

DESERET EVENING NEWS
Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.
LORENZO SNOW, TRUSTEE-IN-TRUST.
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.
(Corner of Fifth Temple and East Temple Streets, Salt Lake City, Utah.)
Charles W. Fenrose, Editor.
Horace G. Whitney, Business Manager.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICES:
Per Year, \$2.00
Six Months, \$1.00
Three Months, \$0.50
One Month, \$0.25
Five Cents, per copy
SALT LAKE CITY, - DEC. 19, 1900.
EASTERN OFFICE:
194-195 Times Building, New York City. In charge of H. P. Cummings, Manager Foreign Advertising, from our Home Office.
SAN FRANCISCO REPRESENTATIVE:
C. S. King-Sheridan & Co., 409 Examiner Bldg.
Correspondence and other reading matter for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
Address all business communications to THE DESERET NEWS, Salt Lake City, Utah.

AUSPICIOUS EVENTS.

The awarding of the contract, mentioned elsewhere in this paper, for the building of a cut-off to shorten the route of the railroad from Evanston to Salt Lake, and avoid the steep grades and other objections on the present line, means business on the part of the Union Pacific company, and for Salt Lake City and the Pacific coast.

It has always been the desire of that great railway corporation to have a direct run to the coast, independent of the Southern Pacific company. That wish was father to the thought that is likely to materialize in a very few years. A short cut to Salt Lake, means the opening of a route to California south of the saline lake, and by connection with the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake line, independence of the powerful Southern Pacific company.

President Brigham Young endeavored to persuade the projectors of the great transcontinental railroad to take the route south of the Salt Lake, but his counsel did not prevail. It is highly probable that what he perceived with his keen foresight was the better way, will be at length adopted, and the most direct route to the coast will be through this city.

Whatever may be done in the various projects now contemplated and engaging the attention of capitalists, for the opening and development of railway interests, it is pretty certain that our lovely city will be a point of attraction, and become a distributing center in the midst of the mountains, and that its growth and increase will be rapid, not only throughout the new century but in its first decade. Everything that can be reasonably and legally done to secure the advantages that will surely accrue from the establishment of railroad termini and connections here, should therefore be accomplished cheerfully and liberally.

We think the letting of this contract marks the commencement of new opportunities for this city, and the country which it will supply, and gives assurance of the construction of new lines and the building up of new enterprises, the shadows of which have flitted over the minds of men and have been reflected in the press of the West. We will all welcome quicker communication with the East, and new openings for intercourse with the West. They cannot come too soon for the people of Utah.

A "MORMON" REVOLT?

A Salt Lake correspondent of the New York Evening Post, like many of his tribe who sojourn for awhile in this city, evidently draws his information from a coterie that moves in a very narrow circle, and whose knowledge of "Mormon" affairs amounts to little more than political and social gossip. That paper of December 13 contains a long letter, well written, but made up chiefly of talk of the kind we have mentioned. For instance, as its opening sentence, this big blunder appears:

"The Mormon Church in Utah is threatened with the most serious revolt in its history, as the result of the obnoxious tactics used by many of its highest officers in the last election."

Then follows a repetition of the complaints made by some leading Democrats, when it was found that Utah had been carried along with the tide that swept the country, and gave a majority in support of the present administration. The silly story about a compact between certain Utah gentlemen and the Republican national leaders is told, just as it was made up here to account for the partial change of political affairs in the State, and the expressions of disappointed candidates are made to do duty in support of the nonsense.

Now, while there are a number of Democrats who feel sore, naturally, over the unexpected results of the late election, and a few of them really believe the "compact" fairy tale, and it is true that some prominent "Mormon" churchmen worked hard for the triumph of the Republican ticket, with some success as well as many failures, it is not true that there is anything like a "revolt," either actual or "threatened," in the "Mormon" Church over the result or the means of its accomplishment.

