

## DESERET EVENING NEWS

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

Lorenzo Snow, Trustee-in-Trust.

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SALT LAKE CITY, JULY 20, 1900.

## WATER PROBABILITIES.

The discovery, by the Deseret News, of the quiet and secret movement to tap the underflow of water, supposed to have large subterranean flow near the mouth of Emigration canyon, has raised the hopes of people who have been dreading a water famine, and has suggested a means of permanent relief, that may prove invaluable. It matters very little who are the financial backers of the work now in progress, to test the theory advanced by the engineer who is conducting it. If they succeed they will be entitled to reasonable reward for their enterprise.

If the underground current, believed to run where the boring is being done, shall develop the volume anticipated, it will be a grand thing for this city. Of course such a splendid source of supply will be made public property, if the terms on which it can be had appear satisfactory. In any event, we hope the experiment now being tried will result in the success expected, and that a fine body of water will be found that can be utilized for the public benefit.

If such an underflow as appears to exist at the point selected for operations shall be brought into use, prospecting will be in order at other places with similar strata and probable supply. Their discovery and development would mean the solution of the water problem for this city, and the beginning of a new era of prosperity, which will mean the rapid increase of our population and of the material wealth of the community. That would result in lower taxes, the discharge of public debts and the leaping forward of this city and State to the high destiny which is bound to be reached.

Meanwhile the projects for immediate relief, for which the bonds asked for have been voted by the taxpayers, will go on as quickly as possible and made to be permanent improvements in our water system. Our readers will remember that the Deseret News was the only paper that suggested, advocated and insisted upon the utilization of the waters in the Jordan and Salt Lake canal for street sprinkling. After our repeated urging the matter was taken up, found to be feasible, and a plan to carry it into effect was at length formulated by the City Engineer, and incorporated in the measures recommended by the special committee on the bonds election.

When we presented this matter to the public, we did not suppose the cost would be anything near the sum at which it was put by the City Engineer. We did not expect an elaborate system such as he recommended. But on seeing the specifications, and perceiving the true economy of making such a system permanent, we endorsed the measure and now expect to see something practical to demonstrate its benefits.

It has been claimed by opponents of the bonds, that the street sprinkling measure can not possibly be brought into use this season. There should be no delay in proving that objection to be fallacious. Just as soon as the piping on hand can be placed in position and the canal can be tapped at any points, water should be drawn for street sprinkling, and the system be perfected as soon as possible.

The other measures agreed upon should also be pushed, as fast as wisdom dictates and the public necessity demands. There should be no occasion left for just remarks on the neglect or delay of the city authorities, to obtain all the water in reach and distribute it equitably and to the fullest extent. We believe all this will be done, and while the people will have to exercise patience, because it takes time to conduct all such enterprises, we trust the city authorities will use due diligence in fulfilling their pledges to the taxpayers, who have virtually given them a vote of confidence in the big majority scored in favor of the new municipal bonds.

## NEWS RAPIDLY SPREADS.

The fame of Dr. Mayo of this city has gone abroad throughout the land, and has reached Great Britain. When quarantine physician here he made careful and scientific comparisons between the cases under his care, that had been pronounced smallpox by doctors, and the symptoms, characteristics and progress of that disease as set forth in standard medical works, and found them to be in many particulars, especially in the latest stages of the disorder, entirely dissimilar. He fairly and frankly presented to the public the results of his investigations, and met the faculty who opposed him in a manner that won for him the confidence and encomiums of thoughtful people in every walk of life.

The Deseret News published in full his communications on this subject, with his logical and professional conclusions which have never been refuted. He was berated and ridiculed by some

members of the profession, but their repudiations merely showed the weakness of their cause and strengthened his in the minds of the people. His clear and forcible contrasts between smallpox as known to the faculty, and the disorder which caused such a terrible scare and so much expense to medical men in the East, and has since aroused great interest in England.

