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SALT LAKE CITY, - JULY 31, 1900.

A REVOLVING QUESTION.

The bicycle dispute appears to be still taking its round. There are wheels within wheels and all are revolving. We hope the City Council will not become bewildered with the clatter, but will keep clear of every noise and every "pull" which does not harmonize with public interest.

Some of the arguments used on either side of the present controversy appear to us so very futile as to be unworthy of discussion and but little notice. There is not a great deal that is necessary to be said or done to end the "ruse" and dispose of the "feathers." There are some features of the ordinance now in force that need amendment. Why not trim them up, or abolish one or two of them, and "let it go at that?"

There is this to be considered carefully by the city authorities: The public will not be satisfied unless the sidewalks, in all the populous streets, are freed from the bicycle nuisance. It is an unwholesome terror. There is no reason or excuse for its continuance. It ought not to be palliated by any one-sided arrangements. The passers by on one side of the street are just as much entitled to the use of the sidewalks as those on the other side. Keep them all clear of the trouble complained of, within a district duly defined.

We suggest to the gentlemen who have to decide this question, that the advice of "the greatest good to the greatest number" is a policy that will bring them public favor. The desires of the few ought not, as a matter of right, to prevail over the expressed wishes and obvious rights of the many, and though some disgruntled wheelers may threaten opposition if their suggestions are not followed, the masses of the citizens will approve such a measure as will relieve them of the evil of which they justly complain, and at the same time will not infringe upon any absolute right of the cyclists.

Let it not be forgotten that the sidewalks are for the general public, not for a special class, and that they are particularly for pedestrians, not for wheelers. Make things as easy and pleasant as is possible and reasonable for the wheelers, but do not forget that the right and the reason, and also the influence, are with the great body of the people, who call aloud for freedom from something akin to fright and assault.

THE SPIRIT OF ANARCHY.

The assassination of the King of Italy is a sign to the world that anarchy, with all its cowardice and cruelty, its folly and fanaticism, its revolt against law and its murderous insanity, is yet alive, skulking when in fear of detection, and rampant when unoppressed. The poor wretch on whom the lot fell to commit the terrible crime of regicide, appeared to be proud of his work and to take consolation in the assurance that it would give him "a place in history." But what a place, and what a name!

Fame is a poor reward for good deeds, even when the honored person is living. But when he is dead, who knows whether his celebrity occasions any satisfaction to him, or whether he is cognizant of earthly praise or blame? And what consolation can it possibly be, in any sphere or condition of being, to be numbered among the murderers of the ages, classed with those who are stained with human blood? Surely the societies that are formed to destroy nations and slay crowned heads, are chiefly composed of insane groups or beings possessed by infernal spirits.

Reflecting upon anarchy as developed in Europe, brings to mind its manifestations in America. Its very name suggests destruction and disorder. Its mission is not to build up, to create, to advance, but to break down, to demolish, to bring dissolution and death. Improvement, reformation, the abandonment of error in theory and action, do not enter into its plans or purposes. Its design and determination are to destroy and turn order into chaos. It is the foe of all mankind as well as the enemy of governments.

Without reference to the conflict of opinion in reference to the riots, and the means employed in their repression, in northern Idaho, we cannot cast out of mind in this connection, the terrible scenes enacted there, in which were plainly exhibited the spirit of anarchy and the red hand of rapine, with fire and blood as fitting accessories to the tragedies that horrified the State. No one who values the security of human life, the protection of property, and the peace of society, can close his eyes to the infamy of that outbreak or condone the wrongs there perpetrated, on any pretext whatever.

The Governor of Idaho, in upholding the majesty of the law, gained the commendation of the best people of this entire country. The citizens of that State should understand this, and no matter whether extreme measures were resorted to than were thought by some people to be justified, the stamp-

ing out of insurrection and the maintenance of legitimate authority stand approved before this nation.

One thing should be clear to the people in the north who are attached to the "Church" which this paper represents; that is, they cannot, consistently with their faith, join in with any movement which applauds lawlessness or condones crimes. The wrongs of labor must be righted by peaceful means. No attempt in the way of arson and homicide can be countenanced for a moment. And whatever sympathy may be felt for people who are really or apparently oppressed, should never go to the length of any endorsement, under any form, of such means as were employed in the outbreaks we have here alluded to. Our people should not be allied to anarchy, or its abettors or apologists, for any purpose or under any pretext.

"Marionism," so called by the world, is a system of law and order. Its influence is ever on the side of progress, enlightenment and the elevation of humanity. Its weapons are not and will not be carnal, but intellectual and spiritual. It organizes, develops and beautifies. It is strong against strife, dissension, contention and disorder. It is utterly opposed to anarchy and no one can be fully imbued with its spirit who becomes identified with a society, party or institution, that winks at lawless violence or encourages the destruction of life and property, under whatever thin disguise it may seek to cover its character. A word to the wise should be sufficient.

