

DESERT EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY, MAY 19, 1900.

FOR PARENTS TO CONSIDER.

The district schools having been closed much sooner than the usual date, thousands of children are now without the employment of mind and regular discipline afforded by attendance in their classes. Summer schools have been opened, which will retain a few of them for some weeks. But the cost is too great for the majority of the parents—although in most cases it is by no means excessive—and therefore the great body of the children are now out of school and will be for several months.

This suggests a very important question. What is to be done with the boys, particularly those in their teens? Are they to be allowed to spend the long vacation in idleness? If so, it may be reasonably expected that some of them will go into mischief and perhaps into "the bad." They need some kind of employment. The older girls can readily find something to do. They can help at home and earn wages, if necessary, in families that need their services. But what about the older boys? Manufacturers are a crying need in Utah. They are wanted to work up the raw materials and crude products of the State, instead of shipping them to eastern factories; and they are needed to furnish work for our boys, many of whom have little or nothing to do. It is too much, of course, to expect that capitalists will invest in enterprises that give no promise of profitable returns. But the time is approaching when many industries might be established, which will remunerate investors as well as benefit the public. But these are future possibilities.

What can be done at present? The stores and business houses are being overwhelmed with applications for places for boys. There is no opening for a hundredth part of those who are anxious to enter. A problem is thus presented for which there appears no satisfactory solution.

There could no doubt be found many farmers and artisans at distant points who would take stout boys into their employ, and give them fair compensation. But few parents are willing to send their sons away from home for such a purpose, and not many of the boys in cities care for that kind of life. Still, in the new colonies that are being founded, and among our people in the rural districts, quite a number of boys could find homes and labor.

Parents will have to set their wits to work to furnish their children some occupation, not too onerous, while they are out of school. There is in this city much land running to waste that might be cultivated. Many things are needed around home to make it more attractive. While boys and girls expect to have recreation during the vacation period, they ought not to remain idle. A little work, a little study, and sufficient pleasure and play for their benefit, can be so arranged as to preserve them from the evils that come from lack of restraint, and afford profitable exercise for their growing powers.

This subject deserves due consideration. Let us not have our streets crowded with children running riot, and made noisy at night by juveniles let loose. Find employment and proper recreation for the young, and exercise over our youth that paternal authority which, extended in love and kindness, will preserve them from the vices and evils of the age!

MEDICAL ERRORS EXPOSED.

A dispatch from Cheyenne, Wyoming, conveys the following information, which will be interesting to Dr. Mayo of this city, and those who have investigated his statements and conclusions, concerning the eruption which has occasioned so much discussion in this State. It may not be quite so entertaining to the doctors who dissented from him and misrepresented his assertions. The dispatch says:

"Dr. Dullard of Omaha has just returned from a trip as far west as Ogden. He inspected all of the grading camps where smallpox is reported to exist and states that the disease is not smallpox at all, but a cutaneous affliction which closely resembles papular erythema. This disease is very similar to that which raged in Constantinople a few years ago and which so baffled science. Dr. W. W. Crook of Cheyenne, who has had years of experience with smallpox cases, says the disease now prevailing throughout southern Wyoming and which was epidemic through Utah and Idaho, was first discovered in this country in the lower Mississippi country, and probably came from the West Indies. There is nothing fatal about the disease, which, while it is slightly contagious, carries none of the symptoms of smallpox, such as headache, backache, nausea, and rarely if ever does it leave scars or pits. Those afflicted are never very ill while suffering with the strange disease. People in southern Wyoming have been greatly excited over the epidemic, as reports have been scattered that the disease is smallpox. It is believed, now that the truth is known, there will be no more uneasiness."

It should be observed that while Dr. Mayo has not attempted to decide upon any case that has not come under his own observation, Dr. Dullard of Omaha gives his opinion as to the disease in

various parts of the country. His views are entertained by other physicians who have carefully investigated the whole matter. It will not suffice to call them hard names nor to class them among the "ignorant" and "unprofessional," nor will enlightened people think with one brilliant, meteoric ornament of medical orthodoxy in this city, that if the doctor knew he was right he ought not to have dared to say such things.

