long I did not know but it meant an approaching dissolution. Gradually the pain left. Now, my leg does my bidding as of ten years ago, but I now move more cautiously."

"The above afflictions and others not named is the cause of my heavy heart; it seems to be a touch of the Great One. 'Let His will be done.' It is, no doubt, for the best, but yet I do not know and don't know whether I or others are Jobs having our integrity tested, or Jonahs being punished for disobedience. I must confess I have not been a faithful Latter-day Saint as I had intended, or as I now wish I had been. My sins were those of omission not commission."

Brother Horner has occupied an honorable and prominent position on the islands, and was elected to a seat in the legislature as Noble for six years. He was made chairman of the most important committee, and by his financial shrewdness and economy he saved the Hawaiian government nearly \$100,000 in its yearly expenses. He indulged in no vices, used no stimulants, and conducted himself as a Latter-day Saint, but not fully to his own satisfaction. He is superintendent of Crown Interest including its stock ranch and coffee groves. There was some delay in the mailing of his letter, and in a postscript he expresses profound thanks for the falling of four inches of gentle rain, that has cooled the thirsty soil and brought relief which is greatly appreciated. We wish Brother Horner continued life and greater prosperity.

A LITTLE PRESENTION.

Mr. R. C. Lehmann sets forth, in the London Speaker, a basis on which the English Liberals, if they had the power, would be willing to treat with the South African Boers for peace. His proposition comprises the following points:

"The immediate resumption of negotiations with the Boer leaders. The appointment of a special commissioner or commission to supervise the negotiations and generally to investigate. The basis of negotiations to be the

offer on our part of colonial self-government at a fixed date, coupled with the guarantee for the equality of use of the Dutch language."

"The interval between the end of the war and the establishment of self-government to be occupied in repatriating prisoners, rebuilding farms and restocking them, and generally re-establishing civil life under the authority of a council, some of whom are to be chosen from the prominent Boers."

"An amnesty to colonial rebels and the withdrawal of the banishment proclamation."

If a preliminary agreement could be entered into with the Boer leaders on these points, an armistice would be declared, and the further details could be worked out at leisure."

Colonial self-government appears to be the natural solution of the South African problem in its present status. And in all probability the conservative Boer leaders would be willing to consider a proposition of that kind. They might at least be given opportunity to express themselves on that question. Should they refuse a generous offer, they could certainly not count on the sympathy and moral support of the world, for the continuation of a hopeless conflict."

It is a question which will be finished first in Colombia, the Panama canal or the revolution.

"All is quiet on the isthmus." How strange such a condition of affairs must seem to the people who reside there.

The Boston museum of fine arts has purchased Fraus Hals' "Portrait of a Woman." Henceforth she will be known as the Boston lady.

The proposal to translate the Gospels into modern Greek has caused a serious riot in Athens. Simply another case of Greek meeting Greek followed by the tug of war.

The railroads that are threatened with gubernatorial action because of proposed consolidation, will probably settle the matter by saying to the anti-organization: "Just let it pass."

A loving cup has been presented to Colonel Sanno, by the officers of the Twenty-seventh regiment. The gallant colonel is worthy of it, for he is a splendid example of mens sana in sano corpore.

The "bulls" and the "bears" of the mining exchange seem to be doing a good deal of bellowing and squealing because of criticism. Let them be cheerful. Better days will come with better ways.

Governor Stone has removed Recorder A. M. Brown of Pittsburg and appointed J. O. Brown in his place. In exercising his prerogative under the "ripper bill" he certainly has done the business up Brown.

"Even a bare rumor of professionalism ought to make the Harvard football players turn crimson," says the Boston Transcript. Were such an intimation made in the case of Yale it would give the sons of Eli the blues.

A Chicago man, disapproving of his wife's ways, spanks her. The King of Serbia, not liking something Queen Draga said, slapped her face. This shows the difference between the ways of free men and tyrants, republics and monarchies.

Tooele county has declared a quarantine against all children of Salt Lake county under the age of sixteen years. This will have a strong tendency to stop the great rush of children from Salt Lake county to Tooele to wander over its vast and solitary deserts.