The great body of the "Mormon" people recognize the right of every free man, no matter what his religious position may be or may not be, to exercise every privilege of American citizenship. Coercion in any shape or manner they resent and oppose. But this has not been attempted, and therefore there is nothing to fight, in the doings of the gentlemen accused of using "Church influence" in the general election.

The "revolt" is all in the mind's eye of the Post correspondent, or of the individuals from whom he has obtained his data and the notions he expresses. The trouble with nearly all writers for the press about "Mormon" affairs is, that they want to work up something sensational. The simple truth is a little

too tame for their efforts, and so in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred, the eastern public are treated to little else but misinformation about "Mormon" affairs.

A CRISIS TO COME.

We have been requested to republish the prophetic words of the lamented Abraham Lincoln, which have been frequently quoted by platform orators, and which cast a shadow over the bright prospects of this great country that give so much promise of good in the century about to open. We comply, not for the purpose of welcoming or inviting gloom or disaster to this nation, but rather in the nature of a warning with the hope that good may come from it, in the inducement of caution and such efforts as may be necessary, to avert the troubles which the martyred President and statesman was permitted to foresee, as the consequence of evils that may yet be provided against. This excerpt was published in the Deseret News of June 22, 1894:

"It has, indeed, been a trying hour for the Republic, but I see in the near future a crisis coming that will determine the fate of this country. As a result of the war, corporations have been enthroned, an era of corruption in high places will follow, and the money power of the country will endeavor to prolong its reign by working upon the prejudices of the people until all wealth is aggregated in a few hands and the Republic is destroyed. I feel that this moment more anxiously for the safety of my country than ever before, even in the midst of war. God grant that my suspicions may prove groundless."

APPLICANTS FOR STATEHOOD.

Oklahoma is asking for admission to the Union of States. This Territory has a population of nearly 400,000, including about 6,000 Indians. If the number of inhabitants counts for anything, the numerical qualification is not lacking as regards the present applicant. But Senator Fairbanks, of Indiana, in his bill for admission, proposes the consolidation of Oklahoma with the Indian Territory, and the combined population of the two, exclusive of Indians, would be, it is said, about 800,000. That is a larger showing than any of the States of Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Maine, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Washington and Wyoming. The proposed new State would be entitled to five representatives in Congress under the old apportionment, or four, if the basis of representation is increased.

There seems to be an ever increasing reluctance to admit sparsely settled Territories to the Union. Still, the fact is not lost sight of that Territorial governments never were intended to be anything but temporary arrangements, means of education whereby to fit the citizens for the duties of statehood. It is believed that both Oklahoma, Arizona and New Mexico have a fair chance of being admitted to the Union before long, notwithstanding the objections that may be raised on behalf of the financial interests of the East.

CONSTITUTION AND THE FLAG.

The pending hearing before the United States Supreme court, for the purpose of defining the status of the inhabitants of the newly acquired islands, touches one of the important questions of the hour. It is one in which every citizen in this country is interested.

The case arises out of the contention of a United States soldier returning from the Philippines, that he had a right to bring home a number of diamond rings, free of duty, and a similar claim of a Porto Rican, that merchandise from that island should be freely admitted to this country.

The argument for the defense is that the islands by the treaty of peace have become an integral portion of the United States, and as such are entitled to privileges extended to every part of the country, by the Constitution. To this it is replied that ceded country is foreign until its status has been changed by Congressional action, and that, consequently, the uniform customs duties have no application to such ceded territory until it is formally incorporated in the Union.

But there are other questions involved in this controversy. Spain, it is pointed out, has, for ten years, the right to import goods into the Philippines on equal terms with American goods. If there is no duty on our exports and imports to those islands, Spain's merchandise will also be free, and consequently she can ship any amount to the United States free of duty, provided it is sent to Manila first, and that whether it is of her own manufacture, or of foreign make.

The great question involved is whether the Constitution follows the flag. On the pronouncement of the Supreme court on this principle a great many interests depend. The decision one way or another will be fraught with far reaching consequences.

FOR CHRISTMAS.

