

## DESERET EVENING NEWS

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

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## THE THIRD TERM QUESTION.

The subject of a third term for President of the United States is once more under discussion. President McKinley, now on his second term, is very popular, and the party which nominated him has probably no candidate for the position who stands as well as he before the people of the United States. The statement that he will possibly receive the nomination of his party once more, is probably put out just now as a feeler. If public sentiment should be strongly expressed against the proposition, it will doubtless be abandoned, and political leaders will be looking around for a candidate having the elements of strength and character necessary in the standard-bearer for the next campaign.

The theory, advanced by politicians particularly, that no man must be elected three times as President of the United States, is not founded on any provision of the law or the Constitution. There are reasons for the custom of limiting the occupancy of the presidential chair by one individual to only two terms. It is thought there is danger that if this limitation was not imposed, the incumbent would so lay his plans and use his influence, as to hedge himself around with men and measures to perpetuate his power and make himself a reigning master rather than a public servant.

Anything tending towards monarchy is alarming to American citizens. Sometimes they are needlessly agitated over the bugaboo of an American emperor. While the Constitution remains, in its present form and spirit, there will be no likelihood of the establishment of any other form of government in this nation than that of a republic. If anything monarchical in its nature should be introduced, it would have to be by the act of the sovereign people, a very unlikely movement. Any attempt on the part of the chief magistrate looking to such an end would be the signal for his own political ruin. Any faction or party that would take a step in that direction would thereby write its own epitaph. The foundations of our republic are too broadly and firmly laid to be removed, and the superstructure built thereon cannot be so changed as to embody the architecture of absolute empire.

If the American people should choose to return a successful and able President to the executive chair for the third time, or any number of times, it would not interfere with the integrity of our national system. We are not arguing for the necessity of such a step, nor advocating such a movement at the present juncture. While it is true that President McKinley has filled the position for which he was elected the second time, with honor and fidelity to his country's interests, as he understands them, we do not regard him as the only man of his party competent to stand at the head of the nation. There are men doubtless among his political opponents who, if chosen by the majority of voters, would also magnify the calling and election and serve the nation sincerely and with success. But we look at the question from the standpoint of common sense, which is better and greater than custom, and therefore we see no good reason why the choice of the people of this great country should be confined within the limit supposed to be prescribed.

In the affairs of a business firm or great corporation, the qualifications for its chief official are usually measured, to some extent, by his experience and the aptitude he has exhibited for the duties of the position. He is valued and continued in office therefore. The same reasons would be of equal force. It appears to us, in the consideration of the choice of the chief executive of the nation. Of course, with a change of the party in power would necessarily come a change in the presidency. We are speaking now merely of the rule which seems to have obtained, that no man in either party may be elected for a third time.

Because Washington declined the honor, and there has been what some people view as an unwritten law against a third term for a high public office, that is no logical or legal reason why the place should be closed for a third term, against any person whom the people of the nation should choose to occupy it. Under our electoral system the matter can be safely left to the citizens who exercise the franchise. Under the present impression upon the public mind it would be dangerous, perhaps, for either political party to attempt to break through the custom which has been so rigidly adhered to. It would undoubtedly be used by the opposing party to its own advantage, unless the political sense of the masses should be educated up to a point where precedent would not prevail against good judgment, and where the people would exercise the power which they hold for the best good of the nation, instead of for the exigencies of a political party. Adherence to a poor

rule and rigid observance of an irrational custom should not prevail against sound business sense and the welfare of a great nation.

Since the foregoing was put in type, President McKinley has announced his intention not to accept a renomination, and therefore the movement anticipated in his behalf will not be taken, unless, like protests often made by political candidates, his declaration should be disregarded. In any event the principle remains the same, and our opinion is not in any way affected by the event.