A letter we have received from Rock Springs states that there is a dispute at that place, and also at Green River, over the same disorder. At first it was colored people who were sent to the pesthouse, as it was believed by doctors to be smallpox; but now it is white folks who are attacked, and they refuse to go with the other race, so quarantine has been established at their own homes. But a scare has been aroused similar to that inaugurated in Salt Lake.

Our informant says the "patients" at the pest house "get up in the morning, take guns and go out shooting rabbits and have a good time." This sounds like the same or a similar report of the Salt Lake pesthouse patients, who fed royally, went fishing, and let the physician do the hunting, to find them when they were needed for inspection. It has cost this city much more than has yet appeared. But a full report of the financial feature of this bogus smallpox epidemic will prove interesting reading for the taxpayers.

We direct attention to the well written letter in another part of the "News" from "Student," on the main question presented by the medical discussion over the real nature of the disorder which has appeared in this State in common with other parts of the country. Of course the learned physicians who settled the matter to their own satisfaction by a couple of resolutions, (instead of prescriptions)—will ignore the positive facts and cogent reasoning set forth, or content themselves by dubbing the whole matter as "ignorance." But facts are stubborn things and will not be cried down by any such expeditives.

It will be observed that the testimony in the letter of "Student" in relation to cases of smallpox in vaccinated persons, is similar to that given by doctors at the meeting of the Medical Society. Yet that body resolved that vaccination prevents smallpox. The logic of those learned gentlemen was of this kind:

Dr. Mayo's demonstration that the disorder treated at the pest house was essentially different in many respects to smallpox, was "one of the most valuable and important ever read before the society," therefore resolved that the identity of the disease is well established to be smallpox.

Dr. Robinson and Dr. Jones cited cases of smallpox in which the patients had been duly vaccinated, in some of which the vaccinated had the disease in a worse form than the unvaccinated; therefore, resolved that "the society reaffirms its previous statements as to the value of vaccination in its prevention of smallpox."

Comment is needless on this kind of reasoning, from gentlemen who count all who differ from their notions as "ignorant," "bigoted," "unscientific," and fit only to be "swept off the earth." Their qualifications to decide on important questions involving the health of the lives of thousands of human beings, is apparent. We hope the eyes of the rational and progressive among the faculty as well as of the "common people," will be open to the light of the times, and that present errors may soon be bundled into the limbo of the exploded medical blunders of the past.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

In the discussions that are taking place regarding the noticeable decline in the membership of some of the large Protestant denominations, one point has lately been made, which deserves more than a passing notice. A contributor to "The Advance," a Congregationalist periodical, justly, we think, charges that much of this decline depends on the influence of secret societies.

Every little town has its lodges. The members meet every week. They all have a personal interest in the welfare of the lodge; hence they talk about it, argue about it and win members, while the interest of the church is left principally with the clergyman.

The lodge seeks to benefit its members, in some way, temporally, and generally appeals to the religious sentiment, too, in the prayers and rites they use. Human vanity is also catered to in the high-sounding titles and glittering regalia. In these and other particulars, the secret societies have become the rivals of the churches, particularly the Protestant group, which has discarded most of the pomp that secret orders seem to have borrowed from older religious organizations.

It is not necessary to say anything against the charitable object some secret societies seek to attain. But the fact remains, nevertheless, that by their very work of charity they have become the rivals of the churches. They have established themselves in the consciousness of their members so firmly that many reject the church and actually say, "The lodge is good enough for me."

But is not this fact a serious reflection upon the churches? When the Church of Christ was founded upon this earth, its object was to bring salvation, both temporal and eternal, to save both from sin and its consequences. It was a fraternal society, in which the boundaries between Jew and Gentile free and slave, man and woman, were eliminated, and all were made to realize their position as children of God. The Church of Christ met the seal of condemnation upon the arrangement of the human family in castes. It brought relief to the poor, comfort to those who were bereaved, healing to the sick, and hope to those ready to pass beyond the veil.

