

DESERET EVENING NEWS

Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

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SALT LAKE CITY, MARCH 14, 1900.

NOTICE.

The Seventeenth Annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will convene in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, at ten a. m., on Friday, April 6th, 1900.

LORENZO SNOW,
GEORGE Q. CANNON,
JOSEPH F. SMITH,
First Presidency.

SOMETHING SHOULD BE DONE.

There appears to be a gang of burglars in this city who ply their business in the day time as well as by night. A number of very bold invasions of private premises have occurred and considerable booty has been obtained. The criminals are believed to be experts, or at least professionals, and it ought not to be a very difficult task, in a town of this size, to trace them out and run them down.

This is not the first time that Salt Lake has had such a visitation. In former years, after a short season of success, the thieves have been caught and the terror beginning to arise in consequence of frequent robberies has been dissipated. The police department will gain great public approval if special efforts are put forth in this direction without delay.

We believe the officers now composing the police department are as efficient and active as their predecessors. That department has been well conducted and we think is giving general satisfaction; but unless something is done in the direction we have indicated, an inquiry will be made as to the reason, and there will be undoubtedly some censure in consequence.

It is true that the police force of this city is small, when the number of inhabitants and the large area of the municipality are considered. But this is an orderly community and does not need as large a constabulary as is required in many other places. Therefore better opportunities for extra work in the manner we have suggested are afforded here, and we believe that with due diligence and vigilance on the part of our intelligent patrol and detective officers, a step may be put to the work now being done by the bold burglars who infest the city. Something must be done and that quickly.

A FEW INQUIRIES.

We notice once more in the regular reports of deaths among the troops in Malaga, a number from variola or smallpox. Not a list is received from General Otis without a similar statement. As the soldiers are all vaccinated, and most of them re-vaccinated and re-vaccinated, the query will arise, why is this? Is vaccination a preventive, or even palliative of smallpox? Another question asked is, if the disease that has been somewhat prevalent in Utah is really smallpox, how is it that so many vaccinated people have taken it, and why is it that no cases, so far, have proved fatal, and that the usual nausea, pains, prostration and offensive odor are not present?

One more question is, if the disorder is smallpox, how is it that persons who have really had smallpox some years ago, and were therefore supposed to be immune, have been stricken with the epidemic and exhibit the rash just the same as persons who never had variola? One case in Utah county now said to be smallpox, is that of a lady who had the disease in England, and who has caught the present disorder through waiting upon patients.

There is something queer about these developments, besides the disputes among the faculty as to the nature of the eruptions that have been exaggerated until a panic was in the air.

Now, let no physician take a fit over these remarks. We have not said there is no smallpox in town or country. These questions arise in the public mind when the facts mentioned come to light, and people have a right to inquire, even if they obtain no light in response.

"WHAT JESUS WOULD DO."

The experiment now being tried by Rev. C. M. Sheldon, in "running" a newspaper on the peculiar lines which he has projected, is causing, of course, a great deal of comment. It is also bringing considerable revenue to the publishers. The financial success of this venture will form no guide as to the probable results from a permanent course of this character. Public curiosity is aroused, and everybody wants to see what kind of a publication is issued on the principle enunciated. Therefore its sales will undoubtedly be very large. But this is only a temporary expedient. The interest now excited will soon flag, and when the novelty is over the paper will have to stand on its staple merits in competition with the common run of newspapers of the day.

There is one thing connected with

this bit of journalistic sensation that strikes us as very presumptuous. How does the gentleman, who has undertaken to conduct a newspaper as Christ would do if He were on earth, presume to know what that august personage would do in relation to this matter? It may be said that he judges from what Jesus did during the short period of His ministry, as recorded in the New Testament. But is there anything in the account of His life, His teachings and the spirit He manifested, to indicate that He would attempt any of the things which it is assumed He would do now if He were in mortality?

One thing appears very clear to us, and that is the utter improbability that Jesus of Nazareth would engage in the work of editing or conducting a modern newspaper. Without reflecting upon the journalistic fraternity, we think He would have too much good sense to get down to such drudgery. The idea that He would devote His time, His energies, His spiritual influence, His ministerial authority to such a pursuit, is almost out of the question. The nature of His mission among men, the anointing He received from above, the character of His personality, all forbid the idea that He would under any circumstances engage in the business of modern journalism.

We must say that it strikes us as a piece of gross impertinence to undertake to decide what the Savior would do, personally, under circumstances now existing. It is the very height of egotism. To proclaim the principles which Jesus taught, to seek for the spirit which He enjoyed, to pattern as closely as possible after His perfection, should be the aim of all who profess to be Christians. But to decide what He would or should do, as an ordinary citizen of this nation in the present age, is something which no one has the right to assume and which no preacher has authority to declare.