## TEMPORARY MARRIAGES.

The Tribune is not pleased with the remarks of the Deseret News on agnostic marriages. That is a cause of such grief to us that we are unable fairly to express our sorrow. At the same time, we must contend for the sanctity of the marriage relation, and protest against the kind of temporary contracts which are being entered into in this country under the pretense of matrimony. They are not only dangerous to the home, but to the welfare of the nation and they ought to be condemned by society. Of course we would be pleased if our mild-mannered, courteous and sweet-spoken contemporary could agree with us in opposing such innovations, but as we cannot have its support we will endeavor to bear its dissent with as much equanimity as possible.

As to the past record of the "News" on the marriage question we have this to say: This paper has always contended for the stability, integrity and perpetuity of matrimonial contracts, both for time and for eternity. And the propriety of our contemporary's elegant sentences will appear in a striking light, if presented in connection with its editorials of years ago, on the benefits to our young men of resorting to houses of ill-repute, and of indulgence in vices usually denounced by respectable public journals.

We have no desire to rake up anything from the ashes of the past, that would be offensive to the nostrils of the public and violating to the feelings of the Tribune, which seems to be in a condition bordering on mental collapse. But we are ready, when necessary, to compare notes as to "purity and decency," though we cannot expect to compete with our contemporary in the use of expletives and epithets that are unsuitable to civilized society and particularly to the home circle. If non-indulgence in such language is evidence that "The News lies down," it will, it succumbs; it collapses; it gives up the ghost," as pleasantly stated by the Tribune, we are willing to let it go as it appears, and would rather "wilt" than rant, and rave, and shout out such phrases as our contemporary seems to imagine will count for argument.

As for the burlesque on marriage which is merely a phase of what was flaunted before the world some years ago as "free love," we shall take occasion when necessary, to warn the public against all such vagaries, whatever name they may assume, and even though our amiable anti-"Mormon" contemporary may have reasons for giving them its countenance and support.

## UNIVERSITY OF UTAH.

The Annual of the University of Utah, including the State school, announcements for the year 1901-1902, etc., has now made its appearance. It is a pamphlet of some 113 pages, and contains much information of interest to the general public.

The brief history of the institution as given in this Annual, is exceptionally interesting. It shows that one of the very first concerns of the settlers of this region, was to provide for the proper education of the growing generation. In February, 1859, two years and a half after the entrance into this valley by the Pioneers, the foundation for this institution of learning was laid, and from time to time it was enlarged, and today it is a prominent seat of learning.

It is now located on a beautiful site on the east bench. It has three new buildings, and two more will be added before the beginning of the next school year. Its library, museum, laboratories and shops are all modern and well equipped, and the various departments are in the hands of efficient instructors. The University of Utah is one of the monuments to the devotion of the people of this State to the cause of knowledge and intelligence. There are others, in the form of colleges and schools, to be found throughout all the settlements of the people.

## THE NEW EXPLOSIVE.

Concerning the new explosive invented by one of the Maxim brothers and named maxinite, some very interesting data are given. It cannot be exploded by ignition. Molten iron may be poured on it without causing detonation. When heated, it only melts and evaporates. It is, moreover, almost insensible to shock. Projectiles filled with it, are not exploded by the impact of other shells. According to the inventor, the only method of exploding it is to confine it within steel walls and set it off with fulminate of mercury, reinforced by dry gun cotton or similar substances. A fuse made from these substances is used with the projectile.

Recently some tests were made at Sandy Hook. Concerning these it is stated that "a 12-inch armor-piercing shell, carrying a charge of seventy pounds of maxinite, was fired through a 7-inch Harveyized nickel steel plate. This is the maximum thickness which such a projectile will pierce. The maxinite did not explode from the shock. When it was set off by the fuse, after it had been buried in sand, the explosion was so terrific that 7,000 pieces of the shell were found."

If all that is claimed for this new explosive is true, it is evident that at last an agent of destruction has been found which is, at the same time, safe to handle and annihilating in its effects when hurled against a doomed object. The navy-building nations of the world might just as well go slow in the carrying out of their present programs. For it is barely possible that

by the time they have their battleships and cruisers completed, they will find them useless against a pygmy of a ship equipped with apparatus for sending out a hail storm of projectiles filled with maxinite. In all probability this explosive, when adopted for naval warfare, will necessitate a type of war ship different from that now in existence.

