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THE DESERET NEWS  
Salt Lake City, Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY, - FEB. 14, 1902.

## "HONOR TO WHOM," ETC.

Utah quite seldom sees mention of Senator Rawlins now-a-days, though he is working hard and cuts a good swath in congressional matters. Time was when if a senator or representative at Washington was not a gifted orator or brainy worker he sat through his term unnoticed. Now he must juggle a barrel of money to attract attention.—Bingham Bulletin.

We fear the genial and lively Bulletin has not paid much attention to the Salt Lake dailies lately. Scarcely a day has passed, for some time, without mention of the active labors of the Senator. The press dispatches, particularly, bring particulars of his endeavors for the benefit of Utah, and his exposition of the views of the opposing party in the Senate to the policy of the government as to the Philippines. The Deseret News has published these references, and so have the morning papers, and whatever extra notices the associate Senator may have obtained through the services of his secretary, the senior Senator from Utah has by no means been ignored. Credit is due and has been given him for the good work he has done as to the Utah reservation, and other important matters affecting this State, and we are inclined to think that some of our country contemporaries, in their irritation at the notices received through the influence of what they call "a barrel of money," have overlooked the frequent mention of the "hard work and good swath cut" by Senator Rawlins. We do not think he has been or ought to be either overlooked or neglected.

## A VALUABLE WORK.

A very interesting volume, entitled "Historic Towns of the Western States," has been published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London, a copy of which has been placed upon our table. It is a composite work. The writers are residents of the respective cities, sketches of which have been given a place in the book. They may, therefore, be regarded as authentic. They are all well written and beautifully illustrated on good paper, which brings out the cuts in splendid form. Salt Lake City is accorded 29 pages including illustrations, and the account comes from the facile and conscientious pen of Dr. James E. Talmage, whose thorough acquaintance with our local affairs and ability as a writer qualify him fully for the work entrusted to him. That he has acquitted himself with honor and with fidelity to the city of his home and affection, need not be affirmed. Everybody acquainted with him will understand that fact. Our city is presented in its true light, and is neither decried nor painted in gaudy colors. The truth is set forth in choice language, and Dr. Talmage's contribution compares favorably with other parts of this interesting volume, which portrays the chief features of all the important cities of the great and growing West. We notice that Hon. Perry S. Heath is the author of the sketch on Indianapolis which is one of the most excellent articles in the volume. Altogether it is a splendid book.

## SYMPATHY FOR BOERS.

According to the New York World, great impetus has been given lately to the movement to bring about some action by the United States government, in direction of ending the South African struggle. Impending demonstrations, it is said, will be made in behalf of the Boers in April or May, in the national capital.

The work in the city of New York is in charge of the American Society of Freedom, of which Van Hoesen is president, and which has some distinguished gentlemen as members of the executive committee. The New York society is co-operating with other organizations and it is claimed the work has been started in thirty-three states.

The object is to obtain signatures to every congressional district to the following resolution:

"Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the people of the United States feel a strong sympathy with the people of the South African Republic and the Orange Free State; that they are pained by the report of the present sufferings of this Christian people, and they unite in the hope that this declaration, which they feel it their duty to make, will be favorably considered by the government of Great Britain in a settlement of their unfortunate differences.

"And be it further resolved, That it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to communicate this resolution to the government of Great Britain."

When signatures have been obtained, the intention is to have delegations from every state go to Washington. The idea is to "unite the delegations for the purpose of making a great demonstration of American sentiment at the national capital that will not

only impress Congress, but impress Europe as well, and leave no doubt as to where the sympathies of the American people stand in this war of criminal aggression against two republics, whose people are making the most memorable struggle in all history for the same liberty which our fathers won for themselves and their descendants at the Revolution."

It is supposed, as will be seen by this quotation, that such a demonstration would greatly "impress Europe." But the leaders of the movement may be mistaken in this. It seems that certain foreign representatives in Washington at one time had an idea that a "conjoint note" would greatly impress America, and that the matter was seriously discussed. But although it occupied the attention of many foreign governments, it failed to "impress" anybody here. In fact the matter was entirely forgotten here, until a few days ago, when the European governments commenced to incriminate one another. Great Britain would be no more "impressed" by such an unofficial demonstration, than was the United States by a threatened "conjoint note."