Some of these things the churches hardly consider as part of their work. It is a reflection on them, that lodges had to take up the neglected duties of religious organizations. There can be no reason why the Church should not be self-sufficient.

The Church is "spiritual," it is not

of this world," but unless its influence is to form the world in harmony with the laws of the Almighty, to make of "the world" the "kingdom of heaven," in which peace and happiness rule, its mission is a failure. It is this great truth, which the decline of membership and the spread of secret societies should impress upon the Protestant churches.

RELIEF OF MAFERING.

The relief of Mafeking ends one of the most remarkable episodes of the British-Boer conflict. It has lasted over seven months, and the inhabitants of the city, as well as the garrison, have, during that time endured all the hardships incidental to a siege.

The British success, it is freely admitted, is largely due to the foresight and wise arrangements of Col. Baden-Powell, the gallant defender of the place. At the beginning he perceived the necessity for holding as large an area as possible, and he made his dispositions accordingly. His lines of defense were pushed out as far as possible from the city. Then the food at hand was from the beginning economically distributed, while vegetables were grown and wild birds were hunted. Thus prepared, the defense was carried on. The attacks made were successfully resisted.

Day by day the people were looking for the relief column they knew was on the way to the city; but every day they were doomed to disappointment, and instead of the triumphant shouts and strains of music, they heard only the bursting of shells, and the whistling of bullets that came from the camp of enemies. But they held out against hunger and sickness, worry and death, until the hour of liberation came. Baden-Powell has again illustrated the saying that it is not the men, but the man, victory depends on. Lady Sarah Wilson said of him in one of her letters:

"As the siege drags its weary length, and ordinary individuals feel the strain more and more, the man upon whom the whole thing turns, who has the whole weight of the responsibility to bear, remains absolutely calm, invariably cheerful, unceasingly watchful and alert, apparently resting as little by day as by night."

This explains sufficiently the secret of the success. One spark can kindle a great fire, and one man with the heart in the right place can lead thousands to deeds of patriotism, such as require bravery and endurance in the highest degree.

From Pretoria the official announcement is made that the Boers have been withdrawn from Mafeking. It is made to appear that this was voluntary on their part. But neither the burghers, nor the world outside of Africa, will be deceived by such little devices.

Still, the probability is that President Kruger now contemplates making a grand display at Johannesburg and Pretoria. Both those places are strongly fortified and well supplied with provisions and ammunition. They may be in a position to withstand a large army for a considerable time. That the Boers left Mafeking without any show of resistance, bringing their guns with them, indicates their determination no longer to waste their efforts in holding open prairie towns, but to concentrate for the last, bitter struggle. Lord Roberts will soon be heard from in the neighborhood of the Transvaal capital, and there the patriots will once more have an opportunity of displaying their strength. Cronje, however, is gone, and Joubert is no more, and their mantles do not appear to have fallen upon any of their successors.

In the meantime it is but a matter of congratulation that Mafeking has been relieved, and "at the anxiety and sufferings of 9,000 people have had an end. Lord Kitchener once said it would take one year and 150,000 men to subdue the republics. So far, it appears that this was a too modest estimation. But perhaps the relief of Mafeking and the invasion of the Transvaal is the beginning of the end. But it would be unwise to make predictions. The war has developed a great many surprises, and there may be others still in store.

A NEW "STAR."

The first number of "The Evening and Morning Star," printed at Independence, Mo., and edited by Mr. John R. Haldeman, has reached us. It is published at the "Church of Christ Publishing House," on the Temple lot, and will appear monthly. Its stated aim is to be a successor of "The Evening and Morning Star," issued at the same place nearly seventy years ago, and edited by W. W. Phelps, and the present editor expresses his purpose, in the words of his predecessor, to be to devote the paper "to the revelations of God, as made known to His servants by the Holy Ghost, but more especially in these last days, for the restoration of the house of Israel."