In New York business circles—as an eastern exchange states—the question is agitated whether it would not be expedient to make Monday, the 24th inst., a holiday as far as trade activity is concerned. It is claimed that several leading business houses have come to the decision to close from Saturday night till Wednesday morning. Whether that will be generally observed is doubtful, but the fact that the matter is brought up for consideration is significant enough.

That the new departure would be hailed with joy by the numerous employees in the stores, need not be said. For many days before Christmas they have been working till late at night, hardly getting the needed rest. It would be no more than a proper recognition of faithful services to give them an extra holiday at a time when the rush is over, and it can be done without any loss to the business, worth mentioning.

It is time, anyhow, to pause, at intervals in the mad race for wealth. The work now exacted from one man or woman is so much different both in quantity and quality to what it was a generation ago, that new rules as to the time of employment are demanded in the very nature of things. As the

intensity of effort increases, the necessity of relaxation, mental and physical, becomes more apparent. It is undoubtedly true that people would live longer and preserve their health better, were they not continually on the hunt in the service of mammon.

The 24th of December, being Christmas eve, is probably not the day on which most business men in New York, or in any other place, would agree to close their mercantile doors. It is a day on which considerable business is done, many of the purchasing public not finishing their shopping until a late hour that day. But the question once being raised as to an extra holiday for the hard working clerks, it should be no difficulty to find a suitable day for it. The day after Christmas is a holiday in many countries, perhaps in recognition of the need of an extra day of rest at a time of the year when, for weeks, extra efforts and concentration of energy have been required of a great number of people employed in the various branches of industry.

IS COMPULSION LEGAL?

The subjoined paragraphs appear in The Animals' Defender, for the present month. They are on a subject of considerable local interest at the present time:

"In the light of the tyrannical acts of certain so-called 'boards of health' in forcing vaccination upon children and adults, it is well for the public to know a few important facts relating to the subject of compulsory vaccination. Although it is often stated that the 'Supreme Court has decided that boards of health have the power to enforce vaccination among school children,' such is not the case. As stated by W. B. Clarke, in the Indianapolis People, the 'Supreme Court has never decided that the health board, school board or any one else has the right to enforce vaccination.'"

"Again, Judge Prather, of Washington, has lately handed down a decision in the case of Parker vs. Sinclair, in which the latter is charged with illegally keeping the former's children from the public school. Judge Prather says: 'It has been held by the Supreme Court of several of the States, and in every case, as far as I can learn, that the power to preserve and protect the public health vested in a state board of health does not authorize it to require compulsory vaccination.' Judge Prather then cites numerous cases to that effect, and sustains the plaintiff's demurrer."

"Again, in a recent case in Pennsylvania, the officials of a certain town, not satisfied with having refused a boy admission to the public schools on the ground that he had not been vaccinated, bethought themselves of the 'compulsory education act,' and although the boy was being taught by his mother at home, brought the father before the court to answer. The case was taken up before the court of quarter sessions of Bradford county, where Judge Fanning decided that the 'vaccination act' is not mandatory, but that the matter can be left for the parent to decide. Also, 'if an unvaccinated child is presented to the school for admission, and is refused, the requirements of the compulsory education act have been complied with.' This we see in the Homoeopathic Envoy, which also quotes a statement from Dr. Ruata, of the University of Perugia, Italy: 'Italy is one of the most vaccination-ridden countries in Europe; no man escapes it. Yet in three years there were 47,780 cases of smallpox in that country, all of whom had been vaccinated.'"

"This reminds us of the law passed in 1894 in Massachusetts concerning the exemption of school children from vaccination. This law provides (section 2, chapter 515, statutes of 1894) that on the presentation of a certificate from a registered physician to the effect that in his opinion vaccination would be injurious to the health of a certain child, such child shall be admitted to the public schools without vaccination."

It may be that the City Council is well provided with wise men; but certainly it does not lack for a clown.

The present fine weather makes the farmer feel thirsty when he thinks of the irrigating streams of next summer.

A new airship has been invented in Austria, and the emperor has given \$1,000 toward building a large vessel. It ought to be an interesting toy for the monarch at that price.

