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THE STATE FAIR.

Those who have been placed in charge of arrangements for the Utah State Fair next October are "working like beavers" to make the event a success in every way. No effort is being spared to secure such an exhibition of Utah's productions as the State well may be proud of. A comprehensive list of prizes is being offered for meritorious exhibits, and public spirited citizens are being urged, to extend offers of special premiums, that the whole field may be covered thoroughly.

While these efforts of the fair managers are being put forth, there is necessary an equal display of public spirit on the part of producers in all lines of industry. What is wanted is that exhibitors should feel that there is a public as well as a private end to be attained in making this State display, and that there shall be an abundance of exhibitors from every section. This is a country of long distances in some respects, especially where there are no railways and the roads difficult. Such obstacles are to some extent a barrier, yet not so much as people occasionally imagine; for experience has shown that far-away counties like San Juan, Kane and Washington have been represented at past exhibitions by creditable displays when near-by counties took no part to their own disadvantage. It is hoped that the coming State Fair, while having a goodly representation from "Dixie," will not have to record again an omission to the discredit of closer localities.

Every county, city and town should have in it public spirited persons who are sufficiently interested in their own locality to see that it holds up its end with the rest of the State, and in the general welfare to realize that the public good is conserved by all taking part. The mere fact of prize winning, while it awakens commendable competition, is but an incident of a State Fair. The public benefit through letting the people know of the industries, resources and possibilities of the State, so far as actual productions can demonstrate it, is far above this; and there is no locality that cannot present something that is praiseworthy, and no industry too small to offer some article deserving of public notice. What the older folks have done and are doing in the State can be learned by the adult public, and by the children who are coming up to perform their share in the control and development of Utah.

As an act of patriotism and fealty to the State, every person who can present something suitable for exhibition at the State Fair should be on hand to do so. It is an inducement that prizes are given, a small entry fee being charged for those who engage in competition. But besides this class there are many people who can provide exhibits of value and general interest, who do not care to compete for prizes; and all these are welcome. If the people could be aroused to the true public spirit in this matter, the Fair next October would be the grandest exhibition of intermountain products ever seen in the West.

It is probable that many persons, noting the lists of premiums as they appear in the "News" from time to time, may have suggestions occur to their minds that would be of value in aid of the exhibition. These are always welcome; for the directors do not lay any claim to a monopoly of all that may be done in this line. They wish to know the desires of the people, and any ideas that may be offered and found practicable will be gladly considered. While the directors are given charge in the special conduct of the Fair, it is an exhibition by the State, in which every citizen has a direct interest.

THE FLOW OF IMMIGRATION.

According to statistics now published, the total number of immigrants that came to this country during the twelve months of the last fiscal year, via New York, amounted to 341,731, and it is supposed that those who came via other ports will swell this number to over half a million. This is a much higher figure than has been reached for several years past, approaching closely to the high record of 1882.

It has been noticed before that the present flow of immigrants comes mainly from southern and southeastern Europe. It comes from Italy, the Balkan states, from Poland and from Russia.

At present a record is kept of the financial and intellectual condition of the newcomers, and this record reveals some startling facts. It is reported that the New York immigration office that only 2,000 of the 44,530 foreigners arriving at that port the past year had as much as \$10, and the average for all was less than \$10. The northern Italians brought over an average of \$22; the southern \$8. The Irish, Poles and Magyars had about \$10 each with which to begin life here; the Slovaks \$12; the

Greeks and Croats \$15; and the Lithuanians about \$8.

This is entirely different from the financial status of the immigrants from northern Europe. Many of them came to relatives that were already well off here, while others had money enough to buy a farm, or to take up land and procure the necessary implements for its cultivation. These southern arrivals with no more money in their pockets than needed to keep them a few days on a safe distance from hunger, must swell the crowds of the larger cities and render competition for labor still more keen than it is.

As to their intellectual achievements, the record shows that of the 9,013 Italians who came here the last year, over 40,000 were unable to read and write. Of 35,835 Poles, 10,172 were illiterate, and of 44,220 Russian Jews, 8,173 were in the same condition. The other nationalities were, according to the Springfield Republican, classed as follows:

Arrivals, Illiterates.	
Croats	8,906
Finns	2,335
Germans	6,781
Greeks	23,362
Irish	5,734
North Italy	25,300
South Italy	16,490
Lithuanians	8,129
Magyars	9,170
Slovaks	11,361
Slovaks	25,392

For one nationality only no illiterates were reported. This is the Scandinavian. There were 22,847 arrivals from the three northern countries of Europe, and all of them, apparently, had studd the test as to literacy to which immigrants are submitted on their arrival in American ports.

