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SALT LAKE CITY, MAY 17, 1901.

FOR STOCKMEN AND SHEPHERDS

The wanton destruction of sheep on the ranges, about which we hear occasionally, should involve the action of public officers in the localities where they occur, and the perpetrators of such outrages should receive the punishment which the law provides in such cases. The feuds between cattlemen and sheepherders ought to be settled by mutual agreement. A little forbearance and regard for each other's rights, would prevent the scenes of slaughter and the violations of peace and equity, that are becoming common in the States and Territories where grazing is still possible on the public lands.

It will be conceded by all persons who understand the facts in relation to the matter, that sheep do immense damage to the public domain. They eat out the grass, by biting off the crown of the roots, and thus destroy the herbage, leaving a wilderness where they found a pasture. It is not so with horses and horned stock. Ranges recover from the herding of the latter, while sheep spoil the country wherever they roam. It is this that causes so much enmity on the part of stock-owners and "cowboys" against the sheepmen.

But there is no justification for the lawless conduct of many of the stockmen. The killing of sheep by the scores and hundreds, just for revenge, wasting property wholesale, leaving the carcasses to rot on the ground which would have been valuable for food, cannot be condoned by any plea put forward in defense of the stockmen's course. It ought to be followed up by the officers of the law and a just penalty should be inflicted.

So long as the public lands are open to free grazing, the owners of sheep and other stock have equal rights and privileges thereon. There ought to be mutual agreements between them as to their relative occupancy of such ranges. Certain portions could be reserved to the horses and horned stock, and others to the sheep. Lines could be drawn over which neither side would attempt to pass. The property rights of all would thus be respected and maintained.

But it must be rapidly to thoughtful men, that the time is rapidly approaching when dependence can no longer be placed upon free ranging on the public domain. As the sterile soil is more and more redeemed and brought into cultivation, whether by the aid of artificial wells, reservoirs and irrigation, or by the increase of humidity from snow and rain, there will be less and less opportunity for either summer or winter ranging, and stockmen and sheepmen will have to look for other sources of feed supply.

Pasturage will have to be the future method of stock-raising and sheep-growing. All kinds of animals for the market will have to be home fed. It will be found more profitable in the aggregate to pursue this method, than to continue in the present hazardous course. The losses in winter are now enormous. The destruction of sheep by bad weather after shearing and lambing is something deplorable. It is so with horses and horned stock that are winter killed or that perish from drought on the ranges.

Men of foresight will lay their plans with a view to meeting the coming conditions. Provision will be made for the curing and stacking and storage of fodder. When all stock and sheep are cared for, on lands owned or leased by the proprietors, and both in summer and winter ample and proper feed is provided, the present losses will not be heard of, nor will there be any cause for the feuds that lead to lawlessness, bitterness and the spirit of murder.

This is a matter that should engage the attention of the ranchers of the West. Meanwhile, let fairness and a regard for the rights of others animate the big-hearted stockmen and sheepmen of the country, and let peace be proclaimed among them all.

THE STRIKE IN ALBANY.

No patriot can help regretting the state of affairs now existing in Albany, N. Y., where the dispute between the Traction company and its employees has resulted in riots and bloodshed. The streets are filled with throngs with excited crowds. Two thousand armed soldiers are in the city, and more are coming. And the trouble seems to be about the right of the company to run its cars with non-union men. Blood has flowed freely in this quarrel, and it is hard to tell what it will lead to, unless some means of pacification are adopted.

The strike, it seems, was started for the purpose of exacting higher wages, and the men, in all probability, had some cause for grievance. In view of the fact that nearly everything needed for the support and comforts of life has risen in price, some commodities as much as 25 per cent, or more, while wages remain stationary, or do not advance in proportion. The company, however, refuses an advance, on the

ground, we suppose, that it can obtain satisfactory labor, and any amount of it, at the figure it now pays. If this is a correct statement, the company, too, has a strong case. If a man can get a suit of clothes of one tailor at a certain price, he does not propose to be coerced into buying a suit of the same quality, at a higher figure, of another. Everyone has a right to buy, where he can, cheapest, and this applies to labor as well as to everything else that can be had for money. The strikers had a perfect right to refuse to work for the wages offered them, and to dispose of their labor wherever they could obtain a higher figure for it. But they do not stop there. They are resolved to prevent others, who are willing to sell their labor at that figure, from doing so. And in that they become tyrants and lawbreakers. This is regrettable, for by no other means can the just cause of the workmen be so much injured as by the overstepping of the boundaries of the law. The strikers have their inalienable rights, that should be respected; but the employers and the non-union men also have sacred rights, and those who trample upon the rights of others cannot expect their own to be kept inviolate.