THE ADVANCE ON PEKIN.

News comes from London to the effect that it is the intention of the American force at Tien Tsin to make an advance towards Pekin, whether the other powers are prepared to join this movement or not, but that the probability is that the British and Japanese, and perhaps others, will follow suit. If this news is authentic, there should be some new developments in the Chinese situation before long. A forward movement seems to be necessary to appease the impatience of the European public.

It would be useless to conceal the fact that the undertaking may be one of great peril, and beset with many difficulties. The experience of the Russians in the north, no less than that of Admiral Seymour, when he first undertook to advance, proves that the Mongolians have developed into fighters not to be despised. They have an abundance of modern rifles, and artillery of superior quality. The rainy season is now on, making the march of the army difficult over roads that are not probably in the best condition. Then the work of gathering a sufficient supply of provisions and ammunition, and to keep communications open with the base of operations is not easy in a country the population of which is inspired with fanatical hostility to foreigners.

The advance by one power, with the understanding that others may follow, to their leisure, is, however, in all probability the speediest solution of the question of a commander-in-chief, in which the powers appear unable to agree. Such an arrangement would leave each one to act independently, while they, at the same time, could mutually support one another as the emergency would require.

It is not easy to perceive of any further co-operation between the different powers. The aim of our government can be only one in the interest of humanity—to rescue and protect the living victims of fanaticism and to secure reparation, as far as possible, for outrages committed. Germany has a "war of revenge" on hand, her expressed purpose being the placing of the German flag above the dragon at Pekin.

Russia's plans at present undoubtedly are to preserve China intact, and at the same time to make her own influence paramount at the palace. The Russian government has given notice to that effect in a round-about way, through an American newspaper, supposed to have secret connections with St. Petersburg. The paper says Russia's aim is a conservative one—the restoration of normal conditions, and the preservation of the Chinese empire in its entirety; and the satisfaction demanded by the powers must not conflict with that principle. Only if the powers proceed in this manner, the paper adds, can there be any guarantee that the settlement of accounts with China shall not develop into a settlement among the powers.

This is explicit enough and amounts almost to a threat. Japan, however, aims at supreme influence in the middle kingdom, and Great Britain is supposed to regard with alarm Russian intrigues in the yellow capital. There is therefore every possibility that the "settlement" among the powers, unless the appalling magnitude of such a "settlement" makes the governments shrink from coming down to business in earnest.

The advance toward Pekin is one of the most important developments in the present crisis. When the armies of the world enter Pekin victoriously, it will be seen whether the sequel is to be a peaceful settlement, or the most sanguinary war in the historical annals of man.

TWO INFLUENCES.

At the recent gathering of representatives of the so-called Christian Endeavor societies of the world, held in London, the statistical reports that were read, showed a most satisfactory progress, as far as satisfaction may be derived from numbers. The society is but nineteen years old, but during this time it has grown to 43,262 societies in the United States, and 12,540 outside this country, with a total membership of 3,500,000.

The societies are found in the United States, Canada, Great Britain, including its colonies in all parts of the world; in China, Germany, Africa, France, Jamaica, Mexico, Madagascar, Japan, Turkey, Spain, and some other countries. They are scattered, practically, over the surface of the earth. They are established in schools, colleges, asylums, and hospitals, among car-drivers, policemen, traveling men, soldiers, sailors and all classes of people. It is a most wonderful diffusion throughout the

earth of a movement with a religious basis.

We do not wish to say one word against the earnest men, and women who have taken up the work of the "Christian Endeavor," but the question naturally presents itself, why the results of the world-wide extension of a religious movement do not materially elevate the moral status of the world, and better its condition in every respect. All over the civilized world, we are told, crimes increase more than the natural growth of the population can account for. In our country within recent dates, mobs on a strike have assaulted and killed innocent persons, not sparing even women from public insult. Others have clubbed to death negroes, to avenge a murder in which they perhaps had no part. Men have been subjected to brutal treatment, for no other reason than this, that their theology did not have the orthodox stamp. Mob law threatens in some sections to supersede law, and a feeling of insecurity and danger is haunting many law-abiding citizens in a country, where everyone is entitled to protection by the government in his lawful pursuit of happiness.