"Therefore," he continues, "in fear of him and to spread the truth among all nations, kindreds, tongues and peoples, this paper is sent forth, that a wicked world may know that Jesus Christ, the Redeemer who shall come to Zion, shall soon appear unto them who look for Him."

The name of the little paper, the subject of this notice, recalls some of the stirring scenes in the early history of the Church. "The Evening and Morning Star" was the first paper published in the interest of the Church. It first appeared in Independence, Mo., in the month of June, 1832. It appeared regularly every month until July, 1833, when the printing office was surrounded by a mob, five hundred strong. They destroyed the press, and pulled down the building, causing a loss of property to the amount of \$4,000. Some of the Elders were at the same time treated very roughly at the hands of the mob. Personal liberty and liberty of the press are among the fundamental principles of American government, but although both were violated most flagrantly at the time, no protest was entered against those acts of vandals; much less were any efforts made, by the government, to bring the perpetrators to justice.

The publication was resumed in December, 1833, when a printing office was established in Kirtland. The following year the name was changed to the "Latter-day Saints' Messenger and Advocate," and in 1837, to "The Elders' Journal." The printing office of this periodical was burned by an incendiary. We hope the new Star will be per-

mitted to shed its light over a wide circle, and that it may prove true to its aim, to further devotion to the revelations of God. It is published in the interest of the "Church of Christ," commonly known as Hedrickites. There is ample room, however, for every honest effort to disseminate truth, to inspire faith in and obedience to God, and to point out the signs that indicate the approach of the Savior. Every such effort must be hailed with joy by those who are interested in the great Latter-day work.

SALISBURY'S BLUNDER.

It is claimed that one effect of the speech recently delivered by Lord Salisbury, has been to unite the various Irish factions for the common defense of nationalist interests. A London correspondent of the New York Tribune says on this subject:

"The cause of Irish reunion has been promoted by Lord Salisbury's Primrose speech, and Mr. John Redmond is displaying a conciliatory temper toward his rivals. He has already spoken from the same platform with Mr. Healy and Mr. Blake, and tomorrow he will appear with Mr. Dillon in Free Trade hall, in Manchester, and offer fresh proof that the Irish factions have reached a practical working understanding respecting the Nationalist policies. Both leaders are likely to answer Lord Salisbury's speech, and rival each other in invective."

Bubonic plague is in San Francisco. Now for rigorous precautions in adjacent interior towns and cities.

Britain is wild with joy. Why shouldn't it be, since it has beaten the smaller force of the Boers in three signal triumphs—Kimberley, Ladysmith, and Mafeking?

England is known to have three stayers in a siege, Col. Kekewich, Gen. White and Col. Baden-Powell; and not the least of these is the one-armed hero of Mafeking.

The fruit crop in Europe has been killed by the frost. Never mind; shipments from this country can go by fast freight. Every land cannot have good luck every time.

The Turkish pasha, Admiral Ahmed, is in New York. It is safe to say he will not buy warships in settlement of the American claim against Turkey, but may fix it another way.

Richard Croker doesn't notice the London Express attacks on him because of Tammany Hall's pro-Boer sympathy. Mr. Croker knows how to make an English editor wince.

Now it is said that "Bobs" feeds on "Bath buns." They certainly appear to be energetic risers, if they are responsible for the British commander's spreading his force over Boer territory.

A London dispatch says the Scotch Highlanders are wondering at the "amount of steel" Andrew Carnegie is using in his addition to Skibo castle. They need not do so; the word is spelled all right, with a double-e.

It is said that Russia now proposes a combine with the United States to dictate wheat prices for the world. That might be all right, if the power of dictation were not abused, but the scheme might be directed to the injury as well as the advantage of the grower.