The difficulty should be settled before further bloodshed disgraces the city. Women and children are being trampled under the horses' feet in the streets of an American city, because civilization here has not advanced beyond the stage of brute force. In the settlement of a question of wages, it is a stain on our boasted progress. We ought to have courts of arbitration—judges in Israel, to judge between man and man, in accordance with justice and equity.

The commander of the troops promises to assist the Traction company in moving the cars. If it takes his entire force of 2,200 men to do so, and this reminds one of the curious fact that whenever there is any trouble with workmen, there are forces enough on hand to quell riots and establish order, but when a lynching bee is on the program, the authorities generally profess inability to protect the victim. The fact cannot be noticed in the reports of lawlessness that from time to time are sent out. The presumption is that there is less inclination to uphold the law when fury directs mobs to do unlawful killing, than when laborers, unwisely, go beyond the strictly proper limits in fighting for a higher valuation of their labor, and better conditions for themselves and families. There is surely something wrong somewhere.

SALARIES IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The salaries proposed by the Philippine commission, for various offices in the islands, appear to be exceedingly liberal. The secretary of the commission is given \$7,500 a year. The treasurer of the archipelago is to have \$5,000, and his chief clerk \$4,000. Then there is a collector of customs with \$5,000; a deputy collector and captain of the port with \$4,000 each. Other officials and their salaries are as follows: Custom house cashier, \$3,000; collector of internal revenue, \$4,000; deputy collector, \$2,000; director general of posts, \$5,000, and his chief clerk, \$2,500; postmaster of Manila, \$3,500, and his assistant, \$2,250; members of the civil service board, each \$3,500; superintendent of public instruction, \$5,000; collectors of customs at Iloilo and Cebu, \$3,500 each; Jolo, Zamboanga and Sagai, \$2,000 each; chief of the bureau of statistics, \$3,500.

It is further given out that the office of military governor is provided with 16 clerks, 1 private secretary and 1 law clerk; the Philippine commission with a private secretary for each member, an assistant secretary to the commission, 1 recorder, 12 clerks, and 1 interpreter; the treasurer with 4 clerks; auditor, 12 clerks; collector of customs, with 7 chiefs of divisions; 2 clerks, 1,050 inspectors and 203 employees; the collector of internal revenue with 7 inspectors, 17 employees and 12 clerks; department of posts, 1 chief clerk, disbursing officer, postoffice inspector, 4 clerks and 1 coachman. In the Manila postoffice there are 51 clerks and 10 drivers.

The salaries of Philippine officers have been compared to those paid at home, and this comparison is not without its interest. The cabinet officers receive \$8,000 a year, or \$500 more than the secretary of the Philippine commission. The treasurer of the islands is to draw a salary equal to that of the United States treasurer. The chief treasury clerk over there is to have \$400 more than our assistant treasurer at home. The superintendent of public instruction there is to have \$5,000 a year, while the national commissioner of education here is satisfied with \$3,000. The members of the civil service board are to enjoy the same salary in both places.

If it is a fact that it is cheaper to live in the orient than at home—that money goes much farther there than here, the public servants in the archipelago are really paid much higher salaries, than officials at home, and this is rather remarkable. The money, it must be presumed, is ultimately to be contributed by the Filipinos themselves, in the form of taxes. It is reasonable to suppose that the islands can afford to pay as high salaries as the people of the United States?

Of course, it will be urged that the salaries must be high in order to attract efficient service; but the fact is that every vacant office, no matter what its nature and the compensation, is eagerly sought for by scores of office-hunters, and in the competition efficiency cuts much less a figure than pull. Everybody knows this to be a fact.

