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SALT LAKE CITY, AUGUST 22, 1900.

HOW TO KNOW.

In this time of political excitement there are many people who are puzzled and bewildered over the situation and are, like others in the religious world, "tossed to and fro and carried about with every wind of doctrine." Of course there are some folks who take no interest whatever in politics, or indeed in anything but to work, eat, sleep and wear clothes; they are not disturbed by affairs of state and do not care who is in or out of office or which party is in the ascendant. But there are others, forming a very large class, who want to know what is right, and the best thing to do when the time comes to vote on national affairs, but are "on the fence" and undecided as to which way to jump.

The Deseret News has no advice to give on this ticklish question which could be fairly construed as favoring any particular candidate or party. But it can and does urge upon all people the necessity of thinking for themselves, and acting on their own responsibility, instead of being led by the nose, or pulled by a string, at the manipulation of partisan politicians who see no good in their opponents and admit no evil among themselves.

If any person wishes to learn the principles and claims of a political organization, he should not seek for that information from its enemies. The last source to go to for an explanation of Republican doctrine is to the Democracy, and one would look in vain to Republicanism for a correct exposition of Democratic principles. We do not mean to say there are no partisans on either side who would fairly represent the other. But we do affirm that the surest and most rational course for inquirers to pursue, is to go to the platform and the supporters of any party whose principles they desire to learn.

Political champions are apt to distort the position of their foes, to put it in a colored light, and occasionally to misrepresent it entirely. This is a fault to be found with some advocates in all the parties, and the only safe way for an unbiased investigator, is to allow each party to speak for itself, as to its own views, aims and promises. Never mind the attacks they make upon each other, but compare principles and promises, and then act according to your best judgment; that is the counsel of the "News" to the class which we desire to address.

We offer the same advice to people who wish to investigate a religion. If they want to know what Catholicism is, they should not go to Protestants, who denounce Romanism. If they want to study Presbyterianism, they should not inquire of Methodists, or vice versa. To learn anything of "Mormonism," it is utter waste of time to ask any of the expounders of sectarian theology, or the writers who engage in attacks upon the "Mormons." Strange to say, the bulk of the "information" obtained on this subject is drawn from its most virulent assailants. The nonsense that is published concerning it in the newspapers and magazines, and in most of the encyclopedias, is the fabrication of its enemies, chief among whom are the hireling preachers of the sectarian churches.

We protest against this unreasonable and unsatisfactory method of procedure, in politics and in religion. If you want to know the truth about either, go to the authorized exponents of the party or the system to be investigated. There is more misrepresentation in political newspapers and speeches than on any other theme except "Mormonism." That is the target against which the shafts of falsehood are hurled from the pulpit and the press, until the truth concerning it is almost hidden from the public gaze and hearing, for the multitude of the weapons and the noise of their discharge.

It is vain to expect fairness in a political struggle; so it is to look for the truth about the "Mormons" from their religious enemies. When a partisan press ceases to lampoon and libel and burlesque the views and candidates of a party that it seeks to conquer, and the sectarian pulpit quits defaming the "Mormons" and distorting and lying about their doctrines, we may look for the ushering in of the Millennium and the beginning of the reign of righteousness and peace. Let all who want to know the truth about parties or religions, inquire of their recognized authorities and not of their antagonists, however reputable and respectable.

THE L. D. S. COLLEGE.

The announcements for the fifth academic year of the Latter-day Saints' College, Salt Lake City, appear in a little pamphlet just issued, and this should be secured and thoroughly scanned by all interested in education, and more particularly by Church members in this State of Zion.

The College is an institution deserving liberal patronage. It has an excellent staff of teachers, and offers efficient instruction in the various branches of science, as well as in business

education. A special feature is a missionary course, including the First Principles of the Gospel, Church History, Scripture Reading, Singing, Psychology, Philosophy, Languages, etc.

