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SALT LAKE CITY, - NOV. 21, 1900.

COLORADO'S CRIME.

The fearful tragedy in Colorado has startled the country to its remotest bounds. Not only the fact that negro lynching has been resorted to in a State outside of the South causes comment, but the horrible manner in which the guilty wretch was disposed of has thrilled the public with horror.

In Colorado itself there is a widespread feeling of regret, that the State has received a stain which will not easily be removed. It has revived the question of the advisability of capital punishment, there and elsewhere. It was in 1898, we believe, that Colorado abolished the death penalty. Since that time its murder record has been very great. Denver itself has furnished seventy-eight cases.

No matter what sentimental objections may be raised to the enforcement of "the extreme penalty," it remains true that the dread of a violent death acts as the strongest deterrent to willful murder, and is the only adequate punishment for that crime. The divine decree concerning the shedding of human blood has not been repealed, and it will be found that the laws of God are founded on principles of eternal truth and justice, and meet the requirements of mortal existence and conditions, better than any that man may devise to the contrary.

The bestial crime which accompanied the killing of Porter's victim is at least as worthy of death as the assassination. The law in relation to that class of offenses is almost everywhere too lenient. It is because the whole community where such a vile and irreparable outrage is committed, is roused to the highest resentment, that the death of the criminal is at once demanded. The penalty provided by law is inadequate. Popular passion is thus excited to a grim determination that vengeance shall be swift and complete.

If the law is allowed to take its course, even if there is no miscarriage in its enforcement, the criminal escapes with a punishment that does not meet his infamous offense. So the people rise in their wrath and make sure that the guilty wretch does not escape the demands of justice.

There would not be so many instances of mob law, if the process of statutory law was more rapid and less doubtful, and if the penalty provided was adequate. A brute like the assassin of the girl he also murdered is not fit to live. But this does not justify his execution by a mob, nor palliate the manner of his destruction.

At the same time it suggests the advisability of maintaining the death penalty for murder, and also the establishment of that penalty for such crimes as the negro Porter and others of his race have committed, and which are beyond human nature to contemplate with patience and forbearance.

THE IRRIGATION PROBLEM.

According to the estimates of Captain Hiram M. Chittenden, a complete system of reservoirs for the irrigation of the arid regions could be built for \$143,000,000, and if the national government would undertake this work, it would not only furnish labor for many years to a host of workmen, but it would make it possible to redeem an area of 75,000,000 acres, now practically worthless, and make money either by selling the land to settlers, or charging so much an acre for the use of the water. The plan is to build great dams on the headwaters of the various streams and store up the flood water which now is wasted.

Captain Chittenden has examined many sites for reservoirs. One of these is an open valley on the Sweetwater river in Wyoming, a short distance from its junction with the Platte. The valley is crossed by a high granite ridge with a narrow gap torn through it, and known since 1812 as Devil's Gate. This canyon is only thirty feet wide at the bottom and 400 feet wide at its top, a height of 320 feet, but as the ridge is only 100 feet high at one point, that would be the height of the proposed masonry dam. The stone work would be ninety-four feet thick at the base and twenty-five at the top. The reservoir would have an area of 10,578 acres, and a capacity of 14,242,000,000 cubic feet, or about 37,000 acre feet. Its cost is estimated at \$12,000,000, including \$75,000 for the purchase of ranches in the valley. The cost would average 45 cents per acre foot, which is extremely low. The Sweetwater above Devil's Gate has a watershed of 2,560 square miles, and its discharge is estimated at 10,000,000,000 cubic feet. The engineer thinks only 5,000,000,000 feet a year would be available for storage, and it would therefore require nearly three years to fill the reservoir. He would have the valley filled and maintain a permanent lake,

which might exercise a modifying influence on the climate of the immediate neighborhood.

A natural depression five miles from Laramie would give a reservoir ten miles long by three miles wide, and a depth of ninety feet. It would be necessary to build a seventeen-mile canal from the Big Laramie and a fifteen-mile canal from the Little Laramie to feed it with water. The reservoir would have a capacity of 8,000,000,000 cubic feet, and it would require four years to fill it.

Numerous other sites have been examined, but those mentioned give a good idea of the work involved and the results to be expected.

The subject is sure to be thoroughly ventilated at the irrigation congress that opened in Chicago today, and the arguments in favor of the adoption of some plan for the reclamation of the deserts will be listened to with attention. There is a disposition in the East to hear what the West has to say upon the matter. Hitherto the East has had an impression that the West alone had any interest in irrigation, but it is felt now that it is of national concern. With this conviction established, due consideration will be given to any feasible plan that may be suggested.