Underground transit is now looked on as the salvation of Londoners, in keeping them in the suburbs when not at work. Truly anything that would let London workmen out to daylight once in twenty-four hours is a step toward their salvation.

"It takes a good deal of gall to try to lie out of it in less than a year," so says the Salt Lake Tribune. As that paper has been trying "that same" for "less than" a month, the quantity of "gall" in use is so great that it will have to be represented by x.

A London peeress is complaining because curbstones brokers cheated her out of over \$50,000 which she invested in stock gambling. She may be sadder than when she started into the venture, but her rushing into court shows that she is not richer in wisdom.

The probable dividing of policies by the international forces in China means also a probable dividing up of Chinese territory. The dispute over there is far from being settled, but America has done well to prevent war up to the present, and keep out of serious trouble herself.

News from London today is to the effect that General Dewet has outgeneraled the British, and that General Knox has had to give up the pursuit and look to the safety of his own force. As was said when the great Boer general was captured at Paardeberg, "there are other Crojnes."

Lord Salisbury has stirred up England by his gloomy reference to conditions in South Africa. The British premier knows enough of English character to understand how to work up renewed enthusiasm for the task at hand in the Transvaal. He has been wiser than some of his associates who took a rosate view of the South African situation.

A revolution has been started in Venezuela, owing, it is said, to the government having confiscated the property of Americans. The chances are that the alleged confiscation is not the act of injustice it is claimed to be, otherwise the Americans would have appealed to their own government, and thus secured speedy and peaceful redress.

The school board instructions provide for the failures of vaccination. If a child has been doctored three times

without "taking," a certificate to enter school will be issued. If a vaccinated child, where the operation has "taken," gets the smallpox, a certificate will be issued to the immune.

That vile-smelling drain which is maintained by the city from the vicinity of Pioneer Square to the southwest, and which has been complained of by the people more than a year, is still untouched by the health officials. Evidently the latter insist on breeding disease in that quarter.

THE ANTI-CANTEEN CLAUSE.

Chicago Record.
Whatever may be the facts, it appears that the experiment is to be tried again of an army without canteens. For many years the grog ration in the navy has been a thing of the past, and no clamor is heard for a restoration of the old custom. It seems to be an unthoughtful fact that the navy is better off without liquor on the ships. The canteen law will destroy at least one abuse—the selling of liquor privileges on transports to civilians, whose profit depends directly on the amount of consumption they can induce on the long voyages across the Pacific ocean. It is to be hoped, indeed, that the new law will confound its opponents and prove an influence for genuine temperance. At least the experiment should be complete and final, and not subject to the juggling of law by an unsympathetic attorney general or an effort to make it either odious or nugatory by an unsympathetic body of army officers.

Kansas City Star.
The anti-canteen provision in the new army bill does not forbid the sale of liquor in soldiers' club houses. It provides, simply, that the business shall be carried on by civilians. This is the method now in vogue. In March, 1899, Congress passed an act which it was generally supposed would stop liquor selling in post exchanges. The attorney general and the secretary of war both held that the measure had the effect only of taking the liquor feature of the exchange from the hands of soldiers. Consequently, civilians were put in charge of the army canteens.

Sacramento Record-Union.

The anti-canteen people have triumphed apparently in Congress, and the army canteen is to go. We believe this is a mistaken policy. It will remain to be seen if the temperance people are not heartily sorry before three years have passed that they ever opposed the canteen, which really is in the interest of sobriety, good order and economy of the purses of the men, and is the enemy of allurements, dens and traps for the soldier. Against the experience and advice of all military men and camp observers, the temperance enthusiasts and theoreticians have won, unless the Senate becomes stubborn, which is unlikely. Theory has prevailed against fact. Sentiment has overridden hard experience, and radicalism has prevailed over moderation and the teachings of active army life.