The Vaccination Enquirer and Health Review, published in Bristol, England, contains a review of Dr. Mayo's position, calls him "an honest doctor," and shows that he has "tried experiments instead of accepting other people's conclusions." That paper also pronounces as "sound judgment" the opinion of Justice Haskin of the Utah Supreme court, that the action of the board of health in excluding unvaccinated children from the public schools, was "an attempt to make vaccination compulsory, and this could not be done, either directly or indirectly, without explicit authority from the legislature."

In these days of swift communication and general diffusion of intelligence, news spreads rapidly and it is gratifying to notice how much and how far the influence of the Deseret News extends. References to it being frequently made by the press in different parts of the world. It is not always that its views are endorsed, but the fact of its wide circulation is worthy of record.

## THE NEWS IS GOOD.

"Cable message in cipher from United States Minister Conger at Peking." It was good news that came today, for it told that as late as July 13, the foreigners in Peking had not been massacred. It would have been glorious news if Mr. Conger had been able to say the legations were out of danger. But as he could not, the feeling of anxious solicitude is great. There is a bright ray, however, in the fact that the foreigners in Peking are yet living. It awakens a hope that the most of them may yet be rescued.

Only quick relief can save them from massacre. That is the minister's message. But they are living, to be saved. How shall it be done? Doubtless the allied forces, last heard from at Tien Tsin six days ago, have been able to make some progress. They had driven the Chinese from the walled city, captured many of their guns and much of their supplies, and consequently were in a better position than before the Tien Tsin fight to pursue an aggressive course. Their main object was to rescue the foreigners in Peking, and it is reasonable to expect that by this time they have made an important advance toward the Chinese capital. They may not have reached it, though it is only sixty miles from Peking, but may have been able to divert somewhat the attention of the forces attacking the legations.

One thing is certain from the receipt of Minister Conger's dispatch. That is, that the Chinese government has been awakened to the necessity of protecting the legations. It is able to communicate with them. It is anxious to accommodate the United States government. This is shown by its transmitting a reply from the United States minister to Secretary Hay. And it is able to get its messages through. All this suggests both the willingness and the ability to give the legations much needed aid, and to contribute largely toward their relief.

Truly the news today is the most hopeful yet received. It is not all that the public would like to know from Peking, but it is enough for the moment to realize the great success achieved by Secretary Hay, in obtaining, in a way that leaves no doubt of its accuracy, the great news that the legations are yet alive.

Incidental to the satisfaction of securing word from Mr. Conger, is the fact that this important news came to the world through the efforts of the United States. This was possible because of the attitude this nation has assumed, of being fair and unselfish in its dealings with China. The Chinese government realizes that America is not its enemy and is not seeking its destruction. Even if the foreigners in Peking had been massacred, the American policy still would be one of fairness. But there is a deep gratification in knowing that this high course has brought its reward in so acceptable a manner. May the relief appealed for by Minister Conger be given quickly, and the news of its success come early.

## RIGHT AND WRONG TO CHINA.

The cabinet at Washington has decided on the policy to be pursued in regard to China. This government will insist on full reparation for injury, and on the punishment of those responsible for the recent troubles. The guilty must suffer the penalty of their wrongdoing; and to this end the United States will co-operate with the other powers concerned in China. But there will be no effort at territorial aggression on the part of this nation, and the government will use its utmost endeavors short of war to prevent any grabbing game on the part of the other powers.

In some circumstances this might be only a negative force, but when it is understood that Great Britain and France of necessity must occupy the same attitude as the United States on this question, this decision has a positive operation in preventing the dismemberment of China.

It is a source of deep gratification that the government's motives are of the highest character. That gives definite notice that the American people propose to do the right thing. As an inspiration to China of confidence in Western civilization and honor, the cabinet's decision is invaluable—all the more so from the fact that no other course was advocated. As an example of international justice, it should have a salutary effect on the other powers.

And as a means of indicating to the American people the high plane on which they should move as a nation, its lesson will have a lasting influence.

