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Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints

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SALT LAKE CITY, - JULY 21, 1900.

THE MONUMENT COMPLETED.

Pioneers' Day will be celebrated in this city, this year, by the completion and unveiling of the monument to Brigham Young and the Pioneers, under the auspices of the Brigham Young Memorial association. The services will commence at the monument at 10 a. m. This will be a very fitting ceremony and the public ought to attend in large numbers.

At the previous services only the statue of President Young was unveiled. They were held with the understanding that the monument to the Pioneers should be completed as soon as possible. The other figures are now in their appropriate place, and at the ceremonies on Tuesday, July 24, the architect will appear in person and take part in the exercises. He is a Utah artist, born and bred in Utah county, and has risen to the highest plane in the sculptor's sphere. One of his choice productions, the Indian "Medicine Man," has a prominent place at the Paris exposition, and figures in the official publication of the best works of art on exhibition there.

The program for the occasion will be found in its appropriate place in this issue of the "News," and it is expected that the public will be greatly interested in its rendition. The committee suggest that the streets in the neighborhood of the monument be kept as clear from passing vehicles as possible, and if the street car company can see its way to send its cars around on other streets during the services, it will be esteemed a great favor to the association, and to the attending public, and also as a mark of respect to the Pioneers whose advent to this spot will be then commemorated, including their departed leader, the great colonist, statesman and prophet, President Brigham Young.

THE ORIGIN OF THIS NATION.

"The Republic is a nation. As a nation it made the Constitution, and the Constitution did not make it. It derives from the Constitution no right and duty of sovereignty.

"Its sovereignty is in itself, not in the Constitution. Its sovereignty preceded the Constitution and may survive it. Always its Constitution must be construed with reference to its sovereignty, and never can its sovereignty be arrested or impaired by its Constitution in its dealings with nations making aggression upon it or with those in resistance to its sovereign authority."

The foregoing is an extract from an exposition of the relation of this nation to the Constitution, by the editor of the Brooklyn Eagle, who is regarded as a brilliant writer and cogent reasoner, and whose utterances on this subject have attracted much attention. They have naturally caused some discussion. We do not regard the question involved as one that affects any particular party. It is a matter of history as well as of political principle.

We are of the opinion that neither history nor sound doctrine will support the gentleman's theory. It appears to us that there was not any nation until the Constitution was adopted, and that the nation was created by and founded upon that magnificent instrument. Its opening paragraph announces the purpose of the people of the United States in framing it to be, "to FORM a more perfect union."

The Articles of Confederation preceded it, following the Declaration of Independence, and each was an expression of the will of the people who formed the several sovereign States, each of which retained its freedom and independence. Until the Constitution was adopted by the several States, the Nation was not fully formed. They had declared their independence of Great Britain; they had formed a confederation; they delegates met in congress, representing the commonwealths which had entered into "a firm league of friendship with each other;" the nation, however, was in an inchoate form, and not until the Constitution was ratified as provided for in its closing article, as follows, was the Nation of the United States actually established:

"The ratification of the convention of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same."

The nation, then, it appears, derived its sovereignty from the Constitution which established it. The several independent, sovereign States gave up enough of their sovereignty to form a perpetual union, which should be represented by a national or federal government, the powers and limits of which were defined in that instrument. These are the facts in the case, and they leave little or no room for controversy on that point.

But we agree with the statement that the sovereignty of the nation is a settled thing. It must not be disputed. To say, however, that "its Constitution must be construed by its sovereignty" is putting the cart before the horse. The sovereignty of the Nation and the powers of the several branches of its government, must of necessity be construed by the Constitution, which

formed them and bestowed upon them their respective prerogatives. Those powers are sovereign over the entire Union of States and over the Nation as the nation may acquire, the reserved rights of the States alone excepted, as they are retained by them or by the people.

With the last clause of the paragraph we have briefly complied upon we in great part agree. The sovereignty of the Nation called the United States "cannot be arrested or impaired in its dealings with nations making aggression upon it, or with those in resistance to its authority." But in the Constitution contains anything which "arrests or impairs such sovereignty?" If it prescribes limitations in its exercise thereof, then we say, most unhesitatingly, the Constitution will not above the nation, for it is "the supreme law," governing every department of the national government, and must be respected and obeyed, or it will remain in vain.

As to "the property of the United States," which certainly includes the territory the nation may acquire, the Constitution settles every question that may reasonably arise. Congress is given power "to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States." The Union formed was a union of sovereign States. The public domain outside of those States was placed under the authority of the Congress, to "dispose of or make needful rules respecting." That power exists today and is above every possession of the States.