It is quite natural that the poorer classes should again turn their eyes toward the United States. The burdens they are required to carry are entirely out of proportion to the resources of their native lands, with their extravagant governments. In Italy, for instance, which supplies us by far the largest number of immigrants just now, the people are more heavily taxed than in any other country in Europe. The yearly interest paid on debt is enormous, and in addition, they are required to maintain a large army and navy as other public institutions. And yet with the utmost effort, money cannot be secured for the real needs of the people. It is asserted that the medical clinics and laboratories, as well as the schools, all stand in more or less need of essentials, while there is not a public library in the kingdom which can afford to keep abreast of the times. Even the state archives are in many instances allowed to mold and decay in damp vaults for want of funds to provide suitable storage.

It is all due to the policy of militarism. But for this, Italy and some other countries of Europe would have less debt and well filled treasuries. They would be at liberty to develop their arts and industries, and give comfortable homes to happy and contented nations. But there seems to be no escape from the oppression until the statement of the world realize that what has been called an "armed" peace is a snare and a delusion, and the source of a multitude of unnecessary evils in the world.

"REVIVALS."

There seems to be some objection to the use of the site of the government building in this city for "revival" meetings on the ground that the "noise" is injurious to business in the vicinity. Whether this is the real reason or not, it is easy to account for the objection to the conversion of such a place to a religious camp meeting ground. People of widely different religious tendencies have an interest in that place of property, and some of them are sure to regard even non-sectarian "revivals" with but little favor. It would have been better to secure the use of a private vacant lot for such a purpose, if a church building, of which there are so many here, was not to be had.

The "News" is always willing to accede to everyone the right of worshipping God according to the dictates of their own consciences, to "let them worship how, where, or what they may," and a point or two may even be stretched as to the "noise" some of them make. But at the same time, non-worshippers too have their rights, and they cannot be won for religion by any infringement on such rights. The Master himself was most careful on this point, in His dealings with the world.

Speaking of "revivals," there is a very widespread impression among the general public that they are of but little practical value in the service of religion. There have been a few original revivalists, such as the late Mr. Moody, for instance, who by their earnestness and genius commanded attention at times, but imitators as a rule are failures. What the world needs is not exhorters to tell it to be good, but practical counsel on subjects of every-day importance. It needs preachers who themselves know what life, with its toil and struggles and temptations, is, who can teach the people how to be pure, and honest; how to take care of their families, and to render the best services to their employers, or to the public. It needs men who can teach the correct solution of the numerous social and political questions with which it is struggling, and the true problems of life have rendered the religious denominations of the world almost void of influence, except such as they are seeking on the field of political contest. Scriptural methods appeal to the strongest intellects and purest characters, because they are practical. "Revivalism" has little practical bearing on social or national life. Too often it is a passing show, enveloped perhaps in a blaze for a brief hour and then forgotten.

CHINA IS YIELDING.

It is a good indication that China has yielded to the demand that foreign ministers in Peking be placed in direct communication with their respective governments. How far this policy will continue is uncertain yet, but that it is being followed to any extent is a hopeful sign. It was feared by many that when the powers decided to advance from Tien Tsin in the hope of rescuing their representatives in the Chinese capital, the Mongolians would

turn in blind fury, massacre the legationaries, and hurl themselves on the advancing columns in the hope of overwhelming it. But this fear has not been realized. The Chinese offered strong resistance to the allied advance, but were driven back after a hard fight. The second day after the Chinese defeat at Pei Tsung, United States Minister Conger was allowed to communicate with his government. Then came the capture of Yang Tsun, and the Chinese permitted all the ministers to send out other dispatches.

This manner of procedure goes to show that China is yielding to a demonstration of superior force. But there is another feature that is yet an occasion of much uncertainty. This is that the Chinese government is trying, by duplicity, to induce the ministers to leave Peking, and thus to expose themselves to massacre by Chinese mobs. The scheme has failed because the ministers have been wise enough to refuse to move. Yet they show a little uncertainty, as revealed by Minister Conger's dispatch, received today, August 9, and probably sent four days ago. In it the mendacity of the Chinese is made clear. The diplomatic corps has been told that all the foreign governments are urging China, through the latter's ministers, to have the foreigners leave Peking under a Chinese escort. This representation is not true. The foreign governments have not urged any such thing, but have persistently objected to such departure. This state of affairs fully justifies the ministers in regarding the Chinese overtures as founded in hypocrisy and falsehood, and in insisting that when they leave Peking it will be under an escort of troops that they can trust.