It was the just complaint of intelligent Filipinos during Spanish rule, that the country was made the dumping ground for Spanish officials who, as a reward for services rendered the crown, were sent there to make the most they could out of the natives. That system should be forever abolished. The people should be provided with popular government, at a cost proportionate to the resources of the country. The administration should first of all be planned on the most economic principles. The salary list ought to be revised, in the interest both of the governed and those whose duty it is to lead the government, for with exorbitant

salaries paid to strangers, it will be difficult to establish the cordial relationship upon which future peace and tranquility will depend.

CONSUMPTIVES BARRED.

According to a ruling of the treasury department, promulgated on May 4, immigrants suffering from consumption are barred from landing in the United States. The ruling declares that aliens applying for admission at ports of the United States and found to be suffering from tuberculosis of the lungs, are within the class excluded by section 1 of the act approved March 3, 1891.

It seems that the supervising surgeon general has declared that tuberculosis is now considered a contagious disease, and on that declaration, the ruling is based.

The action taken will be endorsed by public sentiment. While this country should be open to all classes of people, and more especially to those who come here in order to enjoy the privileges for which the American flag is, or should be, an ensign to all the world, it is evident that those who are afflicted with disease, and more especially with contagious diseases, should not be admitted. Consumption carries off a large per cent of the human family every year. It has been spreading to an alarming extent in many countries, because it has not until lately been recognized as a contagious disease. No care, to speak of, in the isolation of the patients, has been shown. This is all wrong. Persons thus afflicted should be taken care of in hospitals specially equipped for that purpose, and where that is not possible, private attention should be given to them, and rigid rules against the spreading of the contagion be adopted. They should not, while the hand of death is silently closing round their lungs, go to other countries and endanger the lives of others. Until some heroic measures are adopted against this sneaking enemy, it will continue as much of a danger, as was smallpox before the laws of sanitation were known and observed, as they are today; or, as were cholera, the plague and other angels of destruction. It is no infringement upon the rights of anybody, to bar diseased persons from entering our shores. Human life is a constant warfare against sickness and death. But in times of war many rules of civil life are necessarily dispensed with. It is so in the war against disease. It necessitates measures that under other circumstances would be unjust and tyrannical.

MISSIONARIES AND LOOT.

The question of the part missionaries took in the looting of Chinese homes is one that—like Hamlet's ghost—will not down. The explanations given by Rev. Ament and ex-Minister Conger, do not appear to be entirely satisfactory to the American conscience. Occasionally reports come of doings of missionaries, that cannot be explained on the supposition that only an equitable amount was collected from places in which property had been destroyed and lives sacrificed.

One of these reports is in the form of a remarkable confession by the Rev. Gilbert Reid, published in the North China Herald, and copied by the New York Evening Post, as follows:

"A few days after the relief, while the American troops were encamped in mud and on the city wall, I carried a note from the American Minister, and conducted some American officers, especially deputed, to a certain place as possible future headquarters for the American army. The place was that of Prince Li, head of the cabinet, which had decided to support the Boxers and fight foreigners. Not to our surprise, Prince Li and attendants had fled, but much to our surprise we found French soldiers, a French priest surrounded with vast wealth—iron safes containing nearly 300,000 taels of silver, trunks laden with magnificent furs, silk, and satin and rooms adorned with the finest of Chinese art. For a moment I forgot the tenth commandment. I had no house, no art, no books, no silver, no clothes except a suit made for me by missionary ladies while I had been lying in the hospital. The only trouble was, the French were there and were not kind enough to leave. The French general came in and told us that on that morning that section of the city had been voted to the French. Seeing our downcast countenances he magnanimously said, 'I am very sorry, gentlemen, but each one may take a memento.' I selected two elegant furs and moved on.

"Having lived in Pekin, I was able, better than foreign soldiers or war correspondents, to discriminate real friend and foe, those whose places should be looted and those not. For weeks I was busy in seeking protection for the friendly disposed, and in encouraging shops to reopen their doors with proper passports. Now and then I branched out to loot from those who were our enemies, and I only regret I didn't have more time to loot from such despicable wretches. Instead of leaving so much to others, including not a few lost cities, if, however, those from whom I have looted want their things back, let them meet me face to face, and I will take the matter into consideration. It has also grieved me that so many really good people think that my loot is good enough for them to want. The friends of looters are beyond my calculation. At this late date it should be known that looting under all circumstances, is wrong, and therefore 'none need apply'—for loot, on sale or donated."