That is the most important point to be considered, just now. At the same time, the truth must not be lost sight of, that this nation is and must be governed by its Constitution, which it derived its real existence and which gave to it all the powers it rightfully exercises.

SPECIAL SESSION OF CONGRESS.

It is announced authoritatively from Washington that, with the present developments in China, the President will not call an extra session of Congress. Notwithstanding this, there is still a vehement demand on the part of some of the leading newspapers for the Congress called to meet before the regular time in December.

The reason given for wanting the extra session is the serious situation in China, and the necessity of this country going to war. On the other hand, the President and his advisers insist that there is no occasion for a declaration of war by this country; that while incidents in China have secured the upper hand for a time, and there is a demand for American troops to fight in defense of American interests, yet the government of China has committed no act of war against this country, and therefore the two nations are not at war; that the measures taken by the Chinese government and the foreign forces, such as to promise an early settlement of the case so far as the Americans are concerned, hence the present policy is sufficient to secure that.

There does not seem to be any real reason why this country should enter into formal warfare with China. It is true there is a serious uprising in North China, involving heavy fighting with American troops; but the rebellion is against the Chinese government, to which a declaration of war necessarily would be directed. Yet, however negatively that government may have been, it is now making efforts to protect American interests, and in this respect affords strong reason for not being the object of hostile attack.

A war declaration by the United States would be justifiable only if the recognized government of China should assume an actively hostile attitude toward this government, or the recognized rulers being overthrown, the government de facto were in such an attitude. Neither of these appears to be the case.

The purpose of calling Congress together before the regular time would be either to declare war, or in the event of the present army being not being able to cope with the situation, to ask the Congress for additional aid and munitions to carry on the strife. The occasion for the former certainly has not arisen yet. As to the latter, the United States now has over 11,000 men in China, on the way, or under orders to sail. The President and his advisers believe this force enough for America's share in a complete pacification of China, so far as to require American interference. Until that force and more that might be called on have been tested, at least to a fair degree, the country is justified in saying that the provision is sufficient.

The conclusions to be reached from calmly considering the known facts are, that this country does not need to go to war with China upon the present showing, and that it does not need an enlarged army to deal with existing troubles. The present augmented force will continue another year, and probably is enough to bridge over. In June next year the army will be reduced to 30,000 men; and the administration is justified in not calling Congress in special session to provide a large army, until it is shown to be necessary for the country's welfare. Under the present showing, it is a wonder in the President to declare to yield to the vociferous demand of right supporters of militarism, who seek a special session a favorable stroke for their pet scheme.

A FILIPINO ADDRESS.

The "News" is in receipt of a 24-page pamphlet which is an address from "the Central Filipino Committee" to the American people, and is printed in Spanish and English. It sets forth the claim of the Filipinos to independence, from the point of view of the Americans. It also includes a large amount of matter bearing upon the issues in the United States, showing the authority to be on this side of the ocean, at least. It is, however, notable for two or three utterances, one of which is a statement of the Filipino terms of peace, which are as follows:

"First: That we will pay back to the United States the twenty million dollars paid by them to Spain.
"Second: That the most amicable and

perpetual commercial relations shall exist between us for our mutual benefit and for the greater progress of our country.

"Third: That we will grant to the United States whatever space is reasonably necessary for coaling stations outside of our established cities.

"Fourth: That we will not allow monopolies of any kind in the islands, and that we will give to your citizens all the guarantees and protection accorded to our own citizens for the security of life and property.

"Fifth: That we are ready to entertain whatever terms you may desire for yourselves, so long as they do not infringe upon our individual and political liberties, or upon the integrity of our nationality."

These terms might be all right if the Philippines had established an independent government, if they were capable of governing themselves without being a menace for whose actions the United States would be responsible to the world, or if their promises really could be accepted as in good faith. So far as relates to their capability on the last two propositions, the claim of the address as to the character of those in whose behalf it is issued is of interest. It says:

"We, the Filipinos, are a civilized, progressive and peace-loving people."

The progressive character of the people is admitted in the statement that they are capable of being educated to a higher standard than they exhibit at present. As to their civilized and peace-loving tendencies, as at present displayed, it is a sufficient reply to cite that the outbreak of the Filipino insurrection was in a conspiracy by Aguinaldo and his followers to slaughter the Americans in the Philippines; and it was only American watchfulness that prevented Manila from being made, by these self-styled civilized and peace-loving Filipinos, a worse charnel-house than was described in Peking in the rumors of the massacre of foreigners there. This one incident, to say nothing of subsequent experiences, is sufficient to warn the United States from accepting Filipino insurgent government guarantees, either toward the United States or others.

