

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY, AUGUST 31, 1900.

TAKE NOTICE!

The Bishop and their counselors, and the presiding officers of quorums and the auxiliary associations of the Salt Lake Stake of Zion, are again reminded that the quarterly conference of this Stake will commence in the Assembly Hall tomorrow, Saturday, at 9 a. m. This meeting will be used for the monthly Priesthood meeting. Instead of the first Friday in September. All the officers in the Stake should govern themselves accordingly. The conference will be continued at 2 p. m. in the same building.

On Sunday morning the Sunday schools of the Stakes, with their officers and teachers, will assemble for a conference in the body of the Tabernacle, while the galleries will be open to the general public. S. S. conference will commence at 10 o'clock.

At 2 p. m. on Sunday the Stake conference will re-assemble, in the Tabernacle, for general instruction and the conclusion of conference business.

The Saints are invited and advised to attend all the meetings of the conference if possible. Choir members are requested also to be present. Each session will be open to the public, and will be rendered interesting and profitable by the presence and teachings of leading Elders, including some of the General Authorities of the Church.

CYCLISTS' RIGHTS.

The bicycle dispute which agitated Salt Lake City for awhile having been settled, it is gratifying to see that the cyclists are generally conforming to the ordinance regulating their rights. It is only of rare occurrence that the rules are violated, within the district where the sidewalks are sacred to the use of pedestrians. The police are on the lookout for the lawless, and the public are thankful for the feeling of safety which has taken the place of apprehension when the sound of the bicycle bell is heard.

But it does not appear to be generally understood that a strip of the street on each side of the car tracks is reserved to the use of the wheel. The tracks of the bikes are now very plainly marked, and it is easy for any driver to see them. Their smooth appearance makes a sharp contrast to the rest of the road. There is no need to trespass upon them. The wheels of heavy vehicles will cut up those reserved strips, especially after the water carts have put in their work upon them.

The ordinance which forbids the running of bicycles on the sidewalks, also requires other vehicles to keep off the cycle paths. A penalty is imposed in case of violation of the rules, and should be as well as the drivers should therefore be as careful not to infringe on the rights of the cyclists as the latter should be to stop wheeling on the sidewalks. A little more regard for the rights of other people will prevent a great deal of trouble as well as ill feeling. Cyclists, "keep off the grass," the sidewalks, drivers, keep off the bikepaths!

RUSSIA'S CHINESE POLICY.

The joint effort of the United States and Russia to restrain the fugitive Chinese emperor upon the throne at Peking is, justly we think, characterized by the English newspapers as a surprise. As far as this country is concerned, the proposition is undoubtedly made in good faith. As for Russia, the opinion is almost inevitable that there is an ulterior motive behind this policy. It must be concluded that the present anti-foreign, but weak government best serves Russia's plans.

There is no longer any doubt that the reason in which the German minister was assassinated, and foreign legations subjected to a long siege, and many both foreigners and natives murdered, had the support of the government with which it is now proposed to open negotiations for "peace." As early as in May last the French bishop at Peking made representations to his government in the effect that the foreign powers would have to assert themselves, if they desired to avoid serious trouble. At that time Peking was being surrounded on all sides. The boxers were daily approaching the capital. The religious aspect of the rising, he said, was only a mask. The true object was the extermination of the foreigners. They had assembled in Peking, and their plan was to commence an attack on the churches, and finally to assault the legations.

It is believed the Catholics have a number of converts connected with the

imperial court, who continue their ordinary mode of living and worship, thus disguised being able to serve the cause better than if they were to come out openly for Christianity. By such means the French bishop is believed to have obtained information of what was going to happen, at a time when the diplomats were in comparative ignorance. What the bishop predicted has come to pass. The boxers outside the capital had their accomplices inside, and the two joined in the assault on foreigners. Repeatedly word came that the legations were bombarded by imperial troops, and when the rescuing army advanced the chief commanders of these fled—an act of confession on their part of guilt. And now comes a proposition to hunt up these fugitives, "seize them on the throne and demand that they give promise for the future as to the safety of the foreigners."

It must be admitted that the rearrangement of a government, in which many millions of human beings are interested in a Herculean task, particularly difficult if it is entrusted to the strength of more than one Hercules, each distrusting the motives of the other. It cannot be done as easily as the removing of the Augustan statue. Perhaps the settlement that presents the least difficulty is the re-establishment of *sine quo ante bellum*. But that is evidently only to postpone the real settlement indefinitely. The danger remains, and at no time or another there will be renewed call for interference.