Another feature is a "non-resident course," by which persons who cannot attend college, but are desirous of pursuing their studies, are enabled to do so. They will be given the same degree as the attendants at the school, as soon as they can pass the examination satisfactorily. The course offers a complete and graded series of lessons in philosophy, history, civics, theology, English literature, and science.

The Latter-day Saints' College is a well known institution. It was organized in 1856 under the name of the Salt Lake Academy, with Prof. Willard Dorn as principal. In 1858 the school was called Salt Lake State Academy, and Prof. James E. Talmage was chosen its principal. The following year its name was changed to The Latter-day Saints' College. In 1892, Professor Willard Dorn succeeded Prof. Talmage. The present principal, Dr. Asa T. Smith, is President of the Faculty. The institution commenced with two teachers and 125 students; now it has twenty instructors and 500 students enrolled.

It is expected that the College, before long, will have a permanent home of its own, beautifully situated at the top of East Temple street. With this, its future should be secured. We recommend the College to all those who wish to obtain for their children a good education, while extending to them the ennobling influences of the Gospel, at a time when character is being formed for good or for evil throughout both time and eternity.

THE G. A. R. OUTING.

The old soldiers are enjoying today the outing of the G. A. R. to Lagoon, and the young soldiers are with them in the excursion, also a host of friends and sympathizers, who wish to support the organization and at the same time enjoy the pleasures of the occasion. The veterans will talk of the achievements of the past, and the younger heroes of the wars of the present, while all will partake of the martial spirit of the time and of the enthusiasm that patriotic sentiments inspire.

As long as the world remains in a condition of antagonism between nations, and force is an element that figures so prominently in the affairs of mankind, armies and navies will be necessary to the existence of governments and the maintenance of national rights. The Grand Army of the Republic is an institution to be recognized as a factor in the process of keeping up the martial spirit, and infusing it into the rising manhood of America.

That does not mean the encouragement of "militarism" in its European and offensive sense. It means patriotism and the defense of country by a resort to arms when essential to its protection and its progress. Therefore the G. A. R. receives applause even from the advocates of peace, and the general public rejoices when the organization steps to the front, whether on a jaunt of pleasure or to celebrate a national event.

We hope those who participate in the present gathering will have a splendid time both this evening and tomorrow, when Lagoon will present an animated and military appearance, and jollity, governed by hope with temperance, will prevail. A pleasant reunion to the Old Soldiers and the Young, is the wish of the "News" on this occasion.

WHERE IS THE QUEEN?

There is an ingenious theory as to the Chinese situation, according to which the Peking government is supposed to be the victim of adverse circumstances. The author of it is said to be a cabinet secretary.

The hypothesis is that at the first outbreak of the Boxer rising, the government endeavored to suppress it, and ordered the commanding generals to do so. The latter, however, entered into collusion with the rebels, and managed to put the imperial government under restraint. The authorities were thus rendered helpless, while the army and the mob attacked the legations and murdered the "Christians."

This, it is thought, explains many apparent contradictions in the situation. It is supposed to account for the fact that the government manifested a desire to protect the foreigners, while at the same time they were attacked by imperial troops. It is also supposed to account for the interruption of communication with the ministers, because all dispatches naturally would be intercepted by the military usurpers.

In one point, however, this explanation seems unsatisfactory. It fails to account for the disappearance of the imperial authorities at the time of the entrance of the allies into Peking. If the emperor had any desire to maintain friendly relations with the world, she would have awaited the arrival of the armies, and placed herself under their protection. She would have explained the situation to them, designated the guilty generals and aided in bringing the rebels to justice. That is, she would have done so, unless indeed she and all the imperial authorities have been captured by the insurgent leaders and spirited away. But of that there is no evidence. The flight of the government at a time when the rebellion was confronted with a force strong enough to cope with it successfully, does not indicate a clear conscience on the part of the members thereof. It seems more probable, that the emperor labors under the delusion of some of her generals, that the foreign invasion will die away, like a cyclone, after having spent its force against the rock walls of the ancient empire, and that her house will remain secure, if she only can manage to reach a cyclone cellar and stay there until the storm has passed.