The claim is made in the address that the Filipinos had an established, recognized government in the Philippines; that the United States invited Aguinaldo to an "offensive alliance" against Spain; that the Filipinos "were received and treated as allies;" but that now they are offered subjugation instead of freedom; to be enslaved instead of liberated—and all by a policy "inspired only by greed, by a vile thirst for gold, and by the lust of spoliation."

The difficulty with this claim in the Filipino address is that it is inaccurate, as recent history shows. The Filipinos never were an independent nation; there was no alliance between them and the United States; they are not offered subjugation as compared with what they had before; the condition of slavery is not extended to them; and there is no justification for the assertion that the United States sovereignty over the Philippines came from a spirit of greed, of thirst for gold, of lust of spoliation.

The United States received sovereignty from Spain, which had not lost it by the action of any people other than the Americans; and it offers freedom, self-government, and all the privileges of freemen which can be asked or exercised with safety.

Filipino addresses with less extreme statements would have a better effect than this does, among people who read and think, and remember history.

RAILWAY SPEED AND ITS LIMIT.

There has been much speculation among railway men, the past few years, as to the possible achievements of the first half of the twentieth century in the line of rapid transit. Recently a prominent member of the American Society of Civil Engineers expressed the opinion, that the year 1950 would see the marvelous development of trains running regularly at the rate of three miles a minute, with equal safety to that which now attends the sixty miles an hour "flier;" and the same authority ventured the prognostication that the ninety miles between New York and Philadelphia would be a thirty or a forty-minute trip, with safety and comfort, the jar and jolt of the train being minimized by rubber tires.

Doubtless there are great developments in store for the next fifty years of railroading; for the impetus the past century has gathered in this line seems to be of such magnitude as to justify anticipation of something wonderful even to this not-easily-surprised age. The century shows marvelous development, with little indication of a cessation of that which would be regarded as amazing to our grandfathers. At the beginning of the nineteenth century the steam-car was unknown; the horse-car came over thirty years later; and the trolley-car is barely twenty years old. But today the locomotive registers a mile in thirty-two seconds, or at the rate of 112½ miles per hour, with equal safety to a speed of 12½ miles per hour sixty years ago.

While greatly increased speed seems to be one of the certainties in railway transportation for the near future, there is really little definite promise of finding a substitute for iron in its various forms as the material, both because of durability and quantity, to stand the chief wear and tear. The rubber tire suggested for railway trains already has proved a failure; it will do for bicycles, automobiles, horse-carriages, and other comparatively slow-going machines, but the highest speed of a railway train has proved to be beyond the limit of the rubber tire's endurance. So also the paper wheel has proved insufficient for the intense pressure of a hundred miles an hour, and bursts where the chilled iron remains undisturbed. Other substances also have fallen short. And even in the case of iron products, the engineers are flailing out a maximum, the passing of which will result in collapse and disaster.

The next fifty years possibly may fix this maximum in practice; and while perhaps a two-hundred-miles-an-hour speed will be registered with electric locomotives, tracks without switches or breaks, and cars pointed to offer the least resistance to the wind, there comes into plain view the suggestion that because of the adhesive range of available material, the limit to that line of pro-

gress is almost within the scope of human recognition, there to add one more monument as a witness that all pertaining to this mundane sphere has the "bounds of its habitation" set, and that the eternal intelligence of man must look beyond mortality's operations for the full fruition of its hopes, ambitions, and capabilities.

CIGARETTES OR WORK?

Cigarettes are good for a few things such as killing off some foolish boys; dulling the brain and weakening the nerves of others; giving an opportunity to still others to show how boorish and ungentelemanly they can be in making themselves offensive to good society, by smoking in railway cars and at places of public resort; and several like items that readily suggest themselves. They are now developing as an important means of keeping their users out of reputable employment; for many business firms throughout the country realize that any man who habitually smokes the foul-smelling things is incapable of rendering good services to his employer. Among the more notable steps in the direction of excluding cigarette smokers from employment is the recent order of the Rock Island Railway company, prohibiting the smoking of cigarettes by its employees, and giving notice that no cigarette smoker need apply for a job.

Of course this action of business men may seem hard on men and boys who would rather smoke than work, but would like a little of the latter to keep them going. Yet employers must protect themselves, and they cannot do so by hiring men who are rendered incompetent through bad habits. Pilferers, tipplers and loafers are avoided by business men, for the reason that they do not give fair service for the wages paid, and the objection is equally good against the man or boy who makes himself a slave to the cigarette habit.

