

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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

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SALT LAKE CITY, - JULY 23, 1900.

TO-MORROW!

Tomorrow will be Pioneers' day. It will be suitably commemorated by the unveiling of the completed monument, erected to perpetuate the memory of that noble band that, in 1847, led the way through the wilderness to these valleys, now beautiful with the glories of nature and art, then but a parched and dreary waste, without human habitation and with not a solitary sign of civilization.

The statue of the great leader of that company has been for some time a prominent object of attraction near the Temple block. Now the figures that complete the monument are in place, the entire work of art, of which the people of Utah will always be proud, for it is the product of a Utah boy who has gained fame abroad as well as at home, will be unveiled to the public gaze with appropriate ceremonies in which he will take part.

Everybody is invited to meet at the monument at 10 o'clock tomorrow, Tuesday morning, to witness the ceremonies. Held's full band will furnish the music. An attractive program has been prepared, and all who attend will be pleased and interested. The occasion is one that should call out the masses of the people in honor of President Brigham Young and the company he led to this spot.

The transformation that has taken place in the fifty-three years, that have elapsed since the Pioneers emerged from the canyon and entered the valley of the Great Salt Lake, is truly marvellous. And when we think of the numerous cities and towns and villages that have been erected and beautified, and the developments that have taken place as to the numerous and varied resources of this region, stretching for hundreds of miles in every direction, the wonders that have been evolved from the advent of that company, make and inspire the most unextinguishable of mortals.

The Hand of Providence is manifest in the remarkable and beneficial changes that have been wrought, and to God be all the glory. But human enterprise and skill and industry have been the instruments, and if the Pioneers had not opened the way, the thousands who have followed might yet be scattered among the nations. Therefore we should celebrate the day of their arrival and make it as far as possible a general holiday. The Deseret News will keep it in mind by publishing, on Tuesday evening, a full account of the proceedings at the unveiling of the monument to the Pioneers.

WORKING IN HARMONY.

The Salt Lake Herald makes an effort to be factious over some remarks from a country paper, about the harmony between the Deseret News and a morning contemporary, with which it has often been at variance on several important points. But the Herald copied only half the paragraph that seems to have excited its risibilities. The harmony particularly referred to by the c. p. was this:

"The Deseret News and the Tribune worked harmoniously against the Herald on the proposition of landing Salt Lake City to get a larger supply of water."

The Herald failed to copy that part of the paragraph and ignored it entirely. This, perhaps, is not surprising, considering the results of its vain and remarkable misrepresentation of its contemporaries on that question.

By the way, the Herald, when fighting the bonds, assured the public that the proposed sprinkling system, which was one of the purposes to which the money was to be devoted, could not possibly be of any use or relief during the present season. But on Saturday in an account of the plans for that system, the Herald said:

"The advantage of this improvement is the relief which it will give the present water system. The water to be used will come from the Jordan canal which now runs to waste through the city. At this time the water used in sprinkling streets is taken from the mains and, consequently, from domestic uses. The Jordan canal water is unfit for domestic use. By this system between 750,000 and 1,000,000 gallons per day will be saved for domestic uses."

That is exactly what the "News" stated and which the Herald denied. It reminds us of the once popular hymn: "While the lamp holds out to burn," etc. But returning to the matter of "harmony," we have to say that truth is always in harmony with itself. Every truth harmonizes with every other truth, and it is the same in matter from whatever source it comes. It is error that clashes with itself and with the truth as well. When we find another paper taking up that which we have advanced and supporting it, we are glad, and welcome the aid thus afforded, and become hopeful that we may be able to convince those who disagree with us on other points. And we now rejoice that even the Herald has come so far into "harmony" with the "News."

as to announce the facts instead of indulging in fiction about the sprinkling system and its probable benefits to the city.

We expect to "work harmoniously" with all persons and papers that advocate a cause or a principle in which we have full faith. We have no animosities to vent and no personal projects to advance. "Truth and Liberty" is the motto of the "News," and it will be in harmony, so far, with all who are of the same mind and intent.

UNCLE SAM, MEDIATOR.

The reluctance in European capitals to accept the dispatch from Mr. Conger as genuine reflects but little credit upon those who express their doubts. Unless there is any evidence to the contrary, the most hopeful conclusion is the only logical one.

