

# DESERET EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY, AUGUST 2, 1900.

## A WATER PROPOSITION.

Some time ago we explained the nature of the difficulties encountered by the people in some of the settlements along the Sevier river, over their respective water rights. Since then the matter has been virtually decided judicially, although we understand it has not yet appeared as of record in the court.

It is understood that by the decision thus rendered the rights of the respective claimants are clearly defined, and a commission is appointed to see that the equitable division of water from the Sevier river, thus decreed, shall be duly made, so that the rights of the parties litigant may be fully maintained.

Without entering into further particulars, which, perhaps, would be premature until the record of the case is completed, it appears from information we have received that some families in Westview, and perhaps in other places, are left without legal claim to the waters of the Sevier for irrigation purposes. This, of course, while no doubt strictly legal, works a hardship upon them, and Bishop C. A. Madsen and other active friends of these people are anxious that some remedy shall be provided for them.

A proposition has been made by some of the Westview people, looking to an agreement with the Deseret and Abraham land-owners, whereby they can unite in the work that has been projected for the construction of reservoirs for water storage, and thus obtain the privilege of using an agreed proportion of the water taken from the river. Extensive plans have been laid by the Deseret and Abraham people, and it is believed that when carried to completion, the water storage will be ample for all needful purposes, not only to them but to others now deprived of water for their crops.

In the spring of the year the Sevier river is a large stream, sufficient to supply all the settlements and farmers in its vicinity. If the volume that then runs to waste can only be conserved and held back until the irrigation times arrive, it appears just and neighborly to meet the proposition of the Westview folks, and to extend the benefits of the stored supply as widely as possible, consistent with the rights of the legal claimants to the river water.

We suggest to all the parties concerned, that wise and practical men be selected by the respective settlements so deeply interested in this important matter, and that arrangements be entered into whereby, for work performed on the contemplated reservoirs, a fair proportion of the water thus stored may be secured to the workers from Westview and other places now left high and dry. If such an agreement can be legally made, it should be drawn up by competent attorneys, and the rights of the respective parties be clearly expressed, to save further litigation and terrible disappointment, as well as hard feelings and pecuniary loss. We will be glad to learn that a friendly and neighborly contract has thus been entered into, one that will "hold water" as surely as the best reservoir can be made to contain the irrigating fluid which is so essential to Utah agriculture.

## CHINA'S RESPONSIBILITY.

The correspondence of Dr. Morrison to the London Times concerning the situation at Peking reveals the fact that the Chinese government has played a double part in the atrocious crimes of the past few weeks in the Mongolian empire. He points out that at the same time protestations were made to foreign governments, that the deeds of violence were committed by irresponsible bandits, these same bandits were by an imperial edict commanded to render "loyal and patriotic services" in exterminating the Christians. He also states that a complete change of front was made when the foreign troops proved their superiority over the Chinese soldiers at Tien Tsin. The besting force, he says, were imperial troops under the command of regular generals, who were commended for their gallantry in attempting to massacre women and children crowded up in the legation.

The result of the attack is most lamentable, though the foreign ministers themselves, and their families, were unharmed at the time of writing. All the legations, except the British, have been destroyed. Fifty-six persons, including some Americans, have been killed, and many are wounded.

The letter was written during a temporary cessation of hostilities, but later advice states that the attack has been renewed. If this is true, the situation must be most critical. It can hardly be supposed that the foreigners will be able to hold out many days against another outbreak of fanatic fury.

There can be little doubt now that the anti-foreign rising is the result of a policy adopted by the Chinese rulers shortly after the war with Japan. At that time China commenced to buy arms and to import foreign officers to drill her army. Germany not long ago

was reported to have sold 400,000 stacks of arms to China, and other orders must have been placed elsewhere, for it has turned out, that the Mongolians now are fairly well supplied with Mausers and other modern rifles, as well as superior artillery. At the same time there must have been a widespread agitation throughout the provinces in order to prepare for a concerted movement.