Edwin Markham, the poet, made a chief address at the annual banquet of the Society for the Study of Life the other night. He said that while the old epic was of arms and the man, the new epic was of tools and the man. He made a slight mistake. According to his own practice the new epic is of farms and the man.

The Germans like Secretary Hay's recent speech on American diplomacy. There certainly was nothing in it to give offense to anyone. It must needs be that offenses come but were unto those by whom they come. Mr. Chamberlain is finding this to be the case in his unhappy references to the course of the Germans in the Franco-German war. Mr. Hay's good sense would never have let him make such a false step.

KINGS AND PRESIDENTS.

New York Evening Sun.
King Edward, in spite of his fondness for ceremony, his love of playing the stage manager of court functions, has a strong democratic strain in him. Was he not the close personal friend of Gladstone? And is he not spoken of universally as familiarly, as a good fellow? It is announced by a very reliable English newspaper that when the list of coronation "honors" was submitted to him by Lord Salisbury, he refused to distinguish between the representatives of emperors and kings and those of republics, on the solid ground that it was the state and not the man who was honored by the ribbon and stick in his coat. As it is contrary to etiquette for heads of states to take part in a coronation, it is customary to bestow stars or crosses of certain orders upon their representatives and the foreign military and naval commanders present.

Baltimore Sun.
If President Roosevelt should attend the coronation of King Edward VII of Great Britain next summer a front seat would be given him. Of course, Mr. Roosevelt is not going over to London to add to the glory of that occasion, but it is pleasant to think that if he were to honor the coronation with his presence he would not be outranked by the crowned heads of Europe. King Edward has given deep thought to the subject, and, with his usual wisdom, has decided that no distinction shall be made between king, emperor and president. "It is the state which is to be honored," says the British sovereign, "and not the man." The principle would apply, of course, to all presidents.

New York Tribune.
The coronation of King Edward VII will be memorable for various things, not the least of them being his decision that in point of precedence and all honors the presidents of republics shall be regarded as the equals of kings and emperors. That is a recognition of popular sovereignty, which not all monarchs have been willing, even in our day, to make.

Sacramento Bee.
King Edward, of England, is an example of a monarch who has imbibed enough of the spirit of modern times to discover that nations are bigger than kings, and are men who head whether they be kings, emperors or presidents.

Z. C. M. I. SPECIAL

IN OUR CLOAK DEPARTMENT THIS WEEK YOU CAN GET A

LADIES' STORM SUIT for \$7.50.

This is the BIGGEST BARGAIN EVER OFFERED here in Ladies' Suits. This Golf or Storm Suit is made of extra heavy plaid-back golfing cloth, skirt flounced, faced and stitched, and the entire suit extra well made. It is a very stylish effect. All sizes, 32 to 42, in browns and oxfords. These suits were made to be cheap at \$15. We bought them at a special price, and give our patrons the benefit. They go at \$7.50.

ANNUAL CARPET SALE.

We offer another bargain opportunity in House Furnishings, during the Week commencing Monday, Nov. 18.

We have some very choice patterns in Carpets, no full rolls, but sufficient to cover ordinary dwelling rooms, and will dispose of these Carpets at less than cost.

To clear out the entire stock. They are this year's goods, and the very latest patterns. This clearance sale affords the

BEST CARPET BARGAINS OF THE YEAR:

And includes Axminsters, Body Brussels, Velvets, Tapestries, and 4-4 goods. The prices are marked below cost, as we are determined to sell. This week we will also dispose of Lace Curtains at 20 per Cent O/I.

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

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THE HOME FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF UTAH.

DID YOU NOTICE

Our ad in the Saturday "News" telling about our Thanksgiving sale on cut-glass, Dinner Sets, Chafing Dishes, Carving Sets, Steel Ranges, etc.? It will pay to read every word of it. See large ad later.

Scott-Strevell Hardware Co.
109 Main St.

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Performance Tonight.