Still, it is but natural that Americans, in the interests of humanity should lift a voice of protest against a devastating war, whether it is going on in Africa or the islands of the sea, even if the immediate effect is not all that may be hoped for. The British are still losing a great number of men in Africa, the total of casualties for the month of January being 2,663, mostly from diseases, and the Boers, although sorely in distress, appear to be able to cause still further losses to their conquerors. The British government has, in an indirect way, encouraged their antagonists to ask for peace terms, and perhaps the best service that could be done to the cause of humanity now, would be to labor with the Boer leaders to lay down their arms and treat for peace on the best obtainable terms. A demonstration in this spirit would perhaps impress the Boers, while foreign unofficial demonstrations can have but little force in shaping the policy of Great Britain.

## NOT A WHITE MAN'S LAND.

Senator Bacon of Georgia does not believe that the Philippines are suitable for the white race. He is quoted to the effect that white men cannot work there, on account of the climatic conditions. They may go there for a short time, in quest of adventure, but as a general rule they will not stay there for any length of time.

The climate is equally detrimental to the health of white women. The senator is emphatic on this point. He says that according to his information, no white woman can live in the islands for more than two years without the loss of health. And this fact alone, he argues, should be sufficient reason for young men to keep away from there, except for a short time.

This view seems to be contradicted by the Spaniards, and other Europeans have actually established themselves in the islands and become acclimatized. But if it is true that the Philippines neither are nor can become, a white man's country, there is no danger of a conflict between the white and native races, such as those which have been raging upon this continent and in which the natives have always been crowded to the wall. The Philippines, then, need not fear extermination in an industrial war with a superior race. They can look with tranquillity upon the attempts now being made to civilize them. They have very little excuse for their long drawn-out armed resistance.

## CHRISTIAN SCIENCE IN GERMANY

Christian Science, as Mrs. Eddy's philosophy is called, has attracted a good deal of attention in Germany. It is stated that Miss Schoen, the leader of the German movement, has obtained followers in the higher circles of Berlin society, and that may be one reason why members of the reichstag have thought it necessary to call the subject for debate in that august body.

The emperor has also manifested deep interest in the movement. It seems that he has conferred with the imperial court chaplain and the president of the police as to the best means of suppressing it, and that he used "strong language" during the conference. The result, however, was an agreement that only moral weapons should be used in the fight, as the heathens apparently are sincere in their belief.

This reflects credit on the German authorities. The employment of force in the suppression of any error of that kind is a great mistake. It makes "martyrs," and furnishes an impetus toward growth. It raises up friends among a good class of people to whose hearts persecution always appeals. It speaks well for Germany, that its leading men take a stand for liberty in matters of faith. There are some people in this country, who might profit by the example set—people who have not yet learnt that no one can be converted by force, whether it takes the form of legal enactments or mob violence.

Christian Science has had a remarkable growth lately. It now numbers 683 societies in the various parts of the world, having had an increase of eighty-one during the past year. According to the Christian Science Sentinel, the total number of branch churches for the year ending December 31, 1900, was 443. The total number for the year ending December 31, 1901, was 456, giving an increase of fifty-three branch churches. The total number of societies (not yet organized as churches) for the year ending December 31, 1900, was 139. The total number for the year ending December 31, 1901, was 157, giving an increase of twenty-eight societies. The grand total of branch churches and societies at the close of 1901 was 693.

## TO ABANDON WEI-HAI-WEI.

The report that Great Britain is about to withdraw from Wei-Hai-Wei, the harbor at the entrance of Pechili, seems to have received confirmation by a statement in the House of Commons by Mr. Brodrick. The secretary of war said it had been decided to withdraw the British troops from that port, and

discontinue the work of fortification.

In the House of Lords, however, it was explained by the under secretary for colonies, that the position had been found to be one which could only be fortified at very great expense, but that it was a very useful place for gunnery practice. It was also a very healthy naval station. He finally denied that there was any intention of abandoning the place, either in favor of China or any other power. Between the two statements, the interested public will form its own conclusions.

After the war between China and Japan, Russia leased Port Arthur on the north side of the gulf of Pechili. The British ministry immediately "leased" Wei-Hai-Wei on the south side, and declared that English guns would defend that gulf against the aggression of any power. The work of fortification was immediately commenced, and British troops were stationed there. The place was considered of immense importance to British prestige in China.