The problem now confronting the powers is the establishment of a responsible government in China, with which negotiations can be carried on for the payment of indemnity and a general settlement of accounts. The greatest diplomatic skill and the wisest statesmanship of the world will be needed for this purpose. China's fate will now be determined, not indeed with regard to the desires of the people, but as the interests of foreign nations shall dictate. It is, perhaps, no

wonder that the emperor, who is credited with shrewd sagacity, shrinks from being a party to such negotiations, but that does not change the facts. If she withdraws, leaving the country without a visible head, some authority must be created by the powers, to take her place, and that in all probability will be the first step to be taken.

INSANITY INCREASING.

The Springfield Republican publishes some statistics, by which it appears that insanity is increasing to a really alarming degree in the world. The matter has been studied for years by a few experts more keen-sighted than the general public which has been rather inclined to skepticism. Now it is claimed that the figures obtained on that subject no longer admit of doubt. They prove that so few recover, but because new cases occur in greater proportion than the increase of population would warrant one to expect.

The following figures illustrate the growth of mental disease in this country:

Population of United States	1850	1870	1890
States	23,191,870	39,553,371	62,978,733
Number of insane, per census	15,610	37,422	106,245
	1 to 1,485	1 to 1,059	1 to 595

That is to say, the number of insane in this country has grown from 1 in 1,485 in 1850, to 1 in 595 in 1890, and this is believed to represent the condition throughout the civilized world. The Republican, after having noticed this enormous increase of insane persons, continues:

"The figures of Warner's 'American Charities' show 24 1/2 per cent increase in the population 1880-90, and 75 per cent increase in insane for the same period. The population of Illinois in 1880 was 2,077,571, in 1890 2,236,351, and for 1900 is estimated at 2,750,000, or an assumed increase of 54 per cent in 20 years, while in the same time the insane have increased from 2,445 in 1880 to 9,235 in 1900, or 275 per cent, so that discounting figures one-half, the increase of the insane must be 2 1/2 times as rapid as that of the whole number."

Frank B. Sanborn's figures for Massachusetts, given at the national conference of charities and corrections at New Haven in 1890, showed, with all allowances, an increase of 3 per cent in population per annum for 15 years, and an increase of insanity per annum in the same time of 6 per cent. The increase of insanity in New York State from 1880 to 1890 is reported by Warner as 144 per cent, while that of population was 39 per cent. Discounting these figures by half, the rate of insanity increase is still twice as great as that of population. The conclusion reached is that the rate of increase of insanity in the United States during the last half century is between 50 and 100 per cent greater than the increase of the population."

The cause of this is not clearly understood. The subject is important enough to call for a scientific investigation. Has civilization reached a stage at which its dizzy flight into the unknown, and its unceasing rush for profit and pleasure are too much of a strain for the human brain? Is there in our mode of living something unnatural, something unreasonable, so that the germs of insanity are sown daily in the soil from which humanity springs? Is the artificial life which civilization has forced upon the human family, at fault? Or is the increase of insanity merely a result of the increasing immorality under which the world suffers? There certainly is a wide field for research and investigation.

In the meantime it should be said that whatever is the cause, or causes, there is no sure and perfect remedy except in the Gospel of Jesus. His mission was, and is, to save the world both from sin and all the consequences of sin, temporal and eternal. With the true acceptance of that Gospel follow contentment, happiness, peace and a rational mode of living in conformity to all the laws of nature. "Truth is reason," in more than one sense of the term.

The Boer war was to end in June. Which June?

The British have located the Boer artillery. But the Boers planted it.

New Mexico ranchmen find one good feature of the dry summer. It has killed off many wolves.

A great market demand for mutton is expected this fall, owing to the shortage of the beef supply.

Chicago is unhappy. There was the heated spell, then the falling off in anticipated census figures, and now there is a big labor strike.

When public officials get ugly in public over their personal dislikes for each other, it is time for the official executioner to step in.

