

DESERET EVENING NEWS

Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.
 LORENZO SNOW, TRUSTEE-IN-TRUST.

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Charles W. DeRose, Editor
 Horace G. Whitney, Business Manager

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SALT LAKE CITY, AUGUST 29, 1900.

BONDS AND WATER AFFAIRS.

When the municipal bonds for the improvement of the water supply and distribution were voted for, although the interest thereon was named as "not to exceed four per cent," it was confidently expected that they would be eagerly taken up at three and a half per cent interest. At the opening of the bids on Tuesday evening, however, it was found that they were all made on the four per cent basis. Neither of them therefore was accepted.

It seems strange that none of our local capitalists or financial firms entered a bid for these bonds. They are a good investment, and are at least equal in that respect to the State bonds. Three and a half per cent is enough interest on them, and it seems that it ought to satisfy ordinary investors in that kind of money ventures. The city can afford to wait a little longer for actual possession of the funds required, and be able to proceed with necessary arrangements and appropriations.

There has been much more delay than was anticipated in the disposal of the bonds, and in the completion of the improvements designed for the supply of water for general purposes in this city. But the situation will not be bettered by exaggerating failures, or inventing accusations against the city authorities. The delay in the transportation of the piping for the \$300,000 contract has been satisfactorily explained. It is unfortunate, but appears to have been unavoidable, so far as the contractor and the Board of Public Works were involved.

The negotiations for securing the land and water rights in Parley's canyon have been made, with due regard for pressing necessity and the city's pecuniary interest. And much of the water thus obtained has been turned into the system.

The reservoir work was completed with due diligence, and the delay in the arrival of the piping, already mentioned, is the cause of the non-availability of the reservoir water.

There are a number of formalities which hinder rapid progress in the public works of this city. Action has to be taken by the City Council in reference to any important project. The Board of Public Works has the letting of the contract. That has to be advertised and receive the approval of the City Council. All that, with the framing of plans and specifications, takes up much time. This cannot be avoided while every piece of public work must pass through this sort of routine.

The delays that have occurred do not change in the least the right or wrong of the bond issue. That was carried on its merits. It was the right thing to do as decided by the votes of the taxpayers. The improvements it has secured are beneficial, and most of them, as declared, are of a permanent character. It is folly to say that only a small part of the money obtained can be used effectively this year. It was all needed, and will all be "effectually expended" for the purposes designed.

The friction that has occurred between some of the officers of the city is to be deplored. It has been needless and ought to be stopped. No man likes to be ignored or stepped upon. Every official should be recognized in his place and be permitted to act as required by city ordinance and as the duties imposed upon him imply. But, on the other hand, due respect should be shown by every subordinate, and no one ought to be touchy and supercilious nor impertinent and refractory.

The public look for gentlemanly conduct and harmonious action on the part of all the city officials. And also for promptness and diligence in the progress of all public works and improvements. The delays in the betterment of our water supply and distribution have occasioned much unfavorable comment, and the small squabbles that have occurred have created a very unfavorable impression.

Let there be no further obstacles imposed, and no more needless disputes between public officers. A little concession on both sides would simplify differences very much, and show a higher and better spirit than standing on offended dignity, and insisting upon perfect recognition of authority. Let us have peace, and let us have water!

COMPLY WITH THE RULES.

People residing in what is known as the upper district of this city are either not aware of the latest being sprinkling regulations, or some of them are utterly delinquent and indifferent, both to the regulations formulated and the rights of other persons to the use of city water.

The Mayor has made his proclamation, as per resolution of the City Council, that persons residing in the upper sprinkling district are permitted to "sprinkle their lawns and yards once a day only during the time allotted to

them by the superintendent of water works for sprinkling, between the hours of 5 p. m. and 9 p. m., and the persons residing in the lower sprinkling district are permitted to sprinkle their lawns and yards once a day only during the time allotted to them by the superintendent of water works for sprinkling, between the hours of 5 a. m. and 8 a. m."