Nor is the condition better in other countries. Africa's soil has been bathed in blood, and from Asia rises at present the specters of war, famine and pestilence, menacing the world as in the days when the Saracens and Turks, like locusts, spread panic and destruction. Why is it that the nations of the earth embrace a religious movement and at the same time foster that spirit of violence, war, and murder for which the antediluvian world was doomed to destruction? One would have a right to expect that from the rapid increase of a society for the promotion of Christian "endeavor," a visible diminution of crime, and the earnest "endeavor" to bring into both private and public life a spirit of brotherly love, justice and truth. But, alas, for the disappointment! Prisons are filling up faster than ever. The voice for peace on earth is throttled, and the parliaments of nations are giving more time and thought to engines of slaughter than to the triumphs of industry and science.

The lesson of it all is that possibly numbers are deceptive. Perhaps the real success of the society is not at all in proportion to statistics. It is one thing to build up a great organization, and quite another to build up that kingdom the characteristics of which are peace, righteousness and joy. Enthusiasm for an idea may be displayed without the power that alone can reform human nature into the perfect similitude of the Master. What the world needs is the interposition of God in human affairs, as in the days of Noah, Abraham, Moses, and the Son of God. Only so can it be saved from the evil power that now seems to be marshaling its forces for a great combat.

THE NASTY CIGARETTE.

The Cubans visiting this country, to learn our ways, have seen much that has surprised them, both pleasantly and otherwise. One of them, a little fellow about sixteen years old, told a newspaper man of his experience with the American cigarette, and his story should not be without interest to the smokers of the nasty thing in this country. As near as he could tell—and a Cuban should be authority on such a matter—it is palmed off under the name of cigarette is not even decent tobacco. Like many of the "merchandise" pipes, it is only "mere sham."

The little Cuban told his story thus: "First I paid three times as much for a cigarette as I would have had to do at home. I put one in my mouth and lighted it. Having paid such a high price for it, I naturally thought the tobacco must be of a better quality and, therefore, I was going to enjoy an exceptionally fine smoke. What was my surprise when I inhaled the first puff, to find that it set me to coughing, seemed to make my head whirl and a queer taste that I never before had experienced seemed to penetrate my whole body. It couldn't possibly be tobacco that I was smoking, for it really tasted like some kind of dried grass or saw-wood that was burning in combination with a poor class of paper, the whole giving forth a most terrible odor. Thinking that I had not given it a fair trial, I made one more attempt, and the same result being repeated, I threw it in the street in disgust, where six or eight small boys made a scramble for it. I then gave the remainder of the box to an American boy (which seemed to greatly please him), and in despair, I rushed up to one of the Cuban teachers I saw coming toward me and begged him to give me a Cuban cigarette to rid my mouth of one of the most disagreeable tastes to which I had ever subjected it. It was my first, and it will be my last, attempt to smoke American cigarettes, and it was the cause of my bagging a cigarette for the first time in my life."

The American boys could probably follow the example of the Cuban, and take the decision not to smoke a compound that makes even a smoker, of refined taste, feel nauseated. Surely American boys cannot afford to cultivate a bad taste. Better give up the cigarette entirely.

The Chinese probably will learn soon that there is lots of "fightee" about Chaffee.

The advance on Pekin is to be immediate. Promptness is a potent force in the present Chinese trouble.

Fortune may be at Cape Nome, but misfortune is there as well, as many a prospector there can testify.

An exchange tells us that "Human reason, war riot, is a dangerous thing." It is then no longer reason, but unreasonable.

The anarchist endorsement of the murder of King Humbert ought to be enough to warn all lovers of peace to avoid anything that could be construed into sympathy with these advocates of infamous criminality.

At this season of the year everybody is better for a rest, though it may be a short one. To get the most out of a vacation, however, one must change environments as much as possible, that both mind and body may be relieved.

Arizona has had a big cloudburst on the Verde river, in which great damage was wrought. But the ranchers farther down the stream are smiling, because the heavy rainstorm is filling the irrigating canals, thus proving of great

value in that respect. "It's a cold, barren blast that blows nobody good."

Now Kansas is claiming to have the greatest potato yield on record as among its crops this year. With leading out in corn, wheat and potatoes in this fashion, Kansas surely can claim to be a record breaker.

Gen. Chaffee does not propose to delay the advance from Tien Tsin for the relief of the Americans in Pekin. From now on, the situation is "the stern business of war" until the foreigners in Pekin are released.

California is now virtually without a primary election law, the supreme court having declared invalid the State statute on that subject. Taking the court's reasoning as sound, it is doubtful if a valid primary election law can be made.

Of the 5,000 Boers reported to have surrendered with Gen. Prinsloo, only 355 showed up on actual count. This is probably a good suggestion of the relation between the estimated and actual numbers of Boers in the field.

Over 400 tons of horse beans have been purchased from California growers, to be roasted as coffee. Lovers of the beverage may now determine how they like being played "horse" with, on the new bean proposition.