Evidently the preparations have been going on all the time, until the imperial government thought the time had come to strike. With the imperfect information it has of the outside world, it may have entertained the delusion that it was prepared to challenge all Europe to a mortal combat. And so the attack on the foreigners was commenced. The German minister was murdered and war was begun, followed by the dispatch of forces against the Russians in the north, and the other foreigners having effected a landing at Tien Tsin. This seems now to be the actual state of affairs. China broke with the world, hoping to drive all the foreigners out of her domain and build up again the wall that has been torn down by the treaties she has been forced to sign. All the assurances that the government was helpless, and innocent of any hostile intentions, must be regarded as so many misstatements of fact, evidently for the purpose of gaining time.

The powers of the world have no alternative but to accept the situation. The first concern must be to rescue the unfortunate foreigners whose peril increases with every day that passes. The next must be to call China to account for the blood that has been shed and the property that has been destroyed. And the last and most difficult task will be to make an arrangement whereby a repetition of these crimes is rendered impossible. Unless this is done, the anti-foreign sentiment is sure to break out again, when least expected, as the contents of a volcano not extinct.

No matter from what point of view the Peking atrocities are considered, it is evident that there now is a Chinese problem before the world, before which international jealousies and rivalries should cease. It may cost much blood and treasure to solve it permanently and satisfactorily.

## VICTOR EMMANUEL.

Italy's new king, Victor Emmanuel, is said to be a most diligent student with a reputation for morality enjoyed by few European princes. He has had a military training, but his health is not good. His physical constitution is rather delicate, but mentally he is alert.

In 1896 he married Princess Helene of Montenegro, a lady about six feet tall and a picture of beauty and health. She is said to be very popular in Italy. The prince ascends the throne at a time when wise statesmanship is, more than ever, needed in rulers of nations. Italy, through her connection with the Dreihund, is placed in the vortex of world currents. It takes a clear head and firm hand to keep the rather frail ship of state from becoming a wreck. What the country needs is a more general diffusion of education, a more extended use of the ballot box, and a policy of retrenchment that may lower the burden of taxation that rests too heavy upon the common people. King Humbert had these facts in view, but the military position of the country made heavy taxes a necessity from which there was no escape. If the new ruler can extricate his country from entangling alliances, and strengthen the nation along the lines of education and liberty, his reign should be a blessing to the sun-kissed valleys and mountains of one of the most beautiful countries on earth.

## END OF THE BOER WAR.

Only one conclusion can be drawn from the South African advices telling of the surrender of sundry detachments of the Boers, and that is that they have become convinced of the utter uselessness of further resistance. Lord Roberts has never commenced a general movement in this campaign without accomplishing the object in view, and this fact must have become obvious even to the Transvaal burghers. With Johannesburg and Pretoria in the hands of the British, the last refuge of the Boers is the Lydenburg district, where, it was thought, the most sanguinary conflicts of the war would be fought, but evidently it has not been possible for President Kruger to infuse enough enthusiasm into his followers for another general rally in the mountains.

The Oriskany valley in this district is described as a natural stronghold surrounded by hills. It is a fertile valley about seventy-five miles square, protected by the Drakenberg mountains on the east, and in the north and west by the deep Olifants river. On the south it narrows down to a canyon, of which Lydenburg is the gate. The entire valley is said to be a well watered garden, where a military force might stand a siege as long as it was supplied with ammunition. It has been strongly fortified under the direction of able engineers, with the view of making it the last rallying point of the burghers. But the plan must have been abandoned, since one commander after another offers to surrender to the British. There may yet be some minor engagements, but the war cannot last long now. The supremacy of Great Britain in South Africa must be regarded as established.

The policy of the empire should now be one of reconciliation and reconstruction. Under a wise government the two late republics should enter upon an era of peace and prosperity. The burghers have prayed and fought well, and although it may appear at present as if both their devotion and their patriotism was unavailing, it will probably finally become clear that what has happened is for the best. The subjugation of the Boers by the British is not the triumph of savagery over civilization. The burghers will be as free under English rule as they ever have been. They will enjoy local self-government and the fullest liberty of conscience. They will be in a position to pursue their callings with perfect freedom, and develop the resources of their country as best they can. Their fate is widely different from that of Poland and Finland. The children of the lat-

ter country may raise in the deepest mourning a monument to constitutional liberty, on the tomb of their language and their free institutions, but the South African burghers may join the procession of progress under a flag that everywhere, under the wide canopy of heaven, waves for the protection of the rights of man.