Notwithstanding this, sprinkling of lawns in the upper district continues in the morning, every day, and those who violate the rules are people who are supposed to know that they are doing wrong. They are the big property owners, and complaints against them are numerous. If there is any desire to enforce the regulation now required, the proper officers should pay a visit to places in the upper district in early morning, and see how much respect is paid to the ordinance and the proclamation.

It may be that similar infractions occur in the lower district. If so, they have not been called to our attention. They are more likely, however, to catch the eye of the watchers, for more reasons than one. However, we do not wish to find any fault with them. We would rather induce the water users out of time, to pay attention to city regulations and have regard to others' rights in this time of water scarcity. Comply with the rules!

LYNCHERS SENTENCED.

The report from Texas that a number of brutes engaged in the application of lynch law in that State, have been tried and sentenced to imprisonment for life, will be hailed with satisfaction throughout the entire country. Had this course been followed earlier, the country would not now have suffered the ignominy of the New York and Akron riots. Lynchers are cowards. They have been encouraged to deeds of savagery by officials afraid of offending voters and consequently unwilling to prosecute the offenders. When justice was blindfolded and tied, hand and foot, mobs reeled in fire and carnage.

Texas has set an example to other States. The full penalty of the law should be meted out to those who usurp the powers of the law, thus constituting a mockery and endangering the safety of the institutions of the country. We believe the victims of the Texas lynchings were white. Had they been colored, perhaps the outcome would have been different. This should not be. When mobs turn assassins, they should be met by the full force of the law, no matter what may be the color of the victims.

Speaking of the negro, it is confidently asserted that in Jamaica the colored people are said to be one in every seven inhabitants, a woman can go in safety where she pleases. The crime in which American lynchings seek an excuse for murder, is almost unknown there. The negro of Jamaica is described as industrious and law-abiding, whose chief ambition is to send his children to school and to become a deacon of a church. Originally these people were oppressed, ignorant and immoral. But a change has taken place. And this is ascribed chiefly to the rational treatment of the colored people there.

In the first place the negro was given protection by the law. Planters were fined and imprisoned for beating their hands. And when the slaves were emancipated, they were given a fair chance in life. The schools were opened to their children, and by means of scholarship, many were enabled to obtain a university education. No hotel or boarding house or bar or railway train or street car or church—place of entertainment in Jamaica excludes a man on account of his color, or indeed makes any distinction between black and white. Positions of honor and trust are open to them, as to the white people. In the British empire it is possible for a colored man to rise to the highest eminence. Thus Sir Conrad Reeves, a mulatto, was knighted by Her Majesty on his appointment by the colonial office as chief justice of Barbadoes. He is said to fill that office to the complete satisfaction of all classes, and by virtue of his position ranks in the social world of Bridgetown only below the governor and the general commanding the troops. The queen has also knighted a negro in the person of the mayor of Lagos.

The possibilities of the colored race is thus demonstrated. Booker Washington is undoubtedly correct in his assumption that the race problem will be solved by means of education. Only the white people need more education too. They need to learn that American law protects life, and that all citizens have certain rights which should be respected. They need to learn that brutality is never a corrective of crime. Sometimes a surgical operation may be needed to check the progress of a disease, but then the knife must be wielded by the skillful surgeon. Indiscriminate slaying is not surgery, nor is mob violence anything but deplorable savagery, more dangerous to the State than the supposed evil which it is alleged it has undertaken to cure. The Texas example if widely followed, could have a salutary effect. Such treatment would eventually end lynching.

THE NEW WAR SCARE.

There is presumably no solid foundation for the rumors that have been in circulation the last few days regarding an impending war between France and Great Britain. English newspapers are said to prophesy such an event, but they can assign no plausible reason for it as yet, except the national feeling of animosity existing, but the European powers that know from bitter experience what wars cost in blood and treasure are not likely to let the war dogs loose on mere sentimental grounds.

And yet, in the early part of this year the French General De la Roche, in the Revue des Deux Mondes, predicted a conflict with England, and outlined a plan by which an attack, in England, could be made on England; Ireland and Egypt simultaneously. He pointed out that, judging from the lessons of the Spanish war, France would have nothing to fear from Great Britain's fleet. The fortifications of Brest, Cherbourg and Toulon would be able to annihilate the British ships that might try to force an entrance to the harbor. An attack of warships upon

shore batteries, he says, is beyond any military reasoning.