This procedure against cigarette smokers is receiving the emphatic endorsement of the public, so that there is hope that the evil may be curtailed. The press is practically unanimous in its opinion as to the propriety of the anti-cigarette movement among employers, the following from the Omaha World-Herald being a fair sample of newspaper editorial expression:

"This seems to be the most practical way of abolishing the cigarette that has been attempted. Cigarettes cost money, and if a man or boy cannot secure employment he cannot earn money, and without money he cannot get cigarettes. Cigarettes are equal to whisky as nerve shatters and mind deadeners, and the prohibition of the cigarette is a logical sequence of the order against drinking. When the business world sets its face against the cigarette the evil-smelling paper rolls will have to go. And the sooner the business world does set its face against them the better it will be for the business world—and for the human race."

The next international peace congress will be held in Peking.

China has added another stone to "the white man's burden."

The Emigration canyon syndicate continues to bore for water. This is well.

The Boxer rebellion seems to spread as rapidly as smallpox under a hysterical board of health.

The Jester murder trial is no joke after all, though the crime was committed thirty years ago.

John Oliver Hobbes' new novel (soon to appear) is entitled "Robert Orange," More yellow literature.

Contradictory news from Peking causes the diplomats to charge China with written, verbal and proverbial duplicity.

Whatever of militant anti-Chinese feeling there may have been in the country a week or so ago it now seems to have died out completely.

There is this difference between the troubles in Turkey and the troubles in China: An ultimatum has never been sent to the emperor at Peking.

Boston is still the Hub of the Universe. The Transcript claims for it the distinction of being the hottest city in the Union. It is welcome to that bad eminence.

The New Orleans States says the Wm. Waldorf Astor episode in London was merely a case of the monkey climbing too high. The Louisiana would make out that there had been a reversal of the Darwinian theory—that there had been a real descent from the Dutch butcher to the rich ex-American, who has apologized for his impolite conduct towards a prominent London society man.

The following figures indicate approximately what the seven maritime nations of Europe and Japan expended last year in bounties, subsidies, etc., for the encouragement of their shipping interests: Great Britain, nearly \$2,000,000; France, over \$7,000,000; Japan, about \$3,500,000; Germany, nearly \$2,000,000; Austria, nearly \$2,000,000; Italy, over \$2,000,000; Spain, nearly \$2,000,000; Russia, nearly \$1,500,000. The total is over \$26,000,000.

The theory of the London press which explains the Conger message by saying that the minister neglected to burn his cipher code, is too ridiculous to be given any credence. A mob entering the legation and killing the inmates is not going to hunt for cipher codes; it kills and destroys all. Then, again, if this theory is true, it must be assumed that the Chinese government is directly responsible for the killing of Minister Conger and the looting of the legation.

The European chancelleries have become so engulged in gloom that no ray of hope ever seems to penetrate them. It must be this causes them to give so joyless a reception to the cablegram from Minister Conger. It is a ray of hope, and a very bright one, too. It is by no means impossible that he and the other ministers are safe, though their peril is still great. It would seem that whatever of a government there is at Peking is endeavoring to protect the foreign ministers at least.

A short time ago a minister in Pennsylvania prayed that fire might be sent from heaven to destroy

An Enjoyable Picture

Is the scene presented by the splendid stock of new goods just arrived at Z. C. M. I. The public is cordially invited to call and see this largest and choicest assortment of goods ever offered to the public in the west. All departments are well supplied; and prices are placed at the lowest figure.

In House Furnishings

We have the grandest display ever made. Our fall stock of Rugs is all in, and is the choicest lot ever brought to the West. We have all sizes, grades and patterns. All other divisions in this department of our store also are replete with the newest and best goods.

Dress Goods.

This department is the pink of perfection in its line, with its new stock just being placed on our tables and shelves. These goods are perfectly delightful—words cannot describe their tastefulness and beauty. Ladies, come and see, and judge for yourselves.

Shoes, Slippers, Etc.

You get no better anywhere, and it is not always you can get as good. Nowhere else in this region is there such an extensive and varied stock to select from. We defy competition in prices as well as in quality and style.

Chinaware, Glassware, Etc.

This department of our store leads all others in the Great West. There is an immense array both on the ground floor and upstairs. You get the best choice at Z. C. M. I.

Gents' and Boys' Clothing

Everything here is up to date, with high quality and prices trimmed to a close fit. Do you want hat, coat, vest, pants, shirt, neckwear, or a complete suit of clothes of the latest, noblest goods at bargain prices, you can be accommodated and pleased at our clothing department.