## TREATMENT OF CONSUMPTIVES.

The efforts of scientists to obtain a cure for pulmonary consumption do not appear to have been successful thus far, though there are hopes that some of the recently reported discoveries may prove to be a specific. It is both interesting and encouraging, however, to note that while the cure is not yet known, the procedure of the medical profession has secured markedly favorable results in alleviating the sufferings of an afflicted class, and gives promise of achieving most beneficial results generally. A notable feature of the method is that it is based on the common sense application of pure air, and is not difficult to adopt in many more favorably situated localities than London, where it has been tested.

The London Standard in a recent issue tells of the results achieved by the "open-air" methods of treating consumption, and which have been so successful that it has been found necessary to provide greater facilities. The treatment is simplicity itself. The windows in the wards are never closed, the patients being kept warm with blankets and by artificial heat, while proper attention is given to good feeding and graduated exercise, care being taken that the patient shall not become fatigued. This, in brief, is all there is to it, and while it is not claimed that cures can be effected in advanced cases, the progress of the disease is generally arrested, while 76 per cent. of those treated in the earlier stages have done so well as to encourage the hope that permanent benefit has resulted.

When in smoky, foggy London, this result can be attained, other localities with better sunlight and air ought to do as well. And the success noted here may serve as a valuable suggestion in other than consumption cases, that pure open air under modified conditions of heat or cold is a panacea for many ills that afflict mankind.

## THE "NEWS" APPRECIATED.

The subjoined paragraphs are from the Millennial Star of July 12th:

"The Deseret Semi-Weekly News gives an epitome of Utah news, and the Saints at least should be interested there, but there are strangers by the hundreds, intelligent persons who would be glad to note the style and character, the progress and status, social, political, industrial and religious, from that 'birds eye view,' such as the 'News' takes all the time. The 'News' is a newspaper, it chronicles things as they are, and its character will not suffer even by contact with the majority of the papers in England."  
"During Elder A. Woodson's absence in Paris, and the travels of the presidency of the conference, the Jubilee number of the Deseret News did not receive the special notice which it truly merited. The idea of contrasting that fine issue with the first one was a clever and undeniable testimony of fidelity to a self-imposed mission, and a grand exemplification of that 'Truth and Liberty' which it adopted as its motto at the beginning, and continued even until now. The 'News' has always been clean, progressive, decided, the beloved of the people and uncompromising organ of the Church and people. It will no doubt live to a good old age as a friend of the people and a terror to their enemies. Hurrah for the enterprising 'News!'"

China has discovered that Uncle Sam has backbone, and a pretty stiff one. The Chinese proposition to stop the allied advance made the situation clear.

Alex. Jester, of Missouri, has been acquitted of the charge of murder, committed twenty-nine years ago. Though a Jester, he does not consider his close call a joke.

Russia wants an alliance with the United States. The project is too engaging. Russia is all right as a friend, but not as an ally that might draw this country into war.

A congress of anarchists is to be held at Paris. The recent attempt at murder by anarchists is apt to cause the congress to meet in jail, if the French police can locate the delegates.

It is said the Boers are in rags and barefoot. They may prefer this to being in British hands, but the probability is that they would find that a change would diminish their hardships.

Uncle Sam is not making a "poor mouth" just now. He has more gold in the national treasury today than at any other time in the history of the Republic. The gold metal on hand amounts to \$431,170,764.

A cable and telegraph are to connect Alaska with the rest of the United States at an early day. The government is doing a good thing in bringing our northern possessions into closer communication with the general public throughout the country.

The European concert may be strained, but its music is likely to burst on the ears of China very soon, in the way of the rattle and roar of rifles and rapid-fire guns. The war prospect is quite as strong today as at any time since the present disturbance began.

The assassin of King Humbert says it will be the Czar's turn next. As two other anarchist efforts at assassination have been made since Bresci was arrested, and neither of them on the Russian ruler, it is evident that the assassin is not telling what he knows, if he knows anything of anarchist plots.