Plainly Gen. Chaffee in charge for the Americans in Peking indicates that the diplomacy of war is likely to keep to the front for some time yet.

The pope has issued a letter, discouraging on the dangers of Protestantism. The other side is ready with several epistles on the perils of Popery.

It is said Russia is borrowing money for the Chinese campaign. She is certainly "borrowing" territory from China, with no intent to repay it.

Gen. Gomez wants home but Cuban revolutionists to vote at the coming election in the island. His arms are not opened widely yet to reconstructionists.

Communication with Peking may have been cut, but it was quickly mended, though the news brought through is a sorrowful story of killed and wounded.

Another famous officer is added to the list of American dead in China. Captain Henry J. Reilly, who commanded the artillery with Gen. Chaffee.

It is said that grasshoppers have been stopping trains in Michigan. They graze the tracks with their crushed bodies, so the train comes to a standstill.

The Chinese may pen the allies in Peking for a little while, but there are enough of the latter to come out and get something to eat when they are hungry.

The Farmers' congress now in session in Colorado is doing some sensible talking on agricultural subjects. By the way, the congress would be welcome for a session in Salt Lake, and the dele-

gates would be no less pleased than the people, if they were to come here.

The prolonged dry spell in Utah is hatching out the grasshopper eggs. Let them hatch. They are more welcome when snow flies than when spring showers come.

It has been said that "to be a Christian is not merely to save one's own soul, but to discharge one's duty to the world," and that duty is not to use efforts to destroy another's soul.

The more that becomes known of the relief of the legationaries and the circumstances preceding that event, the more heroic appears the work of the besieged and of the relieving column.

It is both notable and encouraging to observe the special interest stockmen are taking in the State Fair this year. Always good, the five stock display this year will far excel anything seen here heretofore.

At Rocky Ford, Colo., Burrell & Erickson have 140 acres in watermelons and 300 in cantaloupes. It is said there is nothing small about that Aelon patch, not even the melons. A carload per day of the product is being supplied to the Denver market.

When it is remembered that the British government is furnishing food supplies, in part at least, to over five and a half million natives of British India, it is easy to figure out that Britain is carrying a vast load in that quarter of the globe.

The war party in Germany seems to be in the ascendant. The Kaiser had better be careful. He is not going to gain as great success from plunging into war as his grandfather did. The chances are that if the great Kaiser lived today, a fight would have to press him close before he would take it up.

A London telegram to the New York Journal and Advertiser across the postal and telegraph service in Great Britain. Utah people familiar with the systems there will not take much stock in the New York paper's story, since they will recognize its inaccuracy in several important particulars and must judge the whole by the tenor of that on which they have definite information.

Mrs. Maybrick has been permitted to speak again, so that her words reach the public. She thanks those who have exerted themselves in her behalf, and makes a keen and timely criticism on the English papers which denounce the late Lord Chief Justice Russell, now that he is dead, for seeking to obtain her release, while they did not venture to say anything against him while he was living.

The tidings, in another part of this paper, of the death of Hugh Morris, brings to mind the departure of his brothers, four of whom were men of mark in this community. The five Morris brothers who came to this country as converts to the faith of the Saints, have now all gone to the world "beyond the veil," where we trust they have had a happy reunion. They all died in the faith and the hope and promise of a glorious resurrection. Elias and Richard obtained perhaps greater fame than either of the others, but all were active in the building up of Utah, and each performed his part in both religious and secular affairs. Honor to their memory, and may the families whom they have left behind, emulate their virtues and prove worthy of their society in the glorious hereafter!

JOHN J. INGALLS.