If the Chinese question is ever settled, and normal conditions established, a thorough inquiry into the doings of the "Christian" missionaries ought to be instituted. That is due to the public that is constantly appealed to for contributions for the missionary cause. That public has a right to know what kind of men and women it supports as alleged representatives of the Gospel of the Nazarene.

DOWIE'S "ZION" DIVIDING.

"Dr." Dowie, who for a long time has succeeded in keeping himself in the public eye, on account of his eccentric doings in the religious line, has now, according to Chicago papers, encountered a serious schism in his deluded ranks. Some of his "elders" and "evangelists," with a following of 500 persons, are said to have withdrawn from his "Zion," with the object in view of establishing a Zion of their own. The "doctor," it is alleged, claims they have been excommunicated, while the dissenters themselves assert that the general overseer pleaded with them to remain even after they had placed their resignations of their respective positions in his hands. The cause of the schism is rather unique. "Dr." Dowie is said to have

made the claim that he is an incarnation of the Prophet Elijah and also that he is the "fifth angel" in the 5th chapter of the Apocalypse. These claims, some of his followers could not endorse, and therefore they left him.

Dowieism is a peculiar feature of Chicago denominationalism. It has bothered the authorities a great deal. It should be left severely alone. In all probability it carries within itself the germs of destruction. If not given the glory of martyrdom, it will, sooner or later, fall, as so many other religious fads that have existed for a while, and then become all but forgotten. When breaks appear in a structure not formed upon the rock, it cannot stand long. It is only the house that is so founded, that can withstand the storm and the flood, and grow stronger as time passes. Only truth can remain for ever.

In Wall street they have changed the old adage, "It is a long lane that has no turning," to "It's a long stock that has no corner."

The Independence is absolutely barred from all participation in the trial or real races for the defense of the American's cup. But the Constitution, thank heaven, still lives.

And now Gov. Nash of Ohio has been taken ill in California. California is getting the reputation of being a place where sick people regain their health and well ones lose it.

It is said that the Hill-Morgan interests have a gigantic scheme on foot for encircling the globe with transportation companies. How long will it be before these huge combines will be telling people to get off the earth and the sea?

Prospects are good for a splendid centennial celebration of President Brigham Young's birthday. Saltair will be brilliant with beauty and talent and memories of old times, on the first day of the month of roses. Get ready for the beach on June the first.

Mr. Carnegie went to Europe for a rest. But habit soon overcame desire, and he had to resume his habit of giving. His latest gift being five hundred thousand dollars to his native city of Glasgow. If he hadn't been resting there is no telling what amount he might have given.

It is almost impossible of belief, though officially stated in the house of commons, that at one time in 1895, England had but 3,390 rounds of small arms ammunition on hand. How such a condition of affairs came about was not stated. A rapid-fire Browning would have consumed that supply in exactly eight minutes.

At the meeting of the American Medical-Legal society a Brooklyn physician read a paper in which he denied that there are any infectious diseases, his argument being that the real cause of the spread of disease is fear and not infection. No doubt when the nerves are all unstrung through fear, the body becomes a greater prey to disease than when fear and nervousness are absent, but fear of a disease is not the prime cause of catching it. Fear of a disease does not cause one, ipso facto, to catch it any more than fear of a gun causes one to catch a gunshot wound.

MINISTER CONGER AND CHINA.

New York Evening Post.

A Washington telegram to the Tribune represents that "official circles" are much disturbed over a forthcoming article from the pen of Minister Conger on Chinese affairs, some extracts from which were published in the Tribune of Monday, and that it is not improbable that Secretary Hay may publicly repudiate the minister for discussing in this undiplomatic way, a subject in which so many civilized nations are interested. It says also that the body has yet been "sifted" for the post of which he (Conger) has asked to be relieved. The extracts from the article referred to are of a very mild type of commonplaces. They might possibly give offence to China, but could not be deemed objectionable to any other power, nor, so far as we can discern, to Mr. Conger's superiors in our government.