Three attempts to murder monarchs have been made in Europe within a week. The first was successful in the assassination of King Humbert. The attempts on the lives of Alexander of Serbia, on Wednesday, and the Shah of Persia today, failed. Summary action against anarchists is the only way to meet the present situation.

Li Hung Chang has the reply of the United States to his proposal to stop the march of the allies to Peking. When this government can act freely with its

official representative to China it will enter into negotiations. The Chinaman cannot fail to note that the reply has a sharp point.

The base infamy of China in pretending to give protection to the foreigners in Peking, and at the same time seeking their destruction, will not allow any permanent arrangement with the present dynasty in power. The Chinese government will have to learn that lying is not all there is to modern diplomacy.

Hay is not so green as the Chinese seemed to think. The American secretary of state has brought Earl Li up standing. He has got to say now whether or not China is making war against the United States. If it is not war, then communication with Minister Conger will be re-opened at once. If communication is not made free immediately, then it is war. The Chinaman has his nose put against the hitching post, in a diplomatic way.

The allied forces advancing on Peking hope to reach the Chinese capital on August 12. The foreigners in Peking may hold out to that time, though it is four days beyond their estimate. Certainly they will know in half that time that relief is drawing near, and as their Chinese assailants will be reduced to resist the relief column, there is hope that the besieged can hold their own. In the meantime, however, of Chinese will present a difficult obstacle to the allied forces, but 25,000 of the latter, with 150 pieces of artillery and well supplied with small arms and ammunition, will give the Chinese a lesson they have never known of the power of western nations. Whether or not the 25,000 can effect the relief is problematic, but the world can be sure they will make a memorable effort that from this point of view bodes probable success.

## SHIRT WAISTS FOR MEN.

Denver Republican.  
If the new man in the shadow of Independence Hall can demonstrate that men and women are on an equal plane, when it comes to life, liberty and the wearing of shirt waists, as startling millions in the United States will welcome him as a benefactor. He should go slow, however, in the work of introducing his yokes, frills and tucks this side of the river, as the brave men of the West are still wrestling with the golf suit, and a sudden influx of male shirt waists is likely to result in misunderstandings that the corner will be called upon to settle. Just give the great, exuberant, expanding West a chance to puzzle out the new style, and then bring on your 'gent's' shirt waists!

New York Sun.  
The most recent scheme of dress is studied the least beautiful and easy it appears. For a man to throw off his coat reveals the structural defects that so often attend middle age, like throwing off the hat. The head is bald, the neck is too out-of-line with the chest. We see a form that is better dressed on impressionless lines than on the lines of relentless nature. In short the shirt waist seems too juvenile for old men, too cruel telling for fat ones, and too generally discordant with the habits of civilization to be the very best form of hot weather costume possible.

Worcester Spy.  
The shirt waist for women is a staple article, essential to comfort in summer and, on the whole, mighty pleasing to the eye. Women look better in summer than in winter because the pretty colors and softer outlines of the shirt waist assist the other pleasing effects of their costumes. Now, it is proposed that men should discard their coats in hot weather and wear pretty shirts. We object to calling this article of apparel, when used and owned by a man, by any hyphenated name. Whether it buttons in front or not, whether it has pockets, is plain or fluffy, it is simply a shirt.

## ANOTHER POLITICAL PARTY.

Chicago Record.  
Since the success of the Republican party at the second presidential election after its birth various attempts have been made to unite a new organization those members of the Republican and Democratic parties who were unable to approve all the planks in their respective party platforms. The movement of that nature now in progress at Indianapolis may or may not succeed in formulating a set of principles that will have a lasting influence upon American politics, but the efforts of the leaders will be watched with great interest by many thousands whether they command a large vote or not.

New Haven Register.  
The New York Independent program would alienate the Western, South, which is for expansion, and dry up the North and East with its almost childish outlook. All this leads us to the conclusion that the third ticket will cut no figure in the campaign.