The new fad in journalism is simply one of the schemes of the times, characteristic of the period, and of the rapid progress of the press along the line of adventure and pecuniary profit. Mr. Sheldon himself may not be imbued with the spirit of speculation in this regard, and we admit that his writings, while in some respects visionary and imaginative, have done considerable good in stirring up public thought, and directing attention to themes profitable to contemplate. But in the present enterprise we think he has gone out of the way, and placed himself in a position to invite both religious and secular criticism.

A JUST CAUSE.

One of the complaints of the Puerto Ricans is said to be that the fat officers are given to foreigners and not to natives. A recent number of a Puerto Rican newspaper says:

"For the leading public positions Americans are brought here, on high salaries, and in many instances have been without either competence or integrity."

It may be just as well to remember that the same charge was one of the principal complaints against Spain. That country always treated her colonies as fields to which to send Spaniards the government wished to reward for political services rendered. The consequence was that a system of robbery was carried on, until the dissatisfaction became uncontrollable and broke out in rebellion and bloodshed. Puerto Rico had less disturbances because its people were more long-suffering and patient, but the enthusiasm with which the Americans, who came as invaders, were greeted, proved the intensity of the bitter feeling that prevailed on the island toward the Spanish government on account of that policy of robbery.

To hold a public office anywhere to the satisfaction of the people is possible only where brilliant intellectual qualities are coupled with unselfishness. But this is doubly true when the newly acquired territory is considered. Mediocrity may perhaps do at home, where the people have a long training in self-government, but in the late Spanish islands, mediocrity will do irreparable harm. What is needed is a few, thoroughly competent, American gentlemen to direct in a general way the affairs of the government, and then an army of native officers to attend to the details. Unless our relations to the people released from Spanish control are correct from the outset, a foundation is laid for future and endless trouble.

KRUGER'S PEACE LETTER.

The correspondence between the presidents of the South African republics and Lord Salisbury is a most remarkable diplomatic incident. It is viewed variously. It has been considered as an effort to gain time, or even as a bid for European and American sympathy.

The probability, however, is that President Kruger is really anxious for the restoration of peace with the preservation of the autonomy of the republic. Undoubtedly by this time he has become aware of the futility of further resistance, as far as it may have any bearing on the final outcome. By hurrying the Boer troops into British territory, President Kruger hoped to force the British to a favorable peace. This having failed, he probably hoped by abruptly forcing negotiations for peace to obtain better terms than when all the fighting is done, and his country is prostrate at the throne of Great Britain.

But Albion will not be forced to talk peace. The independence of the two republics is forfeited, and only when the two Boer leaders are prepared to negotiate on that basis will Great Britain listen to overtures for a cessation of hostilities. And this course is as safe as it is reasonable. Europe shows no signs of a determination to interfere, and the friendly office of the United States cannot be exercised except for the restoration of peace on the best terms compatible with the interests of the victor.

In the meantime the political sky is by no means clear even in other directions than Africa. In a short time there will be powerful squadrons of five different powers in Chinese waters. Such a gathering is in itself ominous. It portends that the countries interested in eastern Asia are not entirely sure that compacts will be kept outside the

range of big guns. It means that an indiscretion, an accident, a blunder, or a bagatelle may start the ball, for which nations seem to have prepared their tremendous engines of destruction. The peace may be preserved through diplomatic efforts, but no one can tell how long. There can be no doubt that the governments want peace, but at the same time they want the earth. Hence the conflict.

THE INDIAN.

The statistics gathered from the annual reports of Indian agents show that there is now in this country a Lamanite population amounting to 297,905 souls. Of that about 95,000 wear citizens' clothes and 20,000 wear a dress of mixed cut, partly civilized and partly savage. It is estimated that 42,500 can read and that 53,000 speak English. With regard to the religious status of the Redman it appears that there were 1,616 church members and 248 church buildings on the various reservations. The money contributed the last year for Indian missions and schools amounted to \$391,938, or considerably over a dollar for each Indian, including children and all.

The statistics relating to births and deaths are rather melancholy. There were 5,253 deaths as against 4,237 births, or over 1,000 more deaths. This would seem to indicate that the race is dying. The civilization of this country has been too much for it, while in the Central and South American countries, the aborigines seem to have been able to hold their own better than in North America.

CO-EDUCATION.

The question of co-education has become a problem at the Wesleyan University. It is now nearly thirty years since its educational facilities were offered to women. For years the gentle sex did not avail itself of this offer, but now twenty-three per cent of the students are young ladies. And now the Alumni Association is alarmed at the condition. "Unless measures are taken," says a committee of that society, "to check it, this increase of women over men is likely to continue until the radical development results in a transformation into a woman's college."

The remedy proposed is the establishment in connection with the university of a woman's college, where the young women may be afforded equal standards, opportunities and degrees, but a distinct collegiate and social life. In other words, they favor the methods now in vogue at Harvard and Radcliffe.