## BOER PEACE CONFERENCE.

There are rumors both from London and Berlin about peace conferences for the purpose of ending the Boer war. In all probability the rumors have some foundation. But unless the British government has changed its position, the burghers cannot have their case brought before the arbitration court at the Hague, even with the aid of the European governments. That court has no jurisdiction, until both contestants have agreed on submitting the contest to its decision. If, through the influence of the European powers, Great Britain can be induced to lay the matter before the court, arbitration can be obtained, but no government is likely to make such a suggestion formally, until reasonably assured that it will not be turned down.

Should Mr. Kruger, however, decide to sue for peace on the best conditions obtainable, the powers can, on their own initiative, offer their good offices in the interest of a termination of hostilities. It is expressly stated in the peace convention that the exercise of this right can never be considered by the disputing parties as an unfriendly act. The powers are "charged with the common mission of promoting by every opportunity of re-establishing peace," and if they are to be true to this mission, they will certainly aid Mr. Kruger with all the means at the service of diplomacy, to obtain peace, should he sue for it. In this effort he will have the sympathy of the civilized world.

It is barely possible that Mrs. Botha, who is said to come from the Transvaal for the purpose of urging the former president to end the fruitless resistance, is to some extent inspired by Lord Kitchener. During the previous negotiations with Commander Botha, it turned out that peace conditions were offered which the Boers would not accept, although it was made to appear that they sued for peace. In that case, the conditions now to be considered must have been modified, perhaps to the extent that even the most irreconcilable of all the Boers, Mr. Kruger, may feel bound to accept them, rather than continue the contest to the point of extermination of the entire people. The rumored Boer conference at the Hague is the event of the day. It is to be hoped it may bring the long struggle to an end, and that peace in South Africa may be established for ever.

## IMMIGRATION FIGURES.

The Immigration figures for 1900, as published by the Immigration Restriction League show considerable increase in the number of immigrants, and at the same time an increase of the class that must be regarded as undesirable. Thus the total for 1900 was 448,572, or 136,557 more than the total for the previous year. The number of illiterates that came in 1900 was 95, 673, as compared to 61,468 the previous year, and the average amount of money brought by the arrivals fell from \$17 to \$15. Over half of the immigrants (66.7 per cent) came from Austria-Hungary, Italy, Poland, and Russia, while only 25.3 per cent came from Great Britain, France, Germany, and the Scandinavian countries. The Hebrew immigration for 1900 was 13.5 per cent, or a total of 60,764. Fifty-three per cent of the entire number were farmers, laborers, and servants. A little over 65 per cent went to the four states of Illinois, Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania.

The immigration from Asia has also increased considerably, viz. from 8,972 in 1899, to 17,946 in 1900.

As to the distribution of illiteracy among the various nationalities that come here, Great Britain, among the Western European nations, sends the least per centage, or 0.2. Next come the Scandinavians with 0.9 per cent. The greatest number of illiterates, in proportion to the number of arrivals, come from the Dutch and Flemish people. Their percentage is 9.6. The Germans come next with 5.8 per cent, and then come the French, Irish, Bohemian and Finnish, with a per centage of illiteracy ranging from 3.9 to 2.7.

The illiteracy among the eastern European nationalities is almost appalling in this age of enlightenment. The Portuguese stand lowest in the scale, 59.9 per cent being illiterate. Next come the Italians, from the southern parts of the country, with 44.6 per cent. The illiteracy among the Hebrew immigrants was 22.9, while that of the Japanese was only 8.9, and that of the Cubans, 6.8. The Syrian immigrants came near to the low mark of the Portuguese. Their percentage was 55.9.

## DANISH DAIRY PRODUCTS.

The French government, through its agricultural department, has caused an investigation to be made to ascertain the cause of the increase in sales in England of Danish dairy products, while the sales of French products are falling off. It is stated that during the last decade Denmark has increased her sales from, approximately, \$40,000,000 a year, to \$60,000,000 a year, and that during the same time the dairy products of France into England have fallen off between 20 and 40 per cent. And this notwithstanding the fact that France is so much nearer the British market.