Chicago Record-Herald.

In his interview in the Record-Herald Minister Conger said he had never been an extremist in dealing with the Chinese government, and advocated the sensible policy of leniency and conciliation. He also testified as follows: "China has kept faith with us of late, and order is being rapidly restored. If the indemnity conditions that the powers are going to impose are not too hard she will meet them in the proper spirit." That being the case, she ought herself to be met in the proper spirit, which is neither one of revenge nor of acquisitiveness. It is not fair now to dwell continually upon Boxer outrages.

Worcester Gazette.

The political horizon of the Far East is not yet entirely clear of the ominous war clouds threatening the peace of the nations, but it can be said that they are not so thick and dense as they were only a short time ago, and light is piercing through more and more each day. It now seems to be fairly well settled that the predicted war between Japan and Russia will not materialize for some time to come and, as a matter of fact, there seems to have sprung up an entente cordiale between the two nations for some reason which is not quite clear as yet, and which has aroused considerable curiosity on the part of politicians interested in the matter.

New York Mail and Express.

An immediate disadvantage of Japan's political and financial trouble is that it has been unable to present a very bold front toward Russian aggression. It has also created an impression abroad that Japanese nationality was not as strong and coherent a sentiment as was supposed. The moderation of the government's present claim for damages from China is, under the circumstances, all the more praiseworthy.

San Francisco Call.

The longer the European armies stay in China the more likely it seems that they will never get away. The country appears to be attractive, and Von Waldersee knew what he was doing when he took a house along with him as a part of his military baggage.

Magazine Pittoresque.

Besides being in communication with the principal commercial and industrial centers of the empire, Si-Ngan-Fu occupies the most favorable position at the foot of the mountains. The situation renders it inaccessible to foreign armies, and on this account it has been chosen more than once as an imperial residence. Few Europeans have visited it, and the information we have concerning it is somewhat vague. Its population is variously estimated at from five hundred thousand to a mil-

Surprise Bargains!
LAST DAY OF THE GREAT MAY SALE, SATURDAY UP TO 8 P.M.
In addition to the low prices which have prevailed during this Great Sale Week, and which continue to Saturday evening, we make the following snap offers, to signalize the Close of our most successful sale.
Monitor Kid Glove,
Sold regularly at \$2.00, all day Saturday at \$1.50
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Regular price \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50 on Saturday, each 50c
Odds and Ends in Silks
On Saturday at OWN PRICE
HAMMOCKS—Our Entire Stock will go on Saturday AT COST.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON ONLY.
2 to 8 p.m., OUR FAMOUS 5c BARGAIN TABLE will be filled with 10c to 25c goods, such as Amoskeag Gingham, 36-inch Aberdale Sheet, Staple Bleach, Domestic, Crashes, Sateens, Dimities and Lawns. The Great Sale Closes at 8 p.m. Saturday.
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From 7 to 9 o'clock next Saturday evening we will sell 50 pieces Art Ware Vases; Candelabra, Bon Bon Boxes, Tobacco Jars, Jardinieres, Art Lamps, Etc., Loewisa Pottery, Cut Glass. These goods are worth up to \$7.00 each. We want business Saturday nights and will give you choice at
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Best ball game of the season. See Park City's new pitcher.
Special train leaves O. S. L. depot at 10 a.m. Returning, leaves Ogden Union depot at 9 p.m.
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From 2 to 6 p.m.
Our Famous Nut Loaves and Nut Bars 35c lb.
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KOLITZ,
SALT LAKE AND OGDEN.
ESTRAY NOTICE.
ONE WHITE MARE ABOUT 8 YEARS, brand like diamond on left hip. One sorrel mare about 4 years old, wire cut on front shoulder, brand like inverted J over diamond on left hip. One dark brown mare about 2 years old, brand like inverted J over diamond on left hip. One light brown mare about 2 years old, brand like inverted J over diamond on left hip. One dark brown or black mare 2 years old, brand like inverted J over diamond on left hip. If the above described animals are not claimed and taken away on or before May 27th, 1901, they will be sold at 2 p.m. at City Sundry Found.
JOHN O. MATTOX, City Poundkeeper.

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