It is rather late in the day to oppose co-education. The increase of woman patronage of the Wesleyan University is one of the signs of the times that should not be ignored. Methodists have been slow in recognizing the rights of women, and an object lesson may not be out of the way.

LAID TO REST.

In the Abingdon Herald of Saturday, Jan. 27 last, we find a notice of the death, on the 24th of the same month, of Mr. Charles Coxeter, at his residence, Chesham House, Abingdon, England. He was over 92 years old and was considered one of Abingdon's most respected citizens. Mr. Coxeter was well known to some of the readers of the "News," and the death notice is to them a message of the departure of an old and much esteemed friend.

Mr. Albert J. Seare, deputy county clerk, and his father Mr. Wm. Seare of this city, were once in the employ of Mr. Coxeter, and they give a glowing account of his many good qualities and kindness to those under his watchcare. Mr. Coxeter was born at Greenham, Newbury, in 1806. One of the reminiscences of his boyhood is a remarkable feat accomplished at his father's establishment to win a wager. The question was whether it were possible, in the course of one day, to make a coat from wool shorn from the sheep the same day. The whole of the processes of manufacturing were to be carried out that day, and the garment was actually completed in time, the winner wearing the remarkable coat at a party in the evening. The coat is still kept at Buckland House, and the manufacture was commemorated in a painting in the possession of the late Mr. Coxeter.

Deceased was at an early age sent to Holland to learn the language and otherwise equip himself for the cloth and blanket trade of Europe. In 1826 he established a hardware business, from which he retired in 1836.

He is said to have been the oldest Nonconformist in Abingdon, having been a member of the Baptist church since 1827. He never took any prominent part in politics and never sought a public office. Some of his favorite maxims were: "The morning is the time for work," and, "A Sabbath well spent is a week well begun."

Kentucky politicians must be getting impatient. They are going to wait for the court's decision in the contest, instead of resorting to the rifle argument.

The new financial bill is a law. Now we will see how it works, aside from the predictions pro and con, on which friends and foes of the measure have been unable to agree.

The National Farmers' congress meets in Colorado Springs in August next. Being so close at hand, Utah farmers should have a potent voice in the deliberations of the convention.

The plot to blow up forty men in Arizona may have been the work of crazy men. It would be a hardened criminal indeed who would put up the scheme without a stronger motive than the attendant circumstances suggest.

The address of the Boer presidents to Great Britain could not have been expected by them to have called for any other reply than that given by Lord Salisbury. It was evidently intended as a basis for proceedings in some other direction.

Senator Hearst's widow is paying for expeditions for the University of California, to obtain and preserve important archeological relics in the southwestern United States. The plan is invaluable as an adjunct to the educational facilities of the great school.

which the lady is contributing to so freely.

Ex-Minister to Chile, Patrick Egan, says 75 per cent of the Irish hate Queen Victoria. A much larger percentage would hate him if he were English sovereign of Great Britain and pursued his characteristic extreme methods.

The United States is to send a squadron to Chinese waters, said to be a protest against Russian aggression in China. The protest part is doubtful, since the United States is not in a position to defend by force the integrity of the Chinese empire.

General Delaney, the Boer commander, says he had only 200 men in the body of Boers which held back the British army on Saturday, and that Roberts had 40,000. There is little wonder, from this account, why the Boers acclaim Delaney and his band as heroes.

Brazil is said to be confronted by a conspiracy to overthrow the republic there, and set up a monarchy. The monarchists in that country should have realized by this time that the days of monarchy are over in Brazil, the people having exercised popular sovereignty long enough to know how it goes.

The San Francisco Call has this lecture to the guardians of the health in its city:

"As two successive boards of health have now tried to work the city for money by getting up a bubonic plague scare, and each attempt has failed, there will probably be no further resort for some time to come to that particular trick. One of the effects of the failures, however, will be a feeling of incredulity on the part of the people at any announcement of pestilence, even if it should happen to be true."

Somebody has now discovered that Great Britain during the peaceful reign of Queen Victoria has been engaged in no less than forty wars. They are as follows: There have been one war against Russia, three against Afghanistan, four against China, two against the Sikhs, three against the Caffirs, nine in India, three against Burma, three against Ashanti, one with Abyssinia, one with Persia, one with the Zulus, one with the Basutos, one in Egypt, one in Zanzibar, three in the Sudan, one against the Matabele, and two against the Boers.

Among the curiosities of New York will in the near future be a "Hall of Fame," containing 150 panels upon which will be inscribed the names of famous Americans. Miss Gould is said to have furnished the money. Among the names will be those of authors, editors, business men, educators, inventors, missionaries and explorers, philanthropists and reformers, preachers and theologians, scientists, engineers and architects, lawyers and judges, musicians, painters and sculptors, physicians and surgeons, rulers and statesmen, soldiers and sailors, and the name of Gould among the rest.