The American course is a splendid contrast to that followed by other nations regarding China, which gave the heathen empire no reason to trust them in any pretension of fairness they might make. Japan opened the way

by defeating the Chinese in 1894, when, without explanation, reason or argument that would satisfy international amities, Germany, Russia, England and France proceeded to demand and receive concessions of territory. The words of Ex-United States Minister Charles Denby on this point aptly illustrate the situation, when he says:

"Will the world ever do an honest thing? When Germany seized Kiao-chow, why did not the powers, or some of them, protest? Was there ever in history a more splendid opportunity to do an act of simple justice?"

"And now see the result of all the robbery that has been going on. The empress, who, from 1861 to 1889, had maintained a considerable degree of peace and order, has become a tigress; a great people has been lashed into fury, and a movement rivaling in magnitude the Taiping rebellion, in which 20,000,000 lives were lost, is afoot."

"Can it reasonably be expected that the Chinese should love the white man while he is plundering them? Fancy what would happen if Russia seized Fortress Monroe, and a slice of Virginia; Germany, Governor's Island and a part of New York; England, Mare Island and a half dozen counties in California, and France, New Orleans and a hundred miles up the Mississippi. Then suppose that Italy asked for Charleston. Is it to be imagined that such events would be taken as all being for our good, and that we ought to feel rather proud than otherwise that the great nations acted so handsomely toward us? This is exactly what has happened in China, with the addition that Japan took for herself the island of Formosa. And so the Chinese people are hostile to the foreigners."

What a noble example it is for America to come forward, now that opportunity is given for her to speak on the subject, and enter a protest against the civilized grabbing which has produced all the tumult. The present situation does not dispense with the fact that China must meet the responsibility for the gross excesses that have been committed; but it does show that the American people have no bloodstains on their garments in having incited, encouraged or condoned a policy of injustice toward the Chinese empire.

## SENDING LUNATICS TO JAIL.

It is a common thing to note among prisoners consigned to city or county jails for short terms, individuals who are slightly demented. More frequently than otherwise, it is noted that the mental unbalance is a chief cause of the slight offenses for which these persons are incarcerated. The guilty ones are not regarded as dangerous lunatics, so far as relates to their going at large, hence it is hoped that short punishments will impress them sufficiently to cause them to refrain in future from the wrong-doing which brought them trouble.

This method of treating simple-minded criminals, which prevails to a greater or less extent throughout the United States, is raising a protest from the medical fraternity, which in matters of this kind is usually found on the side of humanity and common sense. In commenting upon the sending of demented people to jail, the New York Medical Record says:

"The fact has been demonstrated that, in addition to being an expensive manner of treating lunatics, it is also inhuman to a degree. In the earlier stages of insanity, if the malady is treated intelligently, the chances of recovery are very favorable, while if an opposite course is pursued, the majority of cases will become incurable and chronic. The practice of condemning an insane person to jail like a common criminal is unworthy of a rich, civilized, and Christian land."

As to the salutary effect of jailing demented individuals, it is doubtful if two instances in a hundred can be found where such a procedure has prevented a repetition of crime. On the contrary, its natural tendency is to still further depress and weaken the mentality of the individual, to accustom him to criminal surroundings, and to promote, rather than discourage, an inclination to crime. Wherever it is clear that a person accused of an offense against the law is influenced thereto by dementia, he should be consigned to the insane rather than to the criminal ward, in order that his first treatment should be from the physician instead of from the jail warden.

## Read the news from Conger!

A good move—one on Peking by the allied forces.

American diplomacy is in the Hay-day of its youth.

The news from Peking may recall the President from Canton.

Hay did not "let the grass grow under his feet" in getting word to Conger.

China has an August stable government. The powers will clean it out for her.

The excitement over the news from Minister Conger is but a form of Hay fever.

In newspaper parlance, Secretary Hay has "scorped" the European chancellors on news from Peking.

Every child knows that China is under. And now the whole world knows that it is being turned upside down.

Pennsylvania Avenue is satisfied as to the authenticity of the Conger message, making it a matter of indifference whether or no Downing Street is.

Uncle Sam alone of all other nations possessed the magic word "yesame" that caused the closed doors of Peking to open, that word from Minister Conger might issue hence.