Four more Filipino princes are said to be doomed soon to follow the fate met by King Humbert. The officers in Europe probably will see to it that anarchists will not have an easy job carrying out their threat. The tragic death of the Italian monarch will keep police on the alert for a long time to come.

Cuba's general election for delegates to a constitutional convention comes on September 15th. The convention will be held in November, and the world soon will know the wishes of the Cuban people as to their future government. The work of reconstructing Cuba has been a remarkably speedy accomplishment, considering the circumstances. It is only a little over a year and a half since the United States assumed control in the island.

Our readers will be much interested in the correspondence found in another column from the "Mormon" colony in the Big Horn Basin, Wyoming. Excellent progress is being made on the big canal, and there remains but about a mile to complete the ditch to a section of 5,000 acres of land. Of the 400 or more colonists camping on the banks of the Shoshone river, there has not been a case of sickness since their arrival in May. The climate is found to be salubrious and equable; garden stuff was doing well, tomatoes and other warm-weather vegetables were thriving and were about half grown.

The surprises developed by legal proceedings in this country are about as endless as Shanghai dispatches. A story is now told of an organist in a Methodist church at Buffalo, N. Y., who had \$25.00 coming to him, for which he sued the church authorities. In his answer to the complaint, the attorney for the church set up the defense that all the work done by the plaintiff for the defendant was done on Sunday, that it was neither necessary nor charitable work, that, therefore, it was performed in violation of the State's Sunday laws, and so the plaintiff is not entitled to recover. The nearest to a parallel to this that we remember, says the Boston Herald, was the case of a boy on trial for the killing of his father, who asked leniency from the jury on the ground that he was an orphan.

QUESTION OF AN EXTRA SESSION.

Atlanta Constitution.
The President should convene Congress at once to take action upon the Chinese situation. The outrages already committed there call not alone for punishment, but for the utter annihilation of the government itself. The preservation of all that makes for good in the world demands that the issue must now be fought out to the bitter end. The situation is too serious for mere executive interference. It demands all the energies and resources of our government.

Chicago Record.
Events in China are moving with such tragic swiftness that unless the United States takes action upon the Chinese situation, it will be necessary to convene Congress in special session to decide this nation's course in the war now practically begun by Europe, Japan and America against China. The battle before Tien Tsin, in which the international troops were defeated by the Boxers with great loss, may be said to have marked the point at which the extraordinary measures of the powers to meet the extraordinary conditions confronting them in China passed from a semi to a wholly warlike character.

Baltimore Herald.
There could be no actual need for an extra session except to provide more troops, and the necessity for an increase is not now apparent. The President is already clothed with ample power to protect American citizens in all countries.

Hartford (Conn.) Courant.
At present Congress is not needed at Washington and is better away. We are not at war with China. The President's constitutional powers for the protection of American citizens and property menaced by the fanatical Chinese revolutionists are ample.

New York Herald.
In this Chinese affair Mr. McKinley and his cabinet are proceeding on the theory that the troops are employed and the expenses incurred for the protection of American life and property, and that they can act on the action fine constitutional warrant and the refusal to summon Congress be justified.

Chicago Inter-Ocean.
The President has acted within the limitations of executive power and within the limitations of our treaties with China. If he could send 100 men to Pekin to protect American lives and property, he can send 10,000. His paramount duty was to protect, and he employed the best means at hand, which was the United States navy. If he could employ the navy, he could employ the army, and in the performance of his duty United States troops were ordered from Manila. If he could send one regiment he can send ten or twenty, and there is no more necessity for a special session of Congress to send 10,000 troops to China than there was to send 100 or 1,000.

Chicago Journal.
President McKinley should not hesitate to call a special session of Congress. There is no time for half-way measures. If there is to be a war, it is for the people to decide; for an additional army is to be raised, it is the people who are to authorize it and to vote the money. With fifteen hundred

men fighting and being killed at Tien Tsin and ten thousand more en route and under orders for service in China, there is no doubt about the existence of an actual state of war. If any doubt remained it was removed by the massacre of the foreign ministers, which, by the universally recognized usage of civilized nations, amounts to a declaration of war.

Philadelphia Press.
The men who drew the Constitution knew that there is a deal of fighting often needed this side of "war." They conferred on the President the power enjoyed by the "crown" in England, and with which they were perfectly familiar, to use the army and navy when and where it was needed in those many exigencies which call for fighting but are not war. That rank old imperialist, President Grover Cleveland, used this power in his first term when he landed marines at Panama and Aspinwall, held the port and the Panama railroad and protected American property against any plunder by revolutionists or by "contributions" by the regular authorities. The affair was small, but the principle and precedent was the same.

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