The city of Delaware is to be provided with a hot water plant capable of heating the entire town. By the system heat will be conducted to all parts of the city through protected pipes from the Delaware Electric Light & Power Co.'s plant in the southern part of the city, through the business center and on towards the residence portion, stopping at various business houses on the way through a maze of pipes and radiators and finally returning to the station to be reheated and again started on its warmth-giving journey. Considerable interest in this enterprise is manifest in various parts of the country. If it proves a success, as it is expected to do, it will add materially to all the comforts of home.

TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

The Hawaiian government bill which was passed by the Senate yesterday without a division and now goes to the House, gives Hawaii the status of a territory, with a delegate in Congress. The executive and the judiciary are to be appointed by the President, while the legislature will be chosen by the people. Hawaii will enjoy free trade with the United States, and the annexation was accomplished by peaceful negotiations to the satisfaction of both parties and on terms mutually acceptable. Her position during the negotiations was analogous to that of the Republic of Texas while being taken into the Union.

New York Mail and Express.

In its general features, the bill creating a territorial government for Hawaii, which passed the Senate yesterday, is all that could be desired. It gives Hawaii a civil and political status identical with that of Arizona and New Mexico, with a governor, to be appointed by the President of the United States, an elective legislature consisting of two branches, a delegate in Congress, a supreme court and minor tribunals, together with a federal district court, before which persons accused of crime within its jurisdiction shall have the right of trial by jury.

Boston Herald.

The commission that was sent to Hawaii to settle upon the form of government which was to take the place of the so-called republic, broadened out somewhat the scope of political representation by giving a larger number of the people the right to take part in elections, but still limited it in a manner not in accordance with modern American methods. But the amendment made in the Senate has changed this and has still further broadened out the suffrage so as to include a large number of people who, in the opinion of those of American birth and descent residing in Hawaii, are entirely entitled to enjoy this privilege, in this way rendering exceedingly dubious the future good government of the archipelago.

Philadelphia Press.

The Hawaiian commission which framed the bill had a different task before them than confronted the authors of most of the acts creating territories of the United States. The commission found existing in Hawaii a substantial government, republican in form, well administered, with courts, decisions, and precedents. The republic itself is a continuation, with some modifications, of the preceding monarchy. The commission wisely decided to disturb that little as possible. The bill accordingly recognizes the existence of their system of courts, recognizes their legislative and executive departments, and provides for many local officers to administer the laws of the Territory. It makes all who were citizens in Hawaii on August 12, 1898, as citizens of the United States, and continues in force all the laws of Hawaii not inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States.

New York Evening Post.

In point of fact, the revelations made concerning the conditions under which "compulsory" labor is prevalent in Hawaii rendered the bill odious. The Senate appears to have made thorough work in

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T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

prohibiting this abuse, and getting in the mood for securing some of the recognized rights of the American citizens, it struck out the property qualification required of voters for members of the Senate. The courts, instead of remaining in the hands of the present government, are to be assimilated to other territorial courts, and it is worthy of notice that the judges are to be paid by the United States. In short, as the bill leaves the Senate, it practically establishes a territorial government on familiar lines, and seriously interrupts the plans of the American oligarchy to maintain the government in their own hands.

Chicago, Times-Herald.

It is twenty months since Congress passed the Newlands resolution annexing Hawaii to the United States. Congress has held two sessions since that resolution became a law, and during all this time the people have been patiently waiting for the new territorial government which is to take the place of the one now in force. The islands are still under the administration of President Dole, but are subject to the authority of the President of the United States.

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THE UTAH SUGAR CO.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING. The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Utah Sugar Company will be held in the assembly hall of the U. S. Business College, Templeton Building, Salt Lake City, Utah, on Friday, April 26th, 1900, at 2 o'clock p. m. The purpose of said meeting will be the consideration of the annual reports, the election of a board of directors to serve for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before it.

HORACE G. WHITNEY,
Secretary.
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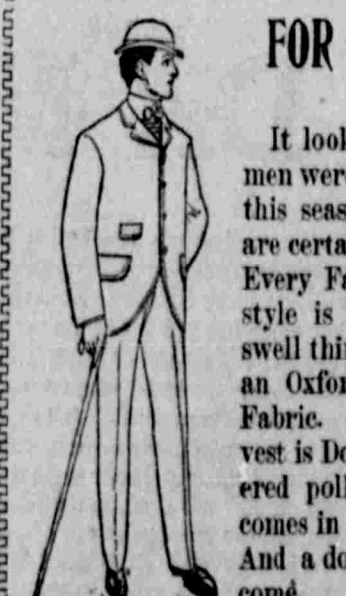
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