Since that time the United States and Germany have appeared in eastern Asia as the champions of the integrity of China and the open door policy. Japan and Great Britain have concluded an alliance evidently aimed at Russia. Thus England has been strengthened, and her occupation of Wei-Hai-Wei may no longer be considered essential to her prestige. China shows no signs of falling to pieces, and there can be no object in standing guard in the hope of profiting by a general catastrophe. The South African war has swallowed up immense amounts of public treasure, and further expenditures will be needed in other directions. It is obvious that it is good policy not to squander money on the fortification of a place that has been seized in a panic and the holding of which is no longer demanded by the existing conditions.

## "DON'T WANT JESUITS."

The Deseret News, in advocating, a few weeks ago, the strong claims of New Mexico to admission into the Union as a State, incidentally mentioned as one of the objections against her, in the past, the claim that the Territory had been under the influence of an ecclesiastical order that had a bad reputation. The "News" did not endorse the objection, by any means, but its remarks were savagely and stupidly attacked by a weekly paper, as reflecting upon Catholics generally. The idea that the Order of Jesuits had "a bad reputation" was furiously denied, and every explanation offered was, from week to week, distorted and held up to view as anti-Catholic, although no such inference was justifiable or rational. We dropped the matter as too perilous for further contention and would not have noticed it further but for the following article, which the paper that went into convulsions over our incidental allusion to the Jesuits has published under double headlines. It was clipped by the Inter-Mountain Catholic from the Catholic Transcript. Comment is unnecessary:

"The influx of exiled French Jesuits into England has struck terror into the members of the Protestant alliance. Their spokesman, S. W. Brett, has written to the Marquis of Salisbury to learn what action his lordship's government is going to take in order to ward off this dangerous invasion. The marquis instructed his secretary to reply that 'he was not aware that any legislation is likely to be introduced on that point.' Mr. Brett was then instructed by the committee to reply to his lordship's communication and express 'their regret and alarm at learning that it is not the intention of his majesty's government to take any measures for the protection of this Protestant kingdom, and his majesty's Protestant subjects, from the Jesuit invasion.' The presence of these religious men is deemed menacing because they are proven to be wedded to principles that are dangerous to the sacred person of the monarch and destructive of public morality. According to the committee of the Protestant alliance, the most prominent of these principles which are so terrible when manipulated by the Jesuits are: 1. The end justifies the means; 2. Probabilism; 3. Directing of intention; 4. Evasion and lying; 5. Murder; 6. Regicide." Probabilism—that's a horrible charge—the more horrible as a member of the committee of the Protestant alliance knows what it is. And then, there is "Directing the intention." What does the prime minister mean in suffering swarms of Jesuitical exiles to come into Great Britain and direct their intention? Mr. Brett intimates to the Marquis of Salisbury that the present government is in league with the Jesuits, and that those in high places are conniving at the Romanizing movement which is going on in the high church quarters. The alarm of the members of the Protestant alliance is a vigorous survival of the bogies of the days of anti-Popery. It is interesting in more senses than one."

Cuba's wants, like a child's, should only be granted with discretion. The Presbyterian creed is not to be revised. It is to be re-enunciated.

## MILITARY ATTACHES.

Washington Post.  
The rumor set afloat to the effect that Captain Lewis Bayly, attaché of the British embassy, has been so very much too energetic in quest of our naval secrets as to make himself persona grata with this government is, we learn, a mere idle canard. But this rumor, unjust to Captain Bayly as we know it to be, merely furnishes fresh testimony to the folly of the arrangement under which we send naval and military attaches to our embassies and legations abroad, and receive at this capital similar officers from foreign nations. We have always insisted that the system is both mischievous and unprofitable.

New York Times.  
Sir Henry Wotton's definition, away back in the time of James I. of an ambassador as "an honest man sent to abroad for the commonwealth," may be supplemented in our own time by the definition of a naval or military attaché as an honest man sent to spy upon the commonwealth.

An attaché who got only ordinary military or naval information as the government to which he is accredited, and by which he is frequently discredited, chose to give him would not be thought much of at his own headquarters.

New York World.  
The desire of Miss Alice Roosevelt to go to the coronation of King Edward is entirely natural. In pomp and glitter the ceremony will be one of the most splendid ever seen. It will be the first coronation of the century, and as she fully expects to do anything ever produced by Barnum, of immortal circus fame. The daughter of the president is a young girl who wants to get out of life all the innocent fun there is in it. And as she is sure to be provided with a first-class seat at the performance, there would seem to be no good reason why she should not attend it.