This disposed off, General Roche thinks the French fleet should be able to destroy British ships equal to its own numerical strength, and then France would be able to take advantage of her superiority to land forces. The fleet having cleared the way for the transports, the invasion of England would, in the opinion of the French general, be possible. He supposes that 40,000 troops on British soil would not be dislodged easily.

Such is an outline of one French idea of a war with Great Britain. It may seem reasonable to the French war party, although the part England would play in this program is entirely omitted. The danger of such talk is that it may inflame the public mind, until the cry: "On to London!" shall be the refrain, as was: "On to Berlin!" in 1870.

But there is as yet no plausible reason why the peace of the world should be broken by an Anglo-French war. What the situation will be before the Chinese matter is settled, is not easy to foresee at this time. It is earnestly to be hoped that the predicted war will not come. For that would mean a contest between giants, well equipped for destruction.

The Alabamas is pretty fast. But it's all right in a battleship.

South Carolina politics has not lost its bloody aspect, judging by the results at Tuesday's primaries.

If the G. A. R. men really wanted to come to the Rocky Mountains next year, they would not stop short of Salt Lake City.

Lord Roberts reports that he captured the Boer position all right, but the position without the Boers is a rather empty affair.

Deaths at the rate of 7,000 a week in the cholera record in India. Bad as it is, that is an improvement over conditions a month ago.

If Li Hung Chang is not to be regarded by the powers as a peace envoy, the old gentleman will never have another chance for political promotion.

It is said the czar's intended visit to France is to borrow money. Just now the Frenchman feels that he has no change to spare, and the czar may be disappointed.

The anarchist Bresci, who murdered King Humbert, has escaped the death penalty, being sentenced to imprisonment for life. This stops his scheme to pose as a martyr.

Gen. Buller must have been happy on Monday. He drove back the Boers without difficulty, but they left plenty of good cooked food for the entertainment of Tommy Atkins.

The new Governor of Guam complains of Capt. Leary because the latter stopped the ringing of bells at funerals and church gatherings. Though a fighting man, evidently Capt. Leary loved peace on solemn occasions.

There is little danger of the allied forces being shut up in Pekin by the Chinese. They are strong enough to march out at will, and the heathen would be more than pleased to see them go.

The tales of looting at Tien Tsin do not mark European civilization as being very much civilized after all. The heathen Japs eat the Christian Europeans as an example of honesty and good discipline.

Britain has got bubonic plague, but it will probably be stamped out. An epidemic of the disease in Glasgow would be attended with appalling results, but modern methods of sanitation and disinfection are able to cope with the threatened danger.

The English Co-operative Union is, according to an exchange, composed of 1,621 co-operative societies, with 1,729,375 members. Last year the sales amounted to \$19,000,000, and the profits of \$3,000,000 were divided among the members. The investments of the society are valued at \$67,000,000.

The "weather" men who count by the moon have gained confidence by the fulfillment of their predictions for two months past, and now assert that autumn storms are over two weeks distant yet. Out of a regard for their past success we will not dispute with them, however comforting a rainstorm in about a week would be.

The individual exploits of Japanese soldiers in the advance to and attack on Pekin show that the Mikado's troops are not to be trifled with as an enemy. Men who act as they did individually are not to be lightly regarded collectively on the field of battle. Their fighting is intelligent as well as courageous.

A Chinese version of the trouble at Pekin says that the Chinese officials, finding that the German minister had been killed, thought it too late to stop, and thereupon proceeded in an effort to kill all the foreigners. They have learned their mistake now, but there should be placed in power a dynasty that will not perpetuate such an error.