It looks as if the successful effort of the American government to open communication with its representative in Peking was almost unwelcome in some quarters, where a sufficient reason was sought for a war of retaliation with accompanying annexation of territory. If the foreigners in Peking are still living, and if the Chinese government is exerting itself to protect them against the fury of the rebels, there is no such reason. There is ample call for the dispatch of a sufficient armed force to relieve the foreigners and to put down the insurrection, and then to collect a reasonable indemnity for the damage done. But neither in the rebellion, nor in the murder of the German minister by an irresponsible mob, is there a just cause belli, as long as it can be shown that the government is without responsibility in the matter.

It looks at present as if this were the case. And if it is further proved, the Chinese difficulty should be capable of a better solution than has been anticipated for some time past. In any case, the problem demands that coolness and sound judgment which American diplomacy alone seems to command to perfection at the most critical times.

China has had many rebellions. One of the most memorable ones was that in 1855 when the Mohammedans in the province of Yunnan rose in order to obtain independence from the Chinese government. This insurrection lasted for years and extended into other provinces. One government general after another was defeated. In 1871 Russia decided to take part in the game, and a Russian army crossed the border from Turkestan and occupied the city of Kulja and the surrounding district. The government continued its efforts for six years more before it succeeded in restoring peace. The Russians had promised to evacuate the territory they had occupied, as soon as order had been restored, but it took them four years after the end of the rebellion to fulfill this promise, and when they left, although their services had not been asked for and were not needed, they carried with them valuable concessions as the price of their withdrawal.

The Chinese government has had many such experiences with western powers. In the present extremity they are said to have appealed to the United States for mediation. The appeal should be listened to, if possible. In the final settlement, the wrongs suffered by the Mohammedans should be weighed too. It would be useless to deny that much of the gravity of the situation may be due to the schemers in the treaty ports and inland cities, who hope and pray for the landing of large armies, in order that they may reap some benefit of the confusion. There are, figuratively speaking, pirates who mean to plunder the wreck—innocentaries who hope to find wealth in the smoldering ruins. These facts should be considered, and the United States can do so with impartial justice, not being in China for any other object than legitimate trade.

If the foreigners have not fallen victims to the fanaticism of the mob, let the powers unite in a supreme effort at their rescue. And then, let the trouble be thoroughly sifted, and justice meted out to all parties involved. If western nations stop forcing themselves, with their religions, customs, and ideas, upon the Asiatics, there will be but little trouble between the two races.

TEA FROM CHINA.

The troubles in China are being brought home to tea-drinkers in the increased price of the leaves from which is made their favorite beverage. The rise of three to five cents a pound in tea, with prospect of a still further jump in price, is quite a consideration to the pocket. The increase affects all kinds of tea, and as the United States consumes annually more than 100,000,000 pounds of the leaves, an advance of five cents means over \$5,000,000 added cost for the beverage. All the advance is not due to Boxer troubles, which alone would not have reached the market to such an extent as yet, but this year shows a shortage of 20 per cent in the Japanese crop.

A very large share of the tea consumed here is from China—about 40,000,000 pounds; and there is another consideration than price which is likely to affect consumers—the quality of the tea. Anti-foreign sentiment which prevails throughout China has broken out in the northern part of the empire in the form of an attempt to murder all foreigners within the national boundaries.

It is not lack of desire but other and prudential reasons, that prevents the whole empire engaging in the expulsion movement. That being the case, it is not a long step from massacring foreigners in China to wholesale poisoning of them wherever they can be reached. The Chinese are adepts in the use and combinations of poisons; and it would take a much smaller number of people than now are engaged in the Boxer movement to make decidedly dangerous a large proportion of the tea shipped from China. The suggestion is so simple to the cunning nature of the Chinese, that its adoption is far from an improbability.

The Latter-day Saints have been warned fully regarding the probability of just such emergency. Those who have heeded this warning are not bound by a habit that renders them liable to become victims. They have been told that danger would come "in consequence of evils and designs which do

and will exist in the hearts of conspiring men in the last days." Will the Saints learn wisdom by admonition and counsel, or await the painful lessons of severe experience?

TOO MANY ACCIDENTS.

There is much complaint in southern counties of Utah on account of the alleged reckless manner in which the railroads there are killing valuable stock that happens to stray in upon the tracks, and even endangering the lives of persons that may have to pass the crossings. One farmer says he has had two horses killed recently, and although he has repeatedly asked the management for some compensation, he has not even received a reply to respectful communications.