Chicago Record.
The death of John J. Ingalls marks the disappearance of a figure at all times striking and picturesque, and at one time of signal prominence in the affairs of the nation. Mr. Ingalls was one of the most brilliant men in the Senate during his three terms of service in that body. His gifts as a speaker were exceptional, and he had the courage and independence to use them as his convictions dictated, and with but little regard to considerations of party politics or expediency. With a peculiar aptitude for phrasing and the temperance of a satirist, he made the Senate chamber ring with his sarcasms and ironies. His convictions, right or wrong, were his own and he clung to them unwaveringly. His attacks on what he disliked in the conduct of public affairs were merciless, and often no doubt, effective. He seemed to feel little if any of that restraint which forces many public legislators to keep silent for fear of the effect on their party or their constituents.

Chicago News.

Of Ingalls' later years, therefore, the injunction "nothing unless good" now applies. Unlike Sterne, who wished to die in an inn as a place suitable in his suggestions for the longer journey ahead of him, ex-Senator Ingalls was grieved at the thought of dying away from home. That, however, was in part banished by the presence of his wife and two of his sons. John James Ingalls touched the mystic, but did not really rise to it. His career is an instructive one to American politicians and statesmen.

Chicago-Times Herald.
When the rising tide of Populism swept him out of the Senate to give place to William A. Pepper his retirement occasioned widespread regret among Democrats as well as Republicans. Who seconded the force and brilliancy of his intellectual attainments. Had he been a man of greater stamina and more sterling moral force, willing to patiently abide the demise of long-cherished principles, he might have been returned by his party to the Senate or have been the recipient of its highest honors.

Kansas City Star.
Mr. Ingalls, as might have been expected of a man of his philosophical cast of mind, met death with complete composure. After realizing that his work was completed and that his physical infirmity would make it impossible for him to engage in useful activity, he expressed the wish that he might depart and be at rest. The early anticipation of death was with him for many months before the end came, but it was unaccompanied by disquietude or terror. With his introspective habits of thought, Mr. Ingalls had, as nearly as it is possible for the finite mind to solve the tremendous mystery of the hereafter, settled upon a belief regarding the destiny of the human soul.

CHICAGO'S DISAPPOINTMENT.

Springfield Republican.
Of course Chicago is disappointed with the local results of the national census—she always is. It is said that the federal figure shows a population of about 1,500,000, while the school census of the city gives its population as considerably in excess of 2,000,000, while

LACE CURTAIN SALE

GREAT OPPORTUNITIES FOR HOUSEKEEPERS

All this week at Z. C. M. I. We have a magnificent stock of Lace Curtains, bought at Special Sale. They were a bargain to us, and have been such to our customers. We now intend to dispose of the entire lot remaining from this Special Bargain purchase, and for this week we offer these Lace Curtains at

20 PER CENT DISCOUNT

Come and see these choice Curtains, and you will realize at once that you are getting good value for your money. Remember, week commencing Monday, August 20.

ENTIRE LINE OF

Ladies' Shirt Waists and Wash Skirts

For One Week only, at HALF PRICE.

Z. C. M. I. T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

the compilers of the directories make about the same showing. Mayor Harrison and leading citizens are a good deal stirred up over it, and want a new count. They are sure the enumerators have been inexcusably careless, and that Chicago has passed the two million mark, and that the United States authorities have got to give the city a better show. Outsiders like, as always under such circumstances.

New York Mail and Express.
The disappointment of Chicago over the returns of the new census enumeration is bitter and unceasing, and with characteristic boyishness her partisans are crying "Foul!" They have been boasting that the official figures would give her a population of nearly, if not quite, 2,000,000; Mayor Harrison has felt "for several years" that the inhabitants numbered at least 1,850,000, and a so-called school census taken only a few months ago showed a total of 1,380,000. But now as against all these generous but not wholly disinterested estimates come the cold, un-sympathetic figures of the federal census giving Chicago a total population of only 1,685,000! It is all very sad, of course, and a dreadful falling off, but the official census man cannot tell a lie, even to oblige a friend.

The Baseball Grounds

TONIGHT!

PAIN'S "BATTLE OF SAN JUAN"

300 People on the Stage!
10,000 Square Yards of Painted Canvas.

TONIGHT WILL BE LADIES' NIGHT!