This is the anniversary of the day that Brigham Young died, twenty-three years ago. The event was one of the saddest in the history of Utah. The great pioneer colonist and statesman was truly appreciated by but few of his countrymen. As the years pass on his real character and achievements are becoming better understood, and praise is now heard where once he was only vilified. The Latter-day Saints have cause to revere his memory, and to be thankful for his genius and his works. There are but few such grand souls as President Brigham Young in one generation on earth. Let us recognize and be thankful for him whenever they appear among mankind.

COMMENTS ON ANARCHISM.

New York Mail and Express.
 Whether it be true or false that the two Italians arrested by secret service officers on arrival in this country last week contemplated an anarchist attack on President McKinley, the government at Washington can make no mistake in watching closely all Italian immigrants for a time and maintaining constant correspondence with the Italian

government with a view to information concerning suspects, Italy might, through ordinary circumstances, stand enough to be rid of men suspected of anarchist sympathy and association. But at present they are more likely to enter here, to plot against the new king, than against other rulers; and Italy will find it easier to watch them on Italian soil than across thousands of miles of water.

Springfield Republican.

Chief Wicket of the United States secret service says that there is not the least foundation for the tale of a plot to assassinate President McKinley. The two Italians arrested at Brooklyn, Friday, on the North German Lloyd steamship pier, on suspicion of being anarchists, are not anarchists—though one of them, Moresca, is said to have been imprisoned as a criminal, and so may be sent back on that ground. The other, however, named Ullrich, has a brother in New York who vouches for him as never connected with any sort of political or secret society, but both two men were arrested solely on the accusation of an anonymous letter received by Consul Boynton at Naples and forwarded by him to the state department at Washington, after he had telegraphed its substance. The department, although it safer to act on the information than to ignore it.

Chicago News.

Acting upon a warning sent from Italy, fourteen anarchists have been arrested or detained at New York. As reported, these are men selected at Naples to assassinate President McKinley as the next step in the propaganda of anarchism. The story of how these men were tracked down and watched every step of the way from Naples to New York by secret service detectives is even more significant, perhaps, than the plot itself, if it exists, as illustrating the methods of modern anarchism and the way its secret agents are now being met by all governments, republican, imperial or monarchial. There is perhaps not a ruler today in Europe or in the two Americas for whose individual safety precautions are not taken. The anarchists, anarchists and cranks these precautions are necessary, as even a slight acquaintance with history shows.

Boston Herald.

The Chicago anarchist element has failed in an attempt to draw the Chicago federation of labor into action that would give them more respectability than would otherwise attach to them. But the scheme, happily for all labor interests, failed. The invitation was read in the meeting of the federation, and one or two members supported it by violent speeches. The conservative sentiment, however, was stronger, and the motion to accept the invitation was easily defeated. The ground that, in the first place, it was practically anonymous, and in any case, they had no sympathy with that class of men nor with their aims. Recognition of the anarchists by the organization of workers would be the extermination of all races. These abominations of undiscriminating frenzy mark a new departure, a fresh objective in the dynamics of passion. They seem to be peculiar to the year, though how much longer they will last it is impossible to say. There must be some new and mysterious influence, direct or reflex, which is responsible for this hair-trigger condition in a certain social stratum. We do not understand it, but it would be worth while to know what it is.

South Africa.

Springfield Republican.
 Lord Roberts certainly ought to stay in South Africa until the Transvaal has been conquered. He was not obliged to face the early situation, but entered the campaign when English troops had already broken overwhelming forces into the balance. It is said, however, that he will go home in October and leave the work to "a general of less consequence." The truth is that the war is still living, and that the Transvaal maintains two important armies in the field.

Milwaukee Wisconsin.

It would not be surprising if Gen. Roberts were to experience more difficulties along his lines of communication, from evading hands of Boers who have changed their minds as to becoming peaceful and have taken up arms for fresh assaults upon the British. The difficulties attendant upon the victualing of Johannesburg and Pretoria and the large British army are very great even with the lines of transport unobscured. It is said that the people of Pretoria are on short food allowances. If this is the case, there should be a renewal of Boer activity in the year as well as in the front, the campaign might be stretched into the new year.

San Francisco Chronicle.