Japan is making excellent flour from imported American wheat. And what is more, she is making it cheaper by twenty cents a barrel than it can be made and delivered at Portland, Ore. Now let the alarmists cry, Here is another yellow peril!

The policy that the United States will pursue in China has been definitely defined. First of all it is strongly against any partition of the empire, though it will not go to war to prevent it should the powers determine that it shall be done. The government will not enter into any alliance, thus preserving the traditions handed down

from Washington. The policy decided upon is a wise and conservative one and will receive the hearty endorsement of all Americans.

Imperial Germany will not permit the Chinese minister at Berlin to communicate freely with his government, censoring all his telegrams. Republican America will not only permit the Chinese minister at Washington to communicate with his government but will furnish him every facility to do so, in either or otherwise. This shows the difference between an empire and a republic.

American diplomacy has scored another triumph. The United States alone has been able to get a cablegram to and an answer from its minister at Peking. There was no flinching, no brilliant encounter between astute minds; only good, plain, practical American sense. And that has always been the keynote of the United States' success in diplomacy. Yet there are carpers who are ever crying out that this government has no trained diplomats, that in this respect we are greatly inferior to European nations. Such deprecators should cease their carping and read the history of their country.

The London skeptics do not attach much significance to Minister Conger's dispatch. They note a similarity between that and Sir Robert Hart's dispatch, which confirms them in their suspicions that the Chinese intercepted the message and tampered with it. This is all very well and shows how very wise and logical the London skeptics are, but they have most signally failed to take notice of the fact that the message was sent in cipher. The Washington authorities, certainly the best judges in the present instance, accept the message as a reply to the one sent by Secretary Hay to Minister Conger. They no doubt have good reason to accept the eighteenth as the date of the message.

## COMMERCIALISM IN CHINA.

Cleveland Plaindealer.

The energetic traders of civilization seem to have put the barbarous Chinese into excellent fighting trim. If the reports are correct John Bull supplies them with arms, and the Germans give them drill masters.

Boston Transcript.

A missionary recently interviewed suggested that the public had overlooked the possibility that industrial causes were playing an important part in causing the anti-foreign outbreak in China. He said that it might yet be shown that American goods had more to do with it than American missionaries. An examination of our trade relations with China lends considerable support to the missionary's theory that we have done a great deal of late to disquiet the confidence of the Chinese merchant, both in the theory under which he has worked and his ability to get a living. In the eleven months ending in May we exported to ports in China proper wheat flour valued at \$250,000, and to Hongkong, which supplies a vast Chinese population in the interior, almost \$3,000,000 worth.

Kansas City Star.

The theory that cheap American flour caused the Boer uprising in China will serve as well as any other, regarding the confidence of the Chinese themselves.

## San Francisco Chronicle.

The theory of the "open door" was based on the assumption that the Chinese people were ripe for the introduction of western habits and goods into their country. It totally ignored the fact that the masses in China are possessed by a bitter hatred of all foreigners and foreign things, which is as much owing to the feeling that western people are desirous of forcibly exploiting them as it is to the ingrained conservatism of a people who have tried to shut out the world for centuries. The Boer outbreak, which is assuming the proportions of a revolution, testifies to the extent and depth of this feeling of aversion, and it will probably result in convincing those who are anxious to see Chinese markets freely opened that such a result can only be accomplished by beating the people under the domination of strong western powers. Until this is done there will be no "open market," and from present appearances, not much of any kind of a market in China.

## THE CROP SITUATION.

## Baltimore Sun.

The outlook for good prices for our wheat and a steady foreign demand are most encouraging. The drought in India has converted one of our formidable competitors into a customer, and the indications now are that more soldiers will be maintained in the field during the next twelve months than for a long time. The South African war still has a very large hold on the field. The troops in the Philippines will probably be kept up to the war footing for a long time to come. A great army of Americans, Europeans and Japanese is gathering in China, without any outlook for its disbandment. It requires such more bread to feed an army than the same number of men consume at home, and the government is always a good buyer. The outlook for the American farmer this year is decidedly bright, and here in Maryland the fruit and other crops are also abundant.