It is said that Senator W. A. Clark intends to give his daughter \$50,000 in jewelry as a wedding present. With all that it is said of the Montana millionaire, he seems to be too practical a man to spend the whole wedding patrimony in ornaments.

Montana now has two uncertain senators for one place, with a possibility that neither will get it. W. A. Clark has accepted Lieutenant-Governor Spriggs' appointment, and Martin Maginnis has accepted a like courtesy from Gov. Smith. The three-cornered fight of either one of the two or none at all now goes on in the Senate.

A new railway from Salt Lake to the Pacific coast now seems assured, since C. P. Huntington announces that the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe will build the line. On the route indicated, it will be a great boon to the southwestern counties of Utah, and will bring the vast coalfields of that part of the State in direct touch with the California, Nevada and Arizona markets. Speed the project!

THE CONFERENCE ON MISSIONS.

The Watchman. It is twelve years since the last conference was held in London. In that time many of those who were our leaders have fallen. To go no further than the officers of our own Missionary Union, Murdoch, Duncan, and McKim are with us no more. A new generation is coming on the stage. The torch is passing from the strong hands that carried it to new hands. A meeting like this brings the tradition, the impulse, and the devotion of an older day into relation with new minds and hearts. It does what the printing-press can not do. It brings personality into touch with personality. It bears on from soul to soul the sacred fire of self-devotion to the highest and noblest ends.

The Evangelist.

For it is unquestionably true, as was said a day or two ago in the Philadelphia Press, that interest in missions is not decreasing, but is becoming not only greater in volume, but more intelligent. Nothing can be more just than the statement of this writer that "the unfounded impression that what are known as liberal views in theology would increase interest in missions should be dissipated by the evidence furnished by the present missionary conference." This evidence is overwhelming and irrefragable.

Sacred Heart Review.

In all the speeches made at this Protestant mission conference there was not a single allusion to the missionary labors of the church. The church has been carrying on this work for nearly two thousand years, and every nation that is Christian today, received its Christianity from that church. Protestants entered on the work about one hundred years ago; in the meantime it has expended many millions of money, employed many thousands of men and women, but it has failed to convert even one nation to Christianity. Even the church is hindered and crossed at every step, and she falls as a consequence to gather the full fruits of her missionary labors.

The Jewish Exponent.

That the results that flow from this great expenditure of energy and money are large in volume and important in character need hardly be said. That great good has flowed from it in many ways is equally clear. Light has been brought into the dark places of the

SURPRISE BARGAINS

DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT Z. C. M. I.

LAST DAY OF GREAT MAY SALE,

Saturday, May 19, 1900.

A MISCELLANEOUS, BROKEN LINE OF

LADIES' KID GLOVES

Regular price from \$1.25 to \$2.00, in this Saturday Sale at 75c

ALSO BARGAINS IN OTHER KID GLOVES.

LAST CHANCE TO OBTAIN

Ladies' Best 4-Ply Linen Collars

Newest Styles 10c

Ladies' and Children's Straw Hats

At surprisingly low prices. One table of these Straw Hats, the kind sold regularly at 25c to \$1.50 each, will be on sale on Saturday at 15c

SPECIAL LOT OF LADIES' 24 AND 36-INCH

PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS

Sold regularly at from \$1.25 to \$1.75, will go in this Saturday Sale at 75c

One to each customer. Balance of stock, 25 per cent off price marked.

ONE LOT OF 36-INCH

FINE LINING SILK

Sold regularly at 50c, will go in this Saturday Sale while it lasts at 10c a yard

ONE CHOICE LOT OF ENDS IN

FANCY SILKS

That go regularly at \$1.00 to \$2.00 per yard, will be in this Saturday Sale at 50c a yard

SATURDAY AFTERNOON ONLY!

FROM 2 TILL 5 O'CLOCK.

TWO SPECIAL BARGAIN TABLES.

LOOK AT THEM.