The inquiry is of general interest. It shows that the Danish product is forging ahead, simply for the reason that it is of a superior quality. The Danish farmers have learned the value of cleanliness, and their dairies are models in that regard. Through co-operation they have been enabled to make all the modern improvements, and by educa-

tion they have been enabled to go to work intelligently. It is stated, for instance, that in the matter of eggs system has been carried so far, that every egg is marked, and the exporter can trace any shipment or part of a shipment about which complaint may be made, to the particular farmer who has sold the eggs, and he has to stand the loss. By every other means practical, the exporter endeavors to guard against the placing of an inferior article on the market. The French products, on the other hand, very often come into the market in a spoiled condition.

The Danish people are waging a noble contest for recognition, if not supremacy, in the markets of the world, and they have certainly adopted the correct tactics to gain victory. Attention is given to every detail of the work, and by co-operation the individual efforts are intelligently directed toward one end. Danish methods in this respect could be studied with profit, even by the farmers of this country, as shown in the results obtained in the competition with French exporters.

It begins to look as though the Pan-American congress would not pan out.

Last year June was our hottest month. This year, thus far, it has been "just lovely."

Civil service examinations in the Philippines and the Filipinos taking them with success. Truly the world moves forward and not backward.

"Englishmen may learn something useful by reading our Declaration of Independence," says the New York World. So may others, including Americans.

One of Salt Lake's distinctive and best appreciated features is its wide streets, and the wisdom of having made them wide is realized more and more as the city grows. Keep them so.

There is more or less third term talk in the air. No one should be alarmed at it for the hot season is coming on and it affects some people one way and some another. Then, third term talk is a welcome change from sea serpent stories.

The season of boating accidents is upon the country. Almost every day brings news of the upsetting of a pleasure boat and the drowning of some of the inmates. Such accidents are always peculiarly distressing. Fortunately there have been no such accidents at our local resorts but it would be a good place to provide each boat with a number of life preservers. Their cost would be small and their value inestimable in case of accident.

It is said that the trees planted near the tomb of Gen. Grant at Riverside drive are dying, and that the cause is that people pick leaves and twigs off as souvenirs. It is a species of vandalism, a thing more common in this country than any other claiming to be civilized. Why it should be so is hard to understand. It is very discouraging to public spirit. It is almost impossible to preserve a monument from damage because of this barbarism. Strict police supervision is not the remedy. It must come from a more enlightened public sentiment, a better education along the lines of appreciation of art and historic monuments.

The bulletins put forth by the department of agriculture on cannonading the heavens to prevent hailstorms and frosts, is a most sensible document. They are trying this "experiment" in France now, but it was also tried in Washington some years ago. It was a silly and absurd thing to do, but still it was done under government patronage, and "Gen." Dyrenforth's shooting of the atmosphere was called "scientific." Doubtless he had a good time; the press had lots of fun out of it, but no rain came of it. When our friends the French get through bombarding the heavens to prevent hailstorms they may try baying the moon by way of diversion. And it will be quite as efficacious.

The coast and geodetic survey has for some time been preparing a map of the world for the "war room" at the White House. It will cover one whole side of the room, which means dimensions of perhaps thirty feet by fifteen. It contains all the geographical information of a general nature that a President of the United States and his corps of telegraphers would seemingly need to know. It shows the location of all the ocean cables in the world, of all the coaling stations, of all the docks where ships may be repaired; and every foot of soil, including the smallest islands, is marked so as to indicate the sovereignty to which it is subject. This is a good scheme as it will show what the possibilities of expansion are. Robert Louis Stevenson always constructed a map prior to writing a novel. Who does not recall the map in "Treasure Island?"

## EXTRA SESSION TALK.

Boston Herald.

In an article on the supreme court decisions, Congressman Moody emphatically objects to the idea that the President, acting under the authority given by the Spooner act, should, in his own discretion, undertake to establish customs duties between the United States and the Philippines. The supreme court laid so much stress upon the office and duty of Congress in establishing the government of the new possessions that it would be an unwise proceeding for the President to take upon himself the task, even if the powers conferred by Congress do seem to give him full authority.

## Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The senators and representatives who have secured transportation to foreign countries or to "territory appurtenant and belonging to the United States but not a part of the United States within the revenue clause of the constitution," can feel at ease again and continue their preparations for departure. Their presence will not be required at Washington before the usual time.

## Boston Transcript.

Everybody is at liberty to draw his own inference, and a considerable body of opinion has sprung up to the effect that the justices hold that the situation in the Philippines is analogous to that of Porto Rico when the so-called Miles tariff was effective, a state of war rendering revenues "a military necessity." At all events, the one fact that is clear is that the court has not passed on the question of the status of the Philippines definitely and that we cannot know its decision until October, or even later. Unless the government has a "pointer" as to the court's standing on

## Summer Luncheons

For Summer Outings, need to be of the choicest foods, whether for one meal or for a trip of weeks to the mountains. You are guaranteed the very best and the greatest variety at Z. C. M. I. Grocery Department. Those who have dealt with us once become regular patrons for our Groceries are the best and our prices the lowest. We guarantee the quality of our supplies, and have on hand in season, everything that is needed for family use. We are specially prepared at this time for

## EXCURSION PARTIES,

and can fit you up quickly and well. Here are just a few of the first class articles to choose from. There are scores of others, and all fresh and good:

Fancy Crackers in great variety.  
Cakes,  
Wafers,  
German Zweiback,  
Saratoga Chips,  
Canned Fruits, complete assortment,  
Shredded and Creamed Pineapple,  
Pure Jams, Jellies and Preserves, in glass jars and tins,  
Guava Jelly,  
Calf's Foot Jelly,  
Marmalade, California and Imported,  
Brandy Cherries, Peaches, Figs, etc.  
Canned Corn, Peas, Beans,  
String and Lima Beans, Kidney Beans,  
Succotash, Tomatoes, Pumpkins, etc.  
French Peas,  
Mushrooms,  
Canned Meats,  
Corned Beef,  
Chip Beef,  
Lunch Tongue,  
Ham and Vienna Sausage,  
Devilled and Potted Hams Tongue,  
Turkey and Chicken,  
Frankfurters,  
Veal Loaf, Ham Loaf, Chicken Loaf,  
Cottage Loaf,  
Sardines in Oil, Sardines in Mustard,  
Sardines in Mayonnaise.

Kipperd and Boneless Herring,  
Mackerel in Spice, Mackerel in Tomato, Mackerel in Mustard,  
Pork and Beans,  
Salmon, Lobsters, Oysters, Shrimps,  
Clams, Clam Chowder, Brook Trout, etc.,  
Fancy Pickles, all kinds, both imported and domestic, in bottles and in bulk,  
Pickled Walnuts,  
Waldorf Relish, Anchovy Sauce,  
Walnut Catsup, Mushroom Catsup,  
Tomato Catsup,  
Capers and Table Sauce,  
Olives, bottled and in bulk,  
Pine Olives, French Mustard,  
Olive Oil, Salad Dressings,  
Imported Raspberry and Malt Vinegars,  
Lime Juice, Jamaica Ginger,  
Kumec (for Lemonade),  
Cream Cheese, Swiss Cheese, Roquefort Cheese, Imperial Cheese in Jars,  
Hams, Breakfast Bacon, Lard,  
Kor-nut, Pancake Flour, Twin Bros' Mush,  
Chocolate and Cocoas,  
Condensed Milk, Maple Syrup,  
Etc.

Z. C. M. I.

T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

this matter, any congressional action might be either premature or unnecessary.

## Peoria Journal.

The people of this country do not favor extra sessions when they can be avoided. Congressional sessions interfere with the business of the country. Again, the country is not anxious to go into a heated political discussion the year succeeding a presidential election. They have a settled policy now, and they have made their preparations to square themselves with that policy.

## COMMENTS ON DOWIE.

Chicago Record-Herald.