It is safe to assume that, in view of the attitude the ministers have taken, they will not make any movement at the suggestion of the Chinese government and contrary to their own judgment. It also appears that the message to Minister Conger had not reached him when he sent his latest dispatch. When he gets it, as he is likely to do now, it will clear away any doubt as to what the foreign governments want of their ministers. They are to stay in Peking till they can leave in safety. If they are doomed, they will not perish by the trick of trusting to a Chinese escort.

The British press again criticizes the American course as "diplomatic." But it must acknowledge that American diplomacy has secured every point yet gained in behalf of the legations. The policy of Britain and other powers, so long as it was not in accord with the American line of operations, has only increased the peril of the foreigners in Peking. The other powers have changed their policy in part, and the Chinese recognize that this change is due to the American attitude. The latter is not based on any ulterior motives toward China, but to an invincible determination to protect American interests. China sees the point, and it is this that produces the yielding, and that will lead to the rescue of the legationaries, if they are rescued, as now appears to be a possibility, and almost a probability.

In the light of the situation as it appears today, a proposal of peace from China would not be at all improbable. Its possibility is the lifting of a dark cloud that has hung over the Far East for a long period.

RUSSIAN SAVAGERY.

The advance on Peking is progressing satisfactorily, even if not as rapidly as it was once thought it could be accomplished. The allied forces seem to have captured another important point on the road to the capital, about 15 miles from Tien Tsin. This is not much more than a fifth part of the distance, but the splendid work done should impress the Chinese with the irresistibility of the power they are opposing, and induce them to hasten to sue for peace.

At the same time, there are indications of serious work ahead of the allied troops before the object of their advance is accomplished. They have already lost in their operations 1,130 men. The Chinese are said to be flooding the country on the route, and it may be presumed that they will endeavor to make a stand at some convenient point, in great numbers. If so, hard fighting may yet have to be done, before the Chinese government will yield completely to the pressure.

In the meantime rumors are rife that the Russian troops have been guilty of many acts of savagery in the present campaign. American missionaries who have arrived in San Francisco are reported to have said that when the Chinese officers at Taku had capitulated and offered their swords in surrender, they were shot down by the Russians "like a lot of dogs." In one village the Russians drove the women and children into the river, and when they attempted to come ashore they were all shot and their bodies floated away on the stream.

Another account says that when the foreigners vacated their houses in Tien Tsin after the surrender the residences were looted, the Russians stealing everything they could lay hands on, and they went around carrying the heads of Chinese on their bayonets.

If it is true that such violations of civilized rules of warfare are being committed on Chinese soil, some emphatic protest should be entered. Unless the powers, as this country has done, unite justice and moderation with firmness, the results will be deplorable. The powers would better follow the lead of this nation both in the diplomatic negotiations and the punitive expedition rendered necessary by the situation at Peking.

"All that glitters is not gold." This is particularly true of the brass of politicians.

What men have does not worry them nearly as much as what they would like to have.

The foreign ministers will not be able to take a peek out until the allied troops take a Peking.

Hearst's Chicago American is terribly red in the face. Blushing, probably, like Pleistatus Caxton in his

cradle, for all the follies it is destined to commit.

They must have an ideal delivery system in China. Just see how long it takes to deliver a message.

A medium of truth injected into the Shanghai dispatches would be considerable of a surprise party.

Russell Sage says that money is a drug on the market. Such a drug is the best possible family medicine.

There is no accounting for tastes and less for politics. A leading Republican of Worcester, Mass., bears the distinguished Democratic name of Martin Van Buren Jefferson.

Hereafter, when foreign nations talk of attacking the United States, they will remember that this country has 10,344,183 men available for war.

A Kansas City paper says "there has been a hard and steady fight on eggs the past week." Eggs are a good foundation to fight on, since then a break-up is most desired.

People who take children with contagious diseases to pleasure resorts should be brought to learn that places of public gathering ought to be kept specially free from exposure to contagion.

What with soldiers from India, Cosacks from the Don, troops from America, Japan and the nations of Europe in China, there has been no such motley gathering since the people gathered round the Tower of Babel.

The United States refunded hundreds of millions at 2 per cent, and all bonds were taken at par or above. England issues a war loan at 3 per cent and sells her bonds at 95. It is an easy matter to figure out whose is the better credit.