Ladies' Suits.

The best, the cheapest, the choicest in style, quality and make, either in skirts, complete suits, waists, wraps, etc., are in our Cloak Department. We have just what you want, and at satisfactory prices.

Underwear.

The very best and choicest stock in the West is at Z. C. M. I. No competitor can equal it in quality, style or price. We have bargain offers in every line, suited to the season.

Hardware and Grocery.

These departments keep in the lead for the best in their lines. In fact in every division of our vast institution we have the choicest stock.

GOODS AND PRICES TO PLEASE OUR PATRONS.
Z. C. M. I. T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

a brewery not far from the church. A few days afterwards the brewery was struck by lightning and seriously damaged. Strange as it may appear, the proprietors of the concern instituted a suit against the preacher for damages. The preacher is not worried, since he knows that the beer men cannot produce the evidence that the lightning came in answer to the minister's prayer.

The war in China bids fair to be a most barbarous and cruel one. It is said that at Tien Tsin the Russians killed all the Chinese wounded, in revenge of the Peking massacre. That is an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth way of warring, but it is the very contrary of the civilized and Christian method of warfare. Give the wounded of the enemy who may fall into the hands of the Europeans every care and consideration. Let the civilized world in its present struggle with China teach by example as well as by precept.

BIG SALE 25% IMMENSE REDUCTION.

Discount from Men's Colored Shirts. Summer Shirts and Drawers, and Neckwear.
Ladies' Misses' and Children's Knit Summer Vests and Drawers.

CUTLER BROS. COMPANY,

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GARDNER DAILY STORE NEWS:

THE NEW CURE FOR DANDRUFF.

First you had Dandruff. Was careless about it. Now you look like this picture. You can prevent it for 50c. Remove the cause—Dandruff! This can positively be done by using Eldrids Antiseptic Hat Pad.

It is worn inside the Hat and keeps the air pure. Nature does the rest. We give a positive guarantee with each pad. Come in and see them.

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

"CASE"

That's what they call 'em.

BEST THRESHER OUTFITS.

Let us figure with you—all Sizes. STEAM OR HORSE POWER.

Note Following Bargains Until August 10th:

	Wt.	Price.
Belle City Tread Power, 3-Horse.	7,800	\$150.00
Belle City Thresher, 32-Inch.	5,250	250.00
N. & S. Thresher, 32-Inch.	5,250	50.00
Big 4 Mower, 4 Feet, 6 and 5 Ft.	1,100	85.00
Cyclones, 4 Ft. 6 and 5 Ft.	850	55.00

Our sales were never better on Champion Draw Cut Mowers, Champion Binders, Tiger Rakes, Balu and Weber Warrors, Red Tag Twines. All goods warranted.

LEADING IMPLEMENT DEALERS UTAH AND IDAHO.

CO-OPERATIVE WAGON & MACHINE CO.,

GEORGE T. ODELL, Gen'l Mgr.

City, as to prevent the Americanization of a country where there are capital and labor factories and high rents, and where "Pro Bono Publico" kicks about the street car service.

Birmingham (Ala.) Age-Herald.

The Filipino rebels are still rebelling, much to the disgust of an administration that has repeatedly finished the affair on paper.

Boston Herald.

It has to be admitted that the beginning of the trade of the United States with the Philippine islands is not encouraging. We find statistics which fix the amount of merchandise imported from the Philippines for the year past at the value of \$17,450,412. Of this the United States contributed but \$250,304.

Philadelphia Times.

Manila reports that "the insurgents are slowly accepting the amnesty proclamation." In Luzon, the dispatch relates, "one hundred and sixty Filipinos were killed during the week." In the Antigua province of Panay "a running fight resulted in the killing or wounding of seventy of the enemy."

This does not seem so "slow," but when it is remembered that the Filipinos are very numerous and that killing them is apparently the only way of pacifying this term is explained. The 177 pacified Tagalogs are the dead.

UTAH IN THE CAMPAIGN.

Worcester (Mass.) Gazette.

The best information from the far West is that the Republicans have a more than fair show of regaining their supremacy in the Pacific coast and insomuch as the Democrats are realizing that they are in for a hard fight in Washington, Wyoming, Colorado, Montana, Utah and Idaho, and hardly count at all on California and Oregon.

Peoria Journal.

Bryan will carry Nebraska and Texas, Missouri and Arkansas, all west of the Mississippi. He will carry Nebraska and Colorado, but he will give its electoral vote for Bryan, as well as Montana, and there we believe his prospects end. He will not carry any of the other States in the West, no matter what kind of a fight he puts up.