## Milwaukee Wisconsin.

The second largest corn crop on record is predicted by the department of agriculture. If this prediction is a verified the good fortune of the farmers in the corn belt will offset the losses incurred by the farmers in the wheat sections of the Northwest; but it won't offset it in a way to make the individual farmers of the wheat raisers any lighter.

## New York World.

The crop experts variously estimate the wheat crop of the United States for 1900 at from 472,000,000 to 510,356,000 bushels and a corn crop from 2,113,900,000 to 2,240,700,000 bushels. This is the most thrilling cereal story of the year.

## Denver Field and Farm.

The price of wheat ought to rule well up this season and might do so were it not for trade combinations that will be formed to get the best of the growers. Large receipts always depress prices because buyers hesitate when they know hundreds of thousands of bushels are coming into market, hoping to get better prices; and this hesitation causes increased holdings in the elevators, and prices sag. Frequently, 1,500,000 bushels are received by the railroads in the Northwest in a single day. Then prices go down. No matter how full the elevators are, as soon as navigation closes prices invariably go up. If farmers could hold their wheat until that time they could receive the benefit instead of giving it to the elevator men who have won the wheat in storage.

## SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

Springfield Republican.

It is decidedly interesting news that comes this morning from South Africa,

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| All our \$10.00 suits one-fourth off | 7.50—a saving of \$2.50  |
| All our \$12.50 suits one-fourth off | 9.38—a saving of \$3.12  |
| All our \$15.00 suits one-fourth off | 11.25—a saving of \$3.75 |
| All our \$18.00 suits one-fourth off | 13.50—a saving of \$4.50 |
| All our \$20.00 suits one-fourth off | 15.00—a saving of \$5.00 |
| All our \$25.00 suits one-fourth off | 18.75—a saving of \$6.25 |
| All our \$30.00 suits one-fourth off | 22.50—a saving of \$7.50 |

This cut applies to every summer suit and pants in the house. Prices printed in a paper nowadays mean little unless they are backed by solid merits. You can better appreciate the magnitude of this great value-giving sale by personally attending it.

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In the report that a detachment of Lord Roberts' division has been routed by the Boers with the loss of two guns and over a hundred men captured, besides casualties which the field marshal fears are heavy, Lord Roberts' report begins with the familiar "I regret to say," and tells the familiar story of a too confident British commander caught napping by a still wide-awake Boer.

## Birmingham (Ala.) Age-Herald.

And still disease strikes down six to every one hit by balls from modern weapons. This is the story of South Africa.

## Kansas City Star.

The misfortune that befell a squadron of Scots Greys at Nitral's Nek recalls the fact that the Household troops have not been of greater effectiveness in South Africa, than the troops of the line, and, if anything, have not been so good. The European custom of guard troops seems to be exploded. The origin of the guard troops goes back to the old days when the charge of heavy cavalry was the supreme effort of war. The guard infantry was also based on the idea of proud troops, to be hurled forward at the decisive moment. But the day of the thundering onset, with cry, "stand fast!" is over, and the Scots Greys had to fight on their bellies and win or lose by their quality as sharpshooters.

## Boston Transcript.

The flame of resistance flares up now and then in the Transvaal, and on such occasions the British advanced posts get shined, as at Nitral's Nek. The loss to Lord Roberts' strength by the success of the Boers, is inconsiderable, a squadron of cavalry and perhaps a company or two of infantry. Operations of this nature are of little moment when directed against the edges of such an invasion as Lord Roberts is conducting, for the Boers are compelled to hurry away from the scene of their success to save themselves, and therefore strategic advantages are beyond their ability to maintain. So far as the decision of the contest is concerned, the war has long been over. Pride and racial hatred may prolong the guerilla fighting, but the fate of the Transvaal is sealed, and the seeds cannot be broken by any force available to the Boers.

## Chicago News.

No wonder there is some gloom in London over the news from South Africa. After nine months of war the Boers still have enough vitality to capture part of a crack regiment within eighteen miles of the field marshal's headquarters. This indicates that it will be some time before any part of the great army in the Transvaal is released for the pressing engagement in China.

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