Of course, accidents will happen, and even those who are the sufferers from what they regard as reckless driving, admit this. But they think that when an engineer has to his credit too many "accidents," his methods should be investigated.

The year is, we believe, one noted for fatalities by fire, collisions, and other causes. It may be that in the general rush and whirl of "business," there is little time to pay any attention to either soul or body. At least it seems so. But a halt should be called before what is intended to be a blessing becomes a veritable curse.

PREFERRING THE COUNTRY.

While in some countries there is a complaint that the tendency of the population is towards centralization in the larger cities, to the detriment of the agricultural interests, in Denmark there is said to be an opposite movement, the tendency being to leave the cities for the country. And the result of this is general prosperity, which makes that small country the second in the world in the per capita wealth of the population.

Among the reasons for the "back to the land" movement, given in an article quoted in Public Opinion, are the co-operative societies formed and maintained by the farming population. The farmers in that country combine for the collection, sale and exportation of their products; they have several hundred banks, which they themselves manage. Co-operative dairies, bakeries, and factories are the rule, and not the exception. They have committees for popular amusements and institutes of instruction. And in this way the rural population find the country yielding abundantly in the way of compensation for labor spent on the land. The monotony is also broken by the educational and social facilities, and country life has been rendered attractive to the masses that are struggling for existence in the larger cities.

There is an impression among the leading spirits of progress in that country, that the people are rather slow in following the procession of advancement, and some years ago a prominent gentleman from Copenhagen traveled through the United States in order to take notes of American methods in educational and business establishments, with a view to their introduction at home. According to the reports, however, Denmark is already far advanced in the matter of practical co-operation, and with the most gratifying results.

And this is an object lesson. In the larger European countries there is an idea, that it takes vast military establishments to secure prosperity. But here is a little country—too small to indulge in dreams of colonization and conquest—forcing to the front in national wealth, merely by applying itself industriously and intelligently to the pursuits of peace. It is already far ahead of some of the larger nations that spend their energy on armies and navies. Why should such object lessons be lost upon the world in this age when social questions demand an impartial hearing? The results of the policy of Italy, for instance, or Spain, may probably be compared to those of the policy of the three Scandinavian countries.

Pioneers' day tomorrow.

Unveiling of the Pioneers' monument Tuesday at 10 a. m.

Everybody assemble at the Brigham Young statue at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Secretary Hay is bound to regard the European powers as an unbelieving generation.

Held's full band and a fine program will make the ceremonies interesting tomorrow morning at the Pioneers' monument.

The news from China regarding the foreigners in Peking still is that they are killed and are not killed, with chances in favor of the latter.

The yellow fever cure seems to work. Further reports of its success will be hailed gladly as a bar to the terrible scourge which so long has been a terror to the nations.

The Americans are going on to Peking all right, and it appears that the British will be by their side. Read how the Anglo-Saxons routed the Chinese regulars, and started them in full retreat from Tien Tsin.

The statements of leading New York ministers on the un-Christian conduct of missionaries in China and its awful results ought to make interesting reading for those who endorse that method of advancing Christianity.

In his report of the successful campaign against the Yaqui Indians, Gen. Louis Torres shows that he has carried out his uniform policy of being humane even to Indians. The Yaqui respect Gen. Torres, even when he has to fight them.

The state of war between China and Russia on the Siberian frontier, receives further confirmation in the later dispatches. Even if the affair at Tien Tsin and Peking be fixed up amicably, Russia has plenty of excuse for continuing a war program.

The Boer General Dewet seems to retain his "taking" ways. He has succeeded in cutting the British communications and in capturing 100 Highlanders and a supply train. Lord Roberts

may not free himself of this class of trouble till he allows Dewet a leave of absence to visit Gen. Cronje.

That there is important work at Tien Tsin, and that it is a more suitable base than Taku to carry out the government's orders to relieve the Americans in Peking as quickly as possible, is made clear in the fact that Admiral Beney has gone to the first named place, instead of remaining with the fleet.

The Chinese throughout this country are alarmed. Let a citizen, even in quiet Salt Lake City, attempt to engage a Chinaman in conversation regarding the trouble in China, and he will find it difficult to get more than the reiterated protest, "Me no Boxer." It is hoped the Chinese will not find here any development of American Boxers.