Los Angeles Times.  
No one suspects that the president consented that his daughter should attend Edward's coronation, because it was rumored that she would be treated like a princess—which she deserves to be. The reasons for the president's consent will be found to have been placed on higher and broader grounds.

Kansas City Star.  
Nothing more ridiculous has happened

in this country for a long time than the pother that has been stirred up about this affair. The notion that the proposed visit of Miss Roosevelt to London could, by any exercise of the imagination have any political meaning is certainly laughable. She goes to see the king crowned, just as many other Americans will do, in a capacity which is wholly individual, and entirely separated from any considerations of diplomacy. It is paying a scant compliment to a man of Theodore Roosevelt's breeding and high sense of propriety to assume that he would consent to an arrangement which would place his daughter in the light directly or indirectly of a political emissary.

But the newspapers of the type mentioned will, in all likelihood, prevent this pleasant journey. They have been trumpeting the foolish tale that Miss Roosevelt is to go to London as the guest of honor of the special ambassador of this country. She would parade in royal purple and ermine and miniver, next to the princesses of the blood and ahead of all the wives of peers. She would do this and that unheard-of and impossible thing. The effect of all this upon the president can readily be imagined. As any other sensible American would do in the same circumstances, he will probably keep his daughter at home. The sensational papers have annoyed a gentleman and spoiled an American girl's summer.

New York Mail and Express.  
The brigand band that holds Miss Stone for ransom has been attacked by another band that hopes to secure the ransom. When brigands fall out just women get their dues—maybe.

The Federal party in the Philippines wants the islands made an integral part of the United States. Uncle Sam has swallowed the islands but they are not yet assimilated. Until that is done they can become no integral part.

It is stated in eastern papers that nocturnal conversations between self-possessed victims and cool, polite, but insistent, burglars, continue to be the leading feature of life in eastern New Jersey. It was to be expected New Jersey would develop culture and anarchy side by side.

"One's belief in the efficacy of prayer is shaken when it is remembered that it is regularly offered in Congress and state legislatures," says a contemporary. But just imagine, if thou canst, what Congress and state legislatures would be if it were not for the efficacy of prayer.

The statement made by Representative Sutherland to the Washington Times appeared in that paper under a four-column head, as reproduced in the Deseret News on Thursday evening, "which indicates that The Times considers the statement to be of considerable importance." And it is. It also strengthens the testimony of Hon. Perry S. Heath.

Maud Adams is charming and seems to hear a charmed life. Though she has been on the stage since her infancy, she has never been in any run-away, has never been robbed, has never accomplished any heroic rescues, has never lost any precious gems, has never fallen off docks; in fact, her life has been absolutely colorless, so far as sensational adventures are concerned. Fortune has persistently avoided her in these directions.

Two Indians were at the Capitol yesterday, seeing the sights, says the Washington Post. They gazed at the Senate and House with immovable countenances. Suddenly, however, they discovered over a door leading from the rotunda of the House of Representatives a marble group representing a white man fighting with an Indian. The white man has his gun upraised, warding off the hatchet of the Indian, which is about to fall upon his head. The moment the Indians saw this group their apathy disappeared. They stood for some time in front of the marble figures, talking earnestly. "What do they say?" some one asked the guide. "They say," was the reply, "that the man with the gun could never save himself unless he changed his position. They say that the Indian can very easily take the white man's scalp." Which shows that the untutored red man is a critic from a practical point of view.

## MISS ROOSEVELT'S TOUR.

Philadelphia Times.  
If Miss Roosevelt has an opportunity to visit London at the time of the coronation of King Edward, there is no reason why she should not do so, nor why her visit should be the occasion of particular remark. All this newspaper talk about her "rank" is unmitigated nonsense. Miss Roosevelt is not an official personage. She has just the rank of any other wellbred young American woman and is not in the least danger of claiming or being accorded any other. The fact that her father is the President of the United States does not cut her off from the rights and privileges of her sex. She would not be trusted to avoid any offense to good taste and dignity in this purely private and personal affair.

Troy Press.  
It is an open question among the girls at Washington whether they would prefer to see Miss Hay, who is soon to marry Payne Whitney, and who is receiving presents galore, or Miss Roosevelt, who is gaining worldwide fame by her prospective christening of the Kaiser's yacht and presenting it at the Court of St. James. Every sensible girl, however, prefers to be herself.

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