Perhaps this is part of the Russian program. That power has everything to gain by a delay, which would mean the withdrawal from China of a large part of the European armies and navies. Her Siberian road is not yet completed, and her force on the Chinese borders is not large. When the Russian government is better prepared to dictate terms, it will probably not assent to a surprising expedient as a substitute for a final settlement in favor of its ever expanding empire.

UNREST IN THE BALKANS.

There is a war cloud, at present no larger than a man's hand, hovering over the Balkan states. Roumania and Bulgaria are trying to find a casus belli, and if the tension is not relieved, they may succeed.

By the Berlin treaty Roumania was given absolute independence, while Bulgaria was placed under the nominal suzerainty of Turkey. Russia's influence has ever since been paramount in Roumania, and it is hinted that perhaps the present trouble is stirred up by the Russian government for the purpose of diverting attention from her schemes in eastern Asia.

The immediate cause of trouble seems to be a dispute about Macedonia. Each of the two principalities covets that Turkish province. Twice before in recent times has war resulted on account of such quarrels in the Balkan states, once between Serbia and Bulgaria, and once between Greece and Turkey. In both instances the aggressor has been hurried back and compelled to sue for peace. In both instances the European powers refused to interfere except at the settlement of the terms of peace.

At present there is a woman in the case. Hellenic Vassarou, a maid of honor of the Roumanian queen, was banished because of some intimacy with the crown prince. She then established herself at the Bulgarian capital, and there she has conducted her operations against Roumania with much success. She seems to have organized a revolutionary committee, and now the Roumanian government demands the surrender of the revolutionary leaders and the suppression of a revolutionary paper published at Sofia, which Bulgaria refuses to comply with.

Should a war-break out between the two countries, Turkey would naturally be drawn into the conflict, especially if Bulgaria should meet with serious reverses. This would reopen the so-called eastern question. Macedonia would most probably reveal and John Roumania, and then Greece would perhaps think the time opportune for revenge on Turkey for the last ignominious defeat.

The possibilities of a conflict in the Balkan states at this moment are many. It is to be hoped it may be averted. The world ought to have had carnage enough the last few years to make all the nations yearn for the more ennobling conquests of peace, art, and industry.

WHO ARE THE LYNCHERS?

The Buffalo Express, speaking of the Akron rioters who recently made that city a scene worthy of Chinese boxers, rightly characterizes the participants in the riots as "hoodlums" and "do-bodies." The paper says: "Every one can see now that it would be better irony to speak of those Akron rioters as righteous avengers, moved by a heartfelt horror of the act which the mob they sought had committed. They were mere hoodlums, the deluded and reckless elements of society, belonging to the same class, morally, as the negro they would have lynched. It was no horror of crime that inspired them. It was the common belief that public opinion demands the disregard of law and order when a negro criminal is concerned. It was the brute instinct taking advantage of an opportunity to enjoy itself by shedding blood. And when they are fairly satisfied, it will be found that this is the genesis of all mobs and all riots, whether they appear in New York or New Orleans, St. Louis or Liberty county, Ga."

Apologists for such acts sometimes endeavor to sugar coat the heinous offense by stating that it was committed by "respectable citizens." But that is stating a falsehood. In such outbreaks of wholesale insanity, those who are not far enough removed from the brute creation to govern their savage instincts, take the reins in their own hands and run away with both law and reason. Therefore it is an absolute necessity that it shall not be tolerated, any more than that anarchism which is guilty of regicide. It is as dangerous to organized society as an open rebellion. Good citizens everywhere cannot but feel it their duty to rise for law and order, and the maintenance of civilization. And there are encouraging signs that a reaction has set in against that kind of mobocracy. If the sentiment is once aroused to the necessity of the situation, a way will be found to stop a practice which has become a disgrace to the American Republic.

OBTAINING GENEALOGIES.

It should be known to all the members of the Church that there is a society in Utah, under Church auspices, organized for the purpose of obtaining and supplying genealogical information. Its title is the Genealogical Society of Utah, and its headquarters will be found at the Historian's office in this city, where it has a genealogical library of considerable proportions which is being added to as fast as means will permit.

The first president of the society was the late Apostle Franklin D. Richards, the Church Historian and Recorder, who took great interest in its establishment and usefulness. He has been succeeded in both positions by Apostle Anthony H. Lund. In association with the board of directors of the society, Elder Lund is anxious that the labors and benefits of the society shall be understood by the Latter-day Saints everywhere. For this reason we present the matter to the readers of the Deseret News.