Machodorp is situated on the line of the Pretoria and Lourenco Marques railroad, about midway between its terminal, and commands the shortest route to Lydenburg. The Boer army has been encamped there for many weeks past. It was reported some time ago that the eastern end of the railroad was in the hands of the British and that supplies for the Boers from Portuguese territory had been stopped. The burghers have, however, abundance of supplies at Machodorp and at Lydenburg for provisions and ammunition were removed to both points in emergency quantities for weeks before Pretoria was abandoned in anticipation of the capital falling into the hands of the British. The presumption is a strong one, therefore, that the Africans will be able to make a long and effective resistance to the British forces before changing their base by withdrawing into the fastnesses of the Lydenburg mountains.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The special features of Harper's Esar of Aug. 25, are: "A Heroine of Balbec" by William Dean Howells, with two full-page illustrations; "America's First Indian Baby Show," W. R. Draper; "Love's Moods," poem, Edith M. Thomas; "Typical Rooms in Women's Colleges," Edith L. Morris; "Fashioning children," and "Old World Lanes." All these articles are illustrated with photographs—Harper and Brothers, New York.

Among the articles in the current number of Harper's Weekly is one on the edicts of the king of Korea, which are justly termed "Comic Opera Edicts." They appear in the light when compared to western government enactments, but they nevertheless give an insight into oriental thought, valuable at this time of a crisis in eastern Asia—Harper and Brothers, New York.

The frontispiece of the September number of The Cosmopolitan is a reproduction of a painting by Edmund H. Sisson, entitled "The First Place is given to a pretentious illustrated article by Olive Lorraine in 'The African Boer.' Then comes an interesting contribution to the African Boer, by John Richards Walker, entitled "China and the Powers," followed by "China and the Powers," followed by "What China really is," by John Brewster Dane. The beautiful Man of the Moment, a short story by Lloyd DeCoursey, Frank Faw-

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Z. C. M. I.

T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

ler has a contribution of "Portrait-painting, and Some Early English Paintings," accompanied by numerous illustrations. "Buffalo and Her Pan-American Expedition" is described by Samuel G. Hix, and Dr. H. O. Reik tells all about "The Human Eye and How to Care for It." This is a prize article. There are some beautiful poetry and some more stories, and the number closes with "The Work of a Great Cartoonist," by Lloyd McK. Garrison—Irvington, N. Y.

"Pan-Parisian Pocket Manual of Politics and Finance," is the title of a handy little pamphlet, which should be of much value to all interested in politics. It gives the national platforms of all the parties; it contains a congressional directory, tariff figures, financial laws, prices of the products of the country, and a mass of information on kindred subjects. It is all non-partisan and reliable. Only facts are stated, and all is compiled in a convenient form. The pamphlet is just the thing for the citizen who wants to form his own opinion and base it on facts.—Caldwell & Heffron, Minneapolis, Minn.

The September number of the Woman's Home Companion, "The Woman's Daily Paper in Paris" is the leading article, contributed by Edward Page Gaston. "The American Girl Artist in Paris" is a paper by Maude Andrews. Pauline Bicklow discusses the personality of "The Dowager Empress of China" from her subjects' point of view. Among a wide variety of stories is a romance of Japan, by Onoto Watanna, the Japanese writer. Other features include a paper by Maude Andrews. Pauline Bicklow discusses the personality of "The Dowager Empress of China" from her subjects' point of view. Among a wide variety of stories is a romance of Japan, by Onoto Watanna, the Japanese writer. Other features include a paper by Maude Andrews.

Dandruff and Falling Hair
 Go hand in hand. When you find one, you surely find the other. Dandruff is the cause. Remove the dandruff and you stop the falling hair. You can't remove the dandruff by simple washes and shampoos. That is, permanently. You must use something that will kill the little germ that causes this trouble.

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The last day of \$1.75 and \$2.00 Star Shirts at \$1.25. This applies to both soft and stiff front styles, the finest line we ever had in the house. Of course the line of sizes is naturally somewhat broken after a season's selling, but there are plenty of swell patterns still here.

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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, Ogden, 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, 243 Washington Ave., Ogden.
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