Prince Tuan says the foreigners in Peking were safe on July 18, and that no attack was being made. The first part of his dispatch may be correct, since the same news came in advance from a more authentic source; but the closing statement doubtless is due to the prince's irrefragable inclination to exaggeration.

It almost causes a shiver to think that when the big ocean liner Campania collided with the bark Emblemton, the matter of only a few feet distance in point of impact would have destroyed the big ship, without hope of ever learning what had become of her and her big load of passengers. No wonder the Campania's precious cargo was grateful at the escape.

The Chinese government has disclaimed responsibility for the attack on Tien Tsin. This places the attack in the shape of an act of rebels, and consequently the allies are interpreted as being in harmony with the regular Chinese forces, which have not revolted. If China carries out this view in practice, the Boxer element will soon lose its sway in the vicinity of Peking.

The American policy in China is defined to be to rescue the foreigners in Peking and then leave the other powers to fight out issues that do not concern this country. Uncle Sam does not propose to be caught in an entanglement through the European policy which blundered at Taku, and precipitated the fight there without real justification.

If there were anything needed to prove the untruthful character of the Filipino general J. Alejandrino's statement to Senators Pettigrew and Hoar, regarding Admiral Dewey, it is the Filipino's assertion of the admiral having defined the Constitution's attitude on territorial expansion. Admiral Dewey was not at that time engaged in giving disquisitions on the Constitution, on a question which had not been thought of in connection with a war with Spain that only threatened.

The inaccuracies and uncertainties of sensational headings is well illustrated in the following, displayed across the front page of the New York Journal over a copyrighted dispatch published on July 18th, two days before Minister Conger's reply to Secretary Hay was sent from Peking, and two days after the allies defeated the Chinese at Tien Tsin. Later news proved the statements in the heading to be entirely erroneous. It reads:

"Minister Conger Died Bravely Fighting! First Details of the Peking Massacre. Official Confirmation of the Tragic Death of the Foreign Ministers in Peking—in the Final Sortie Before the Massacre the Fighting Forces Killed Two Thousand of the Boxer Hordes—Tien Tsin, In Desperate Struggle, Praying for Reinforcements."

AN EXTRA SESSION.

New York Journal.

Let Congress deal with China. It is war—bloody, desperate war—that confronts us in China. This is no affair of chasing Filipino sprinters through a jungle or potting a few dozen half-starved Spaniards on Kettle Hill. It is a death struggle with innumerable murderous fanatics, who have learned how to stand up and fight, and who may yet prove themselves a match for the entire civilized world. Two great wars at once on his own sole responsibility would be too much for Andrew Jackson. They are enough to make William McKinley round shouldered.

Peoria Journal.

Congress should be convened and arrangements should be made for this country doing its part in the way of punishing those Chinese murderers.

Chicago Record.

Washington dispatches almost unanimously agree that the President does not wish to send a large number of soldiers to China, and that he will not call an extra session of Congress to provide for the use there of a greater force than he can now send to that country without consulting the national representatives. This decision is greatly to be regretted. The United States should make immediate preparations to send a large force to China. But even though the administration should prefer the short-sighted policy of insufficient preparation, Congress should be called in extra session at once. The Constitution gives to Congress the power to make war. We are practically at war with China now, and Congress alone has a right to deal with the resulting situation.

San Francisco Chronicle.

Partisan rancor can hardly appear in a worse form than in the assertion made in some Democratic journals that President McKinley is acting in an "imperialistic" fashion in not calling a special session of Congress to deal with the China crisis. There is no reason why Congress should be called together, for there are no facts upon which to act. If in session it could only sit and wait for news like the rest of us. There are good reasons why it should not be called together, and among them is the fact that a large number of the ablest leaders of both parties are absent in Europe. It is safe to say that no member of Congress desires a special session until it appears that something needs to be done which the President has no power to do.

Mail and Express.

Whether the President can deal with the situation through his own power depends on developments. On present information the necessity for convening Congress seems rather remote. The undertaking in China is a difficult and stupendous one, however, and it needs to be handled with unrelenting vigor and alertness. This President McKinley has done and will continue to do, and he is not likely to call Congress into session unless the demands upon this country become greater than now seems probable.

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 tastiness 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.

ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

On Friday Evening at This Popular Resort.

The Lagoon management have secured the services of D. P. Felt's company of twenty charming singers in the presentation of that beautiful operetta, "The Lost Sister, or Stolen by the Gipsies," an intensely interesting story of the abduction by a band of roaming gipsies of a young school girl; her escape three years later and then met by her old companions while they are enjoying a May Festival.

The play or operetta, is replete with beautiful climaxes and pretty scenes, one of the May Day party being the stolen girl's twin sister and the meeting of the long separated sisters is particularly affecting. Subsequently the gipsies break in upon the joyous school girls while in pursuit of their late captive, but are deterred from retaking her, and finally accept an invitation to join the school girls in dance and song. The two sisters are represented by Misses Hazel Jones and Vera A. Felt, the former being the Lost Sister. The gipsy queen is impersonated by Miss Nellie Anderson who elastically meets Count de Zensura in Glover's popular duet the "Gipsy Countess."

There will undoubtedly be a large crowd in attendance on this auspicious occasion. Prof. A. C. Lund is the accompanist.

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F. C. SCHRAMM,

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WESTERN DENTAL CO.
FIRST DOOR TO RIGHT SECOND FLOOR.
W. 2ND SOUTH.
BEST SET OF TEETH, \$8.
Complete or Bone Filling, \$1.50
Silver Filling, 75c. Gold Filling, \$1.00 and up
Teeth Cleaned, \$1.00 and up. Extractions, 50c.
The Solid Gold Crowns.
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Reg. to announce they have opened their new and commodious store at 142 and 50 Main St., Salt Lake City, and will be pleased to see their friends and all patrons.
SAM. H. HILL, Mgr.

ASHTON, WHYTE & SKILLICORN CO.

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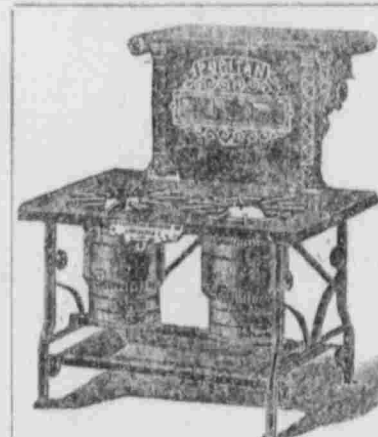
OFFICE AND YARDS—22 to 34 North 34th West Street, Salt Lake City.

A LADY'S TEMPER

Next to her good looks, is something she cannot be too careful of. She can't take care of either, unless she has a

GASOLINE STOVE,

because, in a hot kitchen, her temper will turn quicker than yesterday's milk, while her complexion will look like the last rose of summer. Now, we have a very large stock of perfectly new GASOLINE STOVES which have the latest patents for making them safe, and we are selling them, during this week, at ridiculously low figures. Won't you come and look at them?



The SALT LAKE HARDWARE CO.,

42-44-46 West Second South.

GASOLINE STOVES All Sizes, All Prices. Perfectly safe and will last a life time.

Sign of the Big Gun.

THE GOOD HOUSEWIFE

Whilst busy with her spring cleaning, should remember that now is the time to exterminate Bugs, Cockroaches, Moths, etc. Our Japanese Powder, Liquid Insecticide and Camphor Cakes will do the work effectually. For sale only by the old reliable

Godbe Pitts Drug Co. SALT LAKE CITY.

GARDNER DAILY STORE NEWS:

Clothing Reduced

About a third. Men's and Boys'. And plenty of warm weather yet. That ought to make you come quick. And if you come we'll take all the chances on one of these suits changing ownership. Men's suits reduced like this: \$6.00 suits to \$5.00; \$7.50 suits to \$5.75; \$10.00 suits to \$7.00; \$12.00 suits to \$9.00; \$15.00 suits to \$11.00; \$18.00 suits to \$13.50; \$20.00 suits to \$14.50.

Boys' suits like this: \$2.00 suits to \$1.50; \$2.50 suits to \$1.75; \$3.00 suits to \$2.25; \$4.00 suits to \$3.00; \$5.00 suits to \$3.75; \$6.00 suits to \$4.50.

ONE PRICE J. P. GARDNER, 136 and 138 Main. Eldred's Antiseptic Hat Pad Cures dandruff—50 cents.

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Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods etc.