Members of the society are entitled to the use of the library, to obtain genealogies for themselves and families. The books, however, cannot be taken away from the library. A competent secretary is in daily attendance to transcribe and answer inquiries for a small fee regulated by the amount of work required. Non-members can obtain such information as is available by applying to the society and paying the fee required, which is larger of course than that demanded of members.

The society has agents in different parts of the world, particularly in the New England States, Great Britain, Germany, Switzerland, etc., and Scandinavia will soon be open to its investigations, which include the searching of official and other records and the furnishing of genealogies thus obtained. It is intended to have agencies in all the nations where records are kept.

The society will endeavor to procure the names of ancestors, as far back as the records give them, of families who have lived in any of the villages, parishes, towns and cities, and will use every reasonable effort to ascertain and designate the relationship of each individual to the person desiring the search to be made, and will arrange in family groups, so far as practicable, the names procured. A deposit of not less than \$10 is required for the expense of the search, to be paid when application is made, and the balance of costs in installments, or when the names are furnished to the applicant, as may be agreed upon.

Economy in expenditure is one of the aims of the society in connection with its researches at home and abroad. A great saving in this respect to inquirers, will be had by acquiring membership in the society. A life membership costs twelve dollars. Yearly membership is placed at one dollar, with entrance fee of two dollars. Communications addressed to the Genealogical Society of Utah, P. O. Box 15, Salt Lake City, Utah, will receive immediate attention.

The facilities for obtaining names for Temple work afforded by the society, will be readily understood by a little reflection on the subject here briefly presented. If the leading men in the various stakes and wards will present this matter to people who are in search of genealogical information, they will aid in the great work of the redemption of the dead, and also in the increase of usefulness of the Genealogical Society of Utah.

"Country butter" is all right, if it's only butter. But the stuff some dealers offer doesn't seem to have been raised in this country.

A cyclone at Mafeking has been showing the Boers how to do it. In the way of destroying the town. But the Boers were not there to see.

Lord Roberts reports that Pres. Kruger and the Boer commanders have left for Pilgrims' Rest. Probably they expect to find peace there.

The British public is complaining because Britain's foreign minister is off on the continent. Do they think a foreign officer should stay at home?

The U. S. treasury department has discovered that there are some bad employees in the immigration service at the port of New York. Other people discovered that some time since, and will be pleased if the culpable parties are weeded out of government employ.

All the powers expressed an intention not to seize Paris of China. Now the United States and Russia make the only practical proposition for carrying out that intention. The hesitation of the powers to consent would be a plain confession of "didn't mean it that way."

The Samoans have recognized that American government to them means free government. The same is the case with all others who comprehend the genius of American institutions. There is no good reason why Porto Ricans and Hawaiians should not be as happy under the Stars and Stripes as are the Samoans.

It is said that the other foreigners in Peking ridicule the American troops because these will not engage in looting. The Americans can stand it, for they know their own people approve their honesty as well as their bravery. No American soldier will be turned aside by the American public for displaying moral as well as physical courage.

The United States stands third in regard to the number of sheep kept, which are as follows: Australia, 110,000,000; United States, 22,000,000; Great Britain, 20,000,000; France, 12,000,000; Spain, 12,000,000; Germany, 11,000,000. All the world's sheep, with some smaller flocks, amount to 400,000,000. So that we have very near one-tenth of the sheep of the world.

Marching over sandy plains in the hot sun, with the temperature in the shade at 100 degrees, lying down suppers at night and starting out breakfasts, with an occasional blizzard in the rain without shelter, is what the Americans with Gen. Chaffee had to do in fighting their way to Peking. Truly the effort

of the relief force was quite as difficult as that the legionnaires had to put forth in their own defense from the Chinese attacks.

A New York physician says he has a "sure sign of death" which he has tested in over a thousand cases. Unfortunately for his test, in every instance the person was dead, and his method agreed with the fact; but in no case did it show a supposed dead person to be alive. When the doctor can show that his alleged test will detect cases of "suspended animation" its virtue will be better displayed than when tried only on bodies known to be corpses.

A telegram from Kansas City, Mo., says that Joseph Smith (the Prophet) was the founder of the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, commonly known as Josephites. The "founding" statement is an error. The "Reorganized" church was founded in 1890, sixteen years after the martyrdom of the Prophet and Patriarch. The church which Joseph Smith founded under divine direction was organized in 1830, at Fayette, Seneca county, New York, and has never been disorganized. There have been changes in its presiding officers, but not in its presiding authority, which is in the holy Apostleship conferred upon Joseph the Prophet in this dispensation by the Apostles Peter, James and John, and bestowed through Joseph upon others. The church at which the great Prophet of the latter days was the first President, and with which he remained till his death, is the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, the headquarters of which is now in this city.