Portrait in fire of Major Richard W. Young, and a very elaborate fancy picture on the opposite side.

In connection with Pain's \$1000 Fireworks Display. Comedicalities of every description in Fireworks.

The program includes sports of various kinds.
Seats now on sale at Smith Drug Co.

General Admission 50c
Grand Stand Seats 75c
Box Seats \$1.00
Children under 5 years of age, 25c

State Reunion of Old and Young Soldiers!

At Lagoon,
August 22nd and 23rd.
Under the Auspices of the G. A. R.
FIRST DAY.

Grand SHAM BATTLE between the old soldiers and the Spanish and Philippine volunteers and the National Guard of Utah, representing the two battles of Shiloh; also the support of the gunboats and General Grant's army crossing the Tennessee river to reinforce General Grant's army, April 4, 1862.

BASEBALL GAME between the old soldiers of Ogden and Salt Lake and other athletic sports in the afternoon.

SECOND DAY.
CAPTURE OF FORT DONALDSON, representing the attack of the gunboats by Commodore Fiske and the storming of the fort by General Grant's forces.

BASEBALL GAME between the Spanish and Philippine volunteers and the National Guard of Utah, and other athletic sports.

\$500 WORTH OF FIREWORKS EACH EVENING, including the display of special design.

Excursion rates on all railroads.
Fare for the round trip, including everything, 50 CENTS.

SPECIAL NOTICE. Funds received from the sale of the above, during this reunion will be devoted to sending a strong delegation to Chicago for the purpose of securing the national encampment of the G. A. R. in 1901.

Baseball, Dancing, Fireworks, etc.

The Siegel Store!

NEW GOODS coming in every day, but still a few of the summer suits left that must be cleared to give place for the new ones. These we're selling at prices that surely will clear them from our stock.

It's to your advantage to buy now, while you can get a suit for little over half price. And they are all good suits—full value at regular prices.

A glance at the following list will show what the saving will be to you:

Suits worth \$25.00 for	.....	\$12.50
Suits worth \$22.50 for	.....	\$11.25
Suits worth \$20.00 for	.....	\$10.00
Suits worth \$18.00 for	.....	\$9.00
Suits worth \$16.00 for	.....	\$8.00
Suits worth \$15.00 for	.....	\$7.50
Suits worth \$12.50 for	.....	\$6.25

We are stilling Boys' and Children's Suits at the same scale of reduction as last week.

BOYS' AND CHILDRENS' SUITS.

A final clean sweep in this department. Our swell little suits in all styles, Vests, Blouse, two piece and three piece, in all fabrics. Our stock contains the most dependable makes of Children's Clothing. Everybody knows that, and everybody knows that they are originally marked as low as they could be to allow us a reasonable profit. These are our house cleaning prices:

Your choice of our \$7.00, 7.50, and 8.00 suits, \$5.65.
Your choice of our \$6.50, 6.00 and 5.00 suits \$4.50.
Your choice of our \$4.50 and 5.00 suits \$3.75.
Your choice of our \$3.50 and \$4.00 suits \$2.85.
Your choice of our \$2.50 and \$3.00 suits \$1.75.

THE SIEGEL CLOTHING CO.,
61, 63, 65 Main Street.

GARDNER DAILY STORE NEWS:

Tell of School Suits again.
New ones if you want them.
But no better than these odd suits were at original prices.
As we've said before, new ones are heavier.
But these odd suits are plenty heavy enough for many months to come.
And think of the saving.
Easily a fourth to a third.
\$2.00 ones for \$1.50; \$2.50 ones for \$1.85.
\$3.00 ones for \$2.25; \$3.50 ones for \$2.50.
\$4.00 ones for \$3.00; \$5.00 ones for \$3.75.
\$6.00 ones for \$4.50; \$7.50 ones for \$5.75.
For ages 3 to 16.



ONE PRICE J. P. GARDNER, 136 and 138 Main.

F. Auerbach and Big
Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods etc