St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Only 64 per cent of the insanity cases from the Philippines, where the army canteen is maintained, can be traced to alcoholism, while the percentage in the cases where alcohol is forbidden, is 23 per cent. The explanation, of course, is to be found in the fact that the desire of the not too saintly soldier for alcoholic beverages is satisfied with the comparatively mild malt liquors taken in moderate quantities, while the author breaks from his enforced abstinence at the first opportunity to steep himself in villainous concoctions of a high percentage of alcohol. The anti-canteeners will not be affected by arguments of this kind, but the great body of citizens who make public opinion will doubtless prefer the lesser of the two evils.

Boston Herald.

The teetotal brethren and sisters will note that the new army bill practically legalizes the canteen when conducted by other than a person wearing the uniform of the United States. Here's trouble!

Denver Post.

The case gets back to the fundamental principles which underlie all attempted reforms. It is utterly impossible to wipe out evil either through law or regulation, but it is possible to regulate it and lessen its deadly effects. This the canteen did and therefore showed a long step in the right direction. The bill passed by the House not only does not better conditions, but actually makes them infinitely worse, and as such should never even have been considered by the House.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

"In Crann's Magazine for December there are many articles of great interest. Among these are the 'Crisis in China,' by Editor Clare; 'The Industrial Crisis in Germany,' by Consul-General Mason; 'The Solid South,' by 'Ex-Tennesseean'; 'Congressional Reapportionment,' by Editor Murray; and 'Our Foreign Trade,' by Prof. Allen. The regular serial departments are maintained: 'Woman and Her World,' 'For Our Young People,' etc., are all present to attract the attention of the special readers. The number is excellently illustrated.—Fulton St., New York.

Among the contents of McClure's Magazine for January is the first installment in the Memoirs of Clara Morris, entitled 'Recollections of the Stage and Its People.' This chapter describes the famous actress' first appearance before a New York audience. There are, further, a careful character study of the Emperor William; the second installment of Mr. Rudyard Kipling's novel, 'Kim'; an article, 'Great Achievements in Modern Bridge Building,' by Mr. Frank W. Skinner, of the Engineering Record; and 'The Revenge of the Four,' a short story by Mr. Josiah Flynt and Mr. Francis Walton.—The S. S. McClure Co., New York.

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REMOVAL SALE OF PIANOS!

We are going to move to 53 Main Street, January 1st, and do not intend to move a single instrument from the old store, 205 State.

Seventy-five Big Piano Bargains.

75 Elegant new pianos must be sacrificed; 75 pianos must be sold in 30 days regardless of prices; 75 piano buyers who have the money waiting for a snap shot to buy a high-grade piano at less than actual factory cost to the average dealer, can find in this immense stock of superb pianos just what they have been waiting for, at prices never before offered in Utah, and a chance to make a selection from 75 beautiful pianos in the very latest designs and in as fine fancy wood cases as were ever exhibited in any salesroom East or West. This is not a fake ad., but an absolute sale. Nothing reserved. Every piano in our large stock will be slaughtered and must be sold.

First come, first choice. Sale begins Monday, Nov. 26th, 9 a. m. Store will be open evenings until 9 o'clock every night while sale lasts. Special arrangements can be made for time payments if necessary.

Parties residing out of the city wishing to take advantage of this sale, will be furnished catalogues and prices on application, and will receive the same treatment as though they were in the store to make their own selection.

E. N. JENKINS,

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GARDNER DAILY STORE NEWS!

The store is open evenings now. That will give you more time to shop. But we'd advise you to come in the day-time if you can; the earlier the better, but come anyway—you'll be taken care of. If you're thinking of something for the boy, of course he'll want sweaters. College coats, \$1.50 to \$2.50; plain coats, 50c up. We'd suggest a new suit or overcoat. We know how pleased he'd be with either. 'Cause we know how pleased the boys are when they get into a Gardner suit. Some suits here as low as \$1.50, some as good as \$10.00; they're the finest that tailors can produce.

Along about \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00 there are some splendid values; either style, little vest or regular double-breasted. There are other things to please the boys. And men too—shirts, suspenders, gloves, neckwear.

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