Washington (D. C.) Star.  
The position of these independents is that both McKinley and Bryan represent menaces to the Republic, that the election of either would be disastrous. So they will proceed to try to save the Republic by putting up a ticket that will draw say 100,000 votes in all the States, or perhaps 200,000 votes if the gold Democrats endorse it, and will cut the vote of the present presidential equation, save perhaps as it may in close States represent a negative balance of power, in the interest of one or the other of these dangerous candidates.

## THE BELGIAN HARE.

Milwaukee Wisconsin.  
If the Milwaukee rabbit syndicate makes money at the rate indicated in preliminary estimate, its members will soon arrive at a financial status in which they will scorn to split hares for a dollar.

Breeders' Gazette (Chicago).  
The Belgian hare has been long being systematically "worked" by a lot of breeders. Some have made money; others are ready to abandon their experiments. The cotton-tail is such an abundant and unmitigated nuisance that insurance should be made doubly sure that in introducing the Belgian we are not adding to our woes.

Denver Field and Farm.  
A Chicago agricultural journal makes the startling announcement that we are about to have a boom in Belgian hares. It is already did and the so-called boom is as dead as a dried herring. We already have more hares than sense and some of the boys are over-stocked with experiments.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Among the interesting contributions to the current number of the Saturday Evening Post is an article by Frank G. Carpenter on China's ruler, the queen dowager. Another article is on the "Ridiculous Chinese Army."—Philadelphia.

In the Midsummer Fiction Number of McClure's Magazine, Frank H. Spearman contributes the first of a new series of railway stories, telling of the race of a train of Yellowstone Park excursionists with a runaway

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"freight." Jack London, the young Californian, has in this issue a tale of the journey of a Klondike miner and his Indian wife to obtain relief for a starving camp. Another story is "A Bill from Tiffany's" by Joseph Flint. The life of metropolitan policemen and of professional thieves is graphically portrayed. The number also contains illustrated stories by George Bardsley, G. K. Turner, Frederic Van Rensselaer Dey, and Henry Wallace Phillips, and an interesting poem by E. S. Martin, and the eighth installment of Ian MacLaren's "Life of the Master."—New York.

"Mark Hanna's Moral Cranks" and "Others a Study of Today" by "Mul," is the somewhat sensational title of a recent contribution to current literature. It is a series of letters published during the last four years on social questions, handled in a manner as brilliant as it is original. The reader of this book is likely to learn more about municipal ownership and Christian socialism, than he can from any other one book.—George F. Spiney Company, publishers, P. O. Box 77, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The first of a series of Art Articles, by E. Valise, a critic on original lines relating to pictures, appears in the August issue of The National Magazine. Many of the pictures which appear in this series have never before been reproduced in any magazine. Future subjects under contemplation for early insertion are "Flight in Art," showing beautiful specimens of winged figures; "Music in Art," "Dancing in Art," "Laughter in Art," "Tears in Art," "Chess in Art," etc., etc.—91, Bedford Street, Boston.

The August number of Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly is the regular mid-summer fiction number of this periodical. It has stories by F. Hopkinson Smith, A. Conan Doyle, Mary E. Wilkins, Edgar Rice Burroughs, Alice Johnson, Marietta Holly ("Joanna Allen's Wife") and R. K. Munkittrick; illustrated articles by the Infanta Eulalie of Spain, Capt. Robert E. Lee, and the Rev. W. B. E. Rankin; and poems by Harriett Prescott Spofford, Edith M. Thomas, Samuel Minturn Peck, Ethel Morse, Frank L. Stanton, William Hamilton Hayne, Madison Cawein, Henry Turrell Marthas McCulloch-Williams, Hattie Whitney, Roy Farrell Greene, and Wallace Dunbar Vincent. The contributions of these well-known and popular writers are presented with the collaboration of illustrators equally famous, including Albert B. Werner, E. West, Clarendon, Charles Gronwald, Hugh M. Eaton, G. A. Davis, Walter Russell, George Bonawitz, H. C. Edwards, and H. S. Eddy.—New York.

The Black Cat for August contains a \$200 prize story, entitled "The Train Hunt at Loides," and four other short stories written in the exciting style for which that little magazine has become famous.—Eastern Publishing Company, 144 High St., Boston, Mass.

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