Table No. 1, 5c a yard:

Beautiful line of Dimities, Lawns, Muslins, Factory and Fine Cotton Wash Goods, also excellent Staple Goods worth double the price. Do not fail to be on hand to secure this bargain—the last opportunity of the Great May Sale.

Table No. 2, 3c a yard:

Fine Cotton Challies, Beautiful Lawns, Dimities and other Wash Goods, on this Table. There is a limited amount, but enough for hundreds of bargains, and all 3 cents a yard, on Saturday afternoon.

Remember the Great Sale Continues to Saturday Evening, May 19, at 8 p.m.

Z. C. M. I.

T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

earth. Civilization has entered with Christianity in lands hitherto enveloped in savagery and superstition. "There is, however, an adverse side to this shield, that in the enthusiasm and triumph celebrated at great assemblies is not apt to be seen, but which the careful and impartial observer can not ignore. The missionary spirit is essentially militant, it is engaged in spiritual conquests, and its aim is victory over its foes. In its methods it partakes of the character of a warfare enterprise. It is not infrequently happens that it encourages actual warfare."

The Living Church.

We do not desire to attack any one. But if our opinion be asked of this ecclesiastical conference, we give it. We regard the name Ecumenical, as used in this connection, as absurd. That word has a definite historical meaning which is utterly inapplicable to this gathering. We are interested in the proceedings of this body. We are glad to have missionary problems discussed, and missionary information disseminated; but we are truly sorry that churchmen have identified themselves with it, and thus have confused the minds of many. We hope that nothing of the kind will occur again.

Salt Lake Theatre

GEO. D. PYPER, Mgr.

One Night Only,

SATURDAY MAY 19th,

Charles Frohman Will Present

JOHN

DREW.

(Eighth Season)

In Haddon Chamber's Comedy of Temperament.

The Tyranny

of Tears.

PRICES: 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50

Seats on sale today.

Utah-Idaho League

Base Ball

Tomorrow!

R. C. W. vs. POCATELLO,

WALKER'S PARK, 3:30 P. M.

STOCKS, INVESTMENTS

AND BONDS.

Utah Bank and Commercial Stocks and other high grade investment securities bought and sold. Loans on stocks. Dividend paying stocks bought and sold. Investment orders from institutions, trustees, etc. sent to JOHN C. CUTLER, JR., 36 Main Street, Salt Lake.

BOYS 4 TO 8 YEARS OLD.

Boys at this age can be clothed nicely at a very small expense. The clothes they wear are small and we sell them at very small prices. Read these—Boys' 3 piece Vestee Suits, double breast vest, the latest thing out at \$2.75. Others with single breast vest at \$2.25, \$2.50, \$2.75, \$3.50 and up to \$5.00 Suit. These are strictly summer light weight prices.

CUTLER BROS. COMPANY,

36 MAIN STREET.

SALT LAKE THEATRE,

GEO. D. PYPER, Mgr.

SATURDAY, MAY 26

APPEARANCE

N. C. GOODWIN,

MAXINE ELLIOTT,

Presenting the Success of the Season

WHEN

WE

WERE

TWENTY-

ONE

By H. V. ESMOND.

PRICES: Stalls, Loges, Parquette and first two rows of Dress Circle, \$2.00; Last 3 rows of Dress Circle, \$1.50; First 2 rows of First Circle, \$1.00; Last 2 rows, 75c; Balcony, 50c; 2nd Circle, 25c. SEATS SALE THURSDAY.

"Esmond's new play must rank as the greatest Comedy Success of the season." N. Y. Sun.

SALT LAKE THEATRE, GEO. D. PYPER, Mgr.

TUESDAY, MAY 22.

One appearance of the Original Far-famed

FISK JUBILEE SINGERS!

One more chance to hear the songs that have touched the heart of the world, sung as only the Fisk Jubilee Singers can sing them.

POPULAR PRICES—Stalls and Loges, \$1.00; Parquette and Dress Circle, 75c; First Circle, 50c; Second Circle, 25c. Tickets Now Ready.