THE AKRON RIOTS.

New York Mail and Express.
 The city of Akron, Ohio, has succeeded in putting the death to the blash in the matter of lynch law. A negro is sought in jail by a great mob, for an attempted crime of the custom-made class. Result, public buildings damaged by fire, several persons killed and a considerable number wounded by bullets, the community panic-stricken, the militia called from neighboring towns for protection, and the criminal all the while safely bestowed in jail many miles distant from the place where he was sought. If anything more unreasoning, more cruelly gratuitous than this sanguinary performance has occurred in recent years in the State of Ohio, we do not know of it. At this rate, and not forgetting recent events in New York City, we may be sure shortly to wonder whether the country is not topsy-turvy, and the Gulf of Mexico where the St. Lawrence has been accustomed to flow.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.
 Now it is Ohio that stands disgraced by a race riot. Just a few weeks ago the shameful outbreak in New Orleans furnished a text for sermons on race prejudices and contempt for law in the South. Now come the race riot in New York to take the edge off these cutting comments on Southern civilization. Now it is Ohio's turn to furnish an illustration of the truth that race hatreds are not strictly confined to one section of the country, and that lawlessness is a peril to be reckoned with everywhere. It is not the first instance of the kind that has occurred in Ohio, but the humiliation of this last example lies in the fact that it took place in one of the most progressive of the younger cities of the Western Reserve, a fact that will be made the most of against Ohio by its censurers critics.

New York Evening Post.
 The riot at Akron, Ohio, last night, following so closely the one in this city last week, is an impressive illustration of the fact that human nature is much the same at the North as at the South, and that race trouble would be quite as serious here as there if conditions were the same in the two sections. We do not recall a more determined attempt on the part of a white mob to wreak summary vengeance upon a black citizen than that which resulted for so many hours in the little Ohio city, and culminated in the destruction of the City Hall and some other buildings by dynamite, after collisions between the crowd and the representatives of the law, in which two innocent children were killed. It is evident that only the precautions of the authorities in rushing the criminal out of town before the mob was organized prevented one of the worst lynchings ever known in the North.

Kansas City Star.
 The spectacle of this usually godly town given over to a saturnalia of law and murder appears inconceivable. It is as great a mystery as the wanton murder which resulted in Kansas City the other day over a quarrel about \$5. The public mind must grasp the possibility of such manifestations of crazy rage until they occur. New Orleans will again felicitate herself in finding company in her terrible disgrace in a city well north of Mason and Dixon's line, and who can be so removed from the home of the President of the United States more than twenty-five miles. Akron will hereafter have a reputation for something more notorious by far than Scotch oats and parlor matches.

Pittsburg Post.
 Gazing upon the ruins effected by its blind wrath, this mean, ungrateful, blind for obscuring the fair name of the State of Ohio and for adding 1,500 names, in place of only one, to her roster of criminals. To meet crime with crime is the barbarian's way of satisfying justice. The proper satisfaction no doubt will see to it that suitable penalties are inflicted on all concerned in this affair, which, coming on the heels of the shameful race riot in New York, is doubly humiliating.

Chicago Tribune.
 If there were any sensible or respectable Akron citizens among these insensate rioters they now have ample opportunity to repent of their error. The unmitigated evil nature of the lynch law idea has never been more emphatically demonstrated than in this outbreak. Lynching is nothing but trampling the law under foot and substituting mob rule in its place. In this case the intended victim was spirited away, and the lynch mob impulse vented itself on innocent persons and on public and private property. The worst of it is that the peaceful citizens are the ones who must suffer the loss and pay for a new city hall.

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Following telegram just received: "19 Paid. Chicago, Ill., August 7, 1900. A. D. F. Reynolds, Manager, Underwood Typewriter for Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, Montana, Nevada, Oregon and Washington, Ogdén, Utah. "Secretary of War, War Department United States Government, has just signed contract for one hundred and fifty UNDERWOOD Typewriters. WAGNER TYPEWRITER CO. "6:30 p. m." It will be remembered the Navy Department last February purchased 250 Underwood Typewriters, which was the largest sale of typewriters ever made. Call and let us show you the machine in our new quarters, 2425 Washington Ave., Ogdén. Salt Lake Office, 154 South West Temple Street.