Tomorrow Night and Saturday Matinee

Hi Henry's

BIG PROGRESSIVE

Minstrels.

BEST BRIGHTEST SHOW

NOW TRAVELING.

NEAT ATTRACTION:

"Blaney & Taylor's King of the Opium Ring," Starting Monday, Nov. 25th.

You Expect to invite a friend to your home to dine, nor would you eat there yourself unless you had a table cloth on the table. The tables in Beardsley's Tavern are all "linen clad."

HOW FAR CAN YOU SEE

this type from your eyes so as to be able to read easily.

You should be able to read it holding the paper at arm's length without straining your eyes. If you can not do this you had better come and let us examine your eyes.

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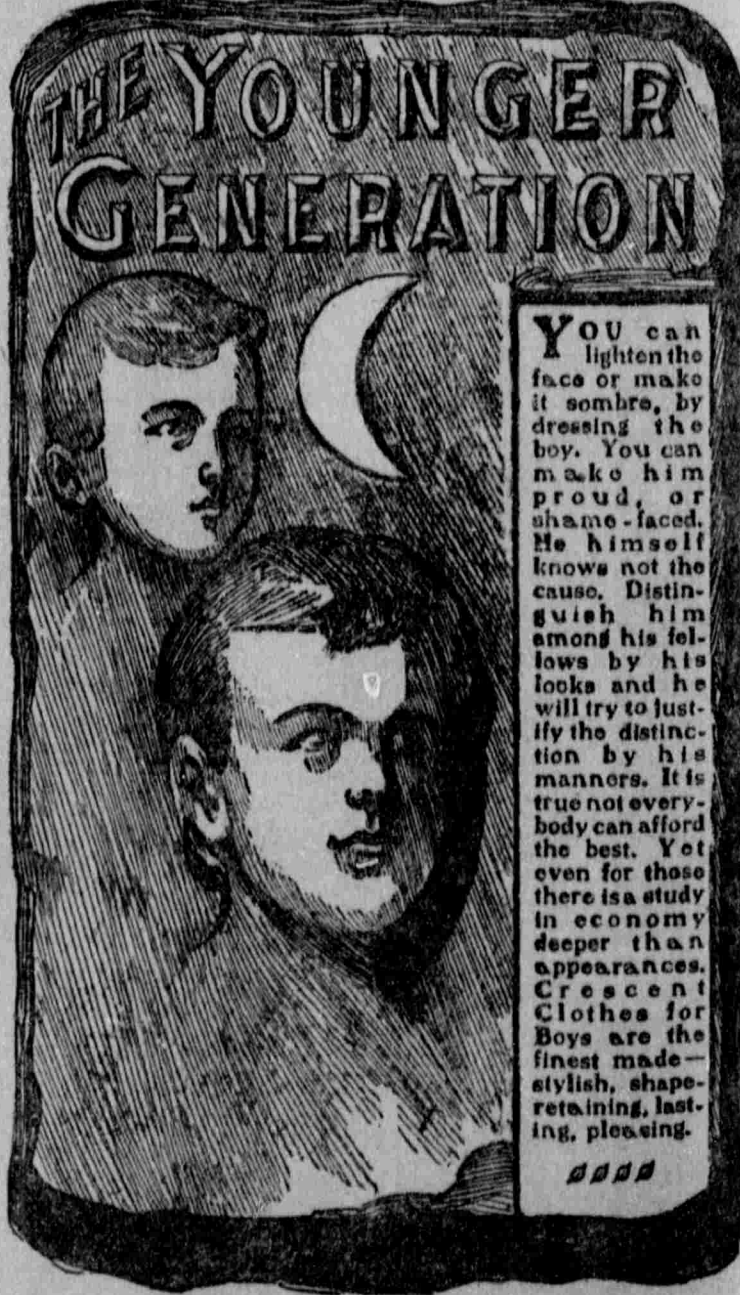
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All who desire information of the address, etc., of Salt Lake's music teachers, should consult the Musicians' Directory, published on the Dramatic and Musical page of the Saturday "News."



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