"Dr." Dowie's shrewdness in mingling business and religion cannot be cited in proof or disproof of his sanity. The man is often cunning and many madmen have had the genius of thrift. Viewed unscientifically but calmly we should say with Hamlet that if "Dr." Dowie is mad it is only when the wind is northwesterly, for when it is southerly he knows a hawk from a hand-saw. An apothecary is not needed to sweeten his imagination, but a deodorizer is demanded for his vocabulary, which, in the language of poor old mad Lear—Smells of mortality.

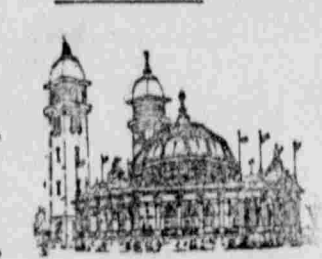
## Worcester Spy.

Zionist Dowie is very different from the "healer" who appeared in the West a few years ago and went about in poverty rejecting all gifts. There was a rugged homeliness about that man which might naturally appeal to many. But Dowie has no such redeeming quality. Nevertheless there is no lack of followers to applaud and to urge him onward.

## SALT PALACE.

M. E. MULVEY, Manager.

Meet  
Me  
Under  
The  
Dome.



## THE ROYAL MIDDY

Tonight, Wednesday matinee and night, DON'T MISS IT. The best

## WILBUR-KIRWIN CO.

Have yet given. Come and see the prettiest lot of girls in any chorus in America.

## TONIGHT!

A Great

Programme of races has been arranged for on the world-famous Saucer Bicycle track. See the great tandem pursuit race between the Turvilles and Lawsons. Tickets on sale at Smith Drug Co. and Ottinger's Ticket Office uptown.

## Fireworks, Flags and Fire-Crackers.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE WEST.

## Salt Lake Candy Co.

Wholesale Only.

## CUTLER BROS. CO., 36 MAIN STREET.

## CLEAN NEW STOCK

Is found only in those stores where there is a continual steady outgoing and incoming of goods. This is what you will find here. We receive daily quantities of the Newest Goods and make it a point to dispose of all goods before they reach the turning point on the road of style, even if we have to sell at cost.

Our best bargains are spent on our

## MERCHANT TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

Here you will find the best and latest novelties besides the most reliable staples in suitings. We make these suits up in the most Up-to-Date Manner. The tailors employed are experienced workmen. No point is overlooked either in the inside work or on the outside finish. Prices to suit moderately filled purses.

## CUTLER BROS. CO.

36 MAIN STREET.

## CURDLED MILK,

Don't like it, do you? Want to know how to keep it sweet? Just buy a

## WILKE TILE REFRIGERATOR.

It's the grandest thing you ever laid eyes on. All tile, and just the prettiest kind of tile. Keeps itself clean and pure. Gives no trouble. Never wears out, and it's as beautiful as a poet's dream.

Ever heard of the LIGHTNING AND

BLIZZARD ICE CREAM FREEZERS?

Come and look at them.

If you haven't taken a snooze on a PALMER

HAMMOCK, you don't know what solid comfort is.

## THE SALT LAKE HARDWARE CO.

42, 44 and 46 W. 2nd St.

SIGN OF THE BIG GUN.

## BIKE RACES AT SAUCER

Tonight!

Unlimited Tandem Pursuit Race,

LAWSON BROS.

vs

TURVILLE BROS.

3-4 Mile Handicap Professional.

1 Mile Amateur Handicap.

Racing Begins at 8 p. m. Promptly.

## Attention, Investors!

The choice property now occupied by the F. Auerbach & Bro. Dry Goods store, will be sold to the highest bidder for cash, at 12 o'clock noon, June 13, 1901, at the West Front Door of the City and County Bldg. Frontage on Main Street, 53 1/2 feet by depth of 214 1/2 feet and additional ground in rear. Improvements consist of store Bldg. and Steam Heating Plant. Property open for inspection. Sale will be made by Mr. E. B. Wicks, referee.

THEODORE MEYER,  
ISADORE MEYER,

Executors of Estate of Frederick H. Auerbach, deceased.