Why the Boers in Pretoria should plot to kill all British officers but merely to capture Lord Roberts, is inexplicable. The story looks like a case of yellow journalism faking though put forth on the authority of the London Daily News.

The tomato crop in Missouri is the largest this season of any year in the State. Within a radius of forty miles from Ash Grove, Mo., twenty canning factories are in operation night and day, having started up this week for the season's run.

It seems useless to warn people against danger and folly. There are thousands and thousands of people at home who are facing absolute destitution, and whose only hope of relief is in the prompt action of the government. People will not be warned. It was ever thus even from the days of Adam.

Zadkiel and Raphael, London astrologers, are claiming credit for foretelling King Humbert's death, because in their August prognostications they said that notable deaths would occur among royalty, and warned the king of Italy to beware of anarchists. Unfortunately for their claim, the Italian king was slain in July.

Mr. John Fowler, our consul at Che Foo, China, has been in the government service ever since he reached manhood—for twenty-one years. Beginning in 1879 as a clerk in the Washington navy yard, where he stayed two years, he was later transferred to the Tallapoosa, and stayed on her until she was wrecked in 1885. Ten years ago he was appointed consul at Ning-Po by President Harrison, whence he was transferred to Che Foo by President Cleveland in 1896.

New York papers profess to be worried over the proposed Canadian canal to improve water communication between the Great Lakes and the Atlantic, and one of them objects because "the British navy would be able in case of war to swarm into the Great Lakes and bombard Chicago." But Chicagoans "jes' laff" when they think of Great Britain trying to get an army big enough to escort her warships 430 miles to the Great Lakes, against the hostile opposition of the United States.

THE ANARCHICAL DANGER.

Troy Press.
Anarchists render the more rigorous execution of law inexorable. They are the fanatical enemies of society, willing to bring bloodshed and ruin upon communities, and disfigure with their hands. That the assassin of Humbert was nourished in an anarchical breeding spot in this country is humiliating to our Republic, and suggests the necessity of exercising care in repressing anarchical tendencies and vigorously suppressing all anarchical outbreaks in this country. In an absolute despotism like Russia an anarchist may have some excuse for existence, in a Republic like this, he has none.

Milwaukee Wisconsin.

So far as the United States is concerned, anarchism is an exotic. Its native places are lands where government espionage prevails, and where it is as dangerous to a man to shoot off his mouth as to shoot off a gun. If our laws which forbid the landing of foreign anarchists could be strictly enforced, the anarchist group in America would dwindle for lack of new members.

Boston Herald.

These people are plainly enemies to the public safety. They proclaim, in effect, assassination to be justifiable. What is "a bad President," as they describe him? A President who is not good after their own crazy standards. If what is reported is true, they have already sent out an assassin who has destroyed the head of a foreign government, and a friendly government to the United States. In celebrating his deed, they come much nearer to inciting similar deeds toward the head of our own nation than can be tolerated with safety. This nest of murderers should be broken up. In the mildest view of those who compose it, they are outrageous. In abuse the hospitality that this nation has accorded them, and there appears to be a threat against the government itself in their later action.

Los Angeles Express.

Then, too, there should be an international conference for a general revision of treaty provisions, and some remedy should be devised by which avowed enemies of law and order would be barred from all civilized countries, and not be permitted to herd together under the protection of any government while they are plotting against the general welfare. It is conceded that as long as the world lasts crime will exist, and that as long as there are cranks and insane fanatics there will be at times shocked by these outrages. But the time has come when all nations should make common cause against the

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avowed anarchist. He has no place in modern civilization.

New York Mail and Express.

If the anarchists are actuated by the philanthropic motives which they so fervently profess they might show it by raising a relief fund for Mrs. Bresci. The wife of the assassin of King Humbert. She is by all accounts a reputable and worthy woman, and had no knowledge whatever of her husband's murderous purposes. He has left her destitute and helpless with an infant child to care for, and if his fellow anarchists sincerely believe in their cause they couldn't do a more becoming act than to provide her with the means of subsistence.

SAVAGERY IN AMERICA.

St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Thorny Lafon, a New Orleans negro, made a fortune of \$500,000, and left it all to charity; his benefactions including the erection of a school for colored children and two homes for the aged, one for negroes and the other for whites. The white mob burned the school the other day because a negro desperado had killed some white men, although it had no more connection with the crime than had the new Minnesota capitol. The miscreants who did the burning are very justly classed with the Chinese Boxers or the Turks in Armenia.

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