CAPTAIN MAHAN ON WAR.

Captain Mahan is the object of unfavorable criticism on account of an address delivered before the church congress in Providence, R. I., a few days ago, on the subject of "war from the Christian point of view." He seems to have contended that the unreasonableness about war "is not of Christian origin, but has rather been imported into and imposed upon Christianity by those alien to its beliefs."

The speaker may be a great authority on military matters, but as an expounder of doctrine he certainly is a failure, as far as this question is involved. For the very essence of the religion of the New Testament is peace. Apologists for war generally concede it to be an evil, though sometimes a necessary one. To go beyond that and to advocate war in preference to arbitration is to betray ignorance of the aims and purposes of true Christianity.

War cannot any longer be considered from an idealistic point of view. It does not mean merely lofty patriotism, heroism, valor, and unselfish sacrifices for what is right. Speaking generally, it means the very opposite of these virtues. It is too often the free rule of base passions—a regular carnival of vice and crime. The reports from China show what war is, as a rule, even when engaged in by men who boast of civilization, enlightenment and refinement. We have read of European soldiers stabbing their prisoners to death "to save ammunition." They have massacred the graves. They have killed women and babies. Entire villages have been depopulated. Such is war. Absolutely civilized warfare does not exist. The two terms are contradictory, one destroying the meaning of the other as the expression "a square circle," for instance. War may be more or less civilized, or more or less savage, but as a matter of fact, in most instances it is revolting, and the effects of it are felt throughout generations. That "war is hell" is a familiar saying, and the author of it spoke not only from the standpoint of a humane soldier, but also from the "Christian point of view," with much greater precision than did Captain Mahan.

The author of the Christian religion enunciated the principle that all who draw the sword shall perish by the sword, and this seems to be as applicable to nations as to individuals. How many great warriors of history, whose swords were bathed in the blood and the tears of fellow-beings, have had a peaceful death? What nations, that depended on the sword for their wealth and power, have withstood successfully the ravages of ages?

Christianity proclaimed the truth that national barriers are arbitrary and will finally be overcome in the general citizenship of the kingdom of God, and universal brotherhood. That alone stamps war as an anomaly, something to be done away with, as a remnant of the times of ignorance. And further, the Gospel proclaims, as the highest triumph of civilization, a golden age to come, in which enmity between man and man shall be overcome, and even the animals share in the conditions of peace.

From such teachings "war from the Christian point of view" must be discarded. The devotees of Mars forget that even human slavery, with its attendant atrocities, at one time was defended on just such slimy grounds as they stand on when they endeavor to harmonize the Gospel of peace with the doctrine of strife. But the fallacy of the reasoning is transparent in both cases.

War, as the world now is constituted, may at times be necessary and therefore justifiable. But it is one of the most terrible evidences of the truth that the world has not accepted the teachings of Jesus. It is proof positive of the need of a divine message calling the world to repentance. Wars sometimes come as the punishment of nations for sin and unrighteousness, but even then, the curse often falls on both parties, though in different ways.

Leaders of men should in the present age stand up for truth, because the tendency is to swim with the current, right or wrong. One of the results of the successive revolutions in France was to regard whatever existed as right; to look upon the "fait accompli" as legally sanctioned. The same disposition is but too manifest at the end of the century. It is time the world be called upon to return to the divine commandment, for after all, in the final account, men's views and acts will be judged thereby and not by the direction of the wind of popular opinion and sentiments.

PENSION CLAIMS.

The annual cost to the country of the Spanish war cannot be computed, until all the claims for pensions have been received and passed upon. It is now said that 24,000 applications have been sent in, and that this number just about equals the entire force actually engaged in that war.

According to the Pittsburgh Dispatch Shafter took 14,000 to Santiago, and re-

enforcements brought the whole number sent there to 20,000. General Miles took 6,000 to Porto Rico, where there was no fighting, and most of them soon returned. Merritt took 11,000 or 12,000 to Manila. These are all who went out of the country and got into the vicinity of actual war.

About 160,000 others spent more or less time in the various camps, and by and by the claims of a great number of these for pecuniary recognition will come in, and there will be a greater number still, undoubtedly, of the Philippine veterans, and thus for years the country will be required to meet the expenses of a war that, though momentous in its consequences, really was of short duration.

The matter should receive attention during the coming debates on the reorganization of the army. It is urged that a military force of 100,000 men or more is a bagatelle to a country of the size of the United States. But though the resources of this country are vast, they are already heavily taxed for military expenditures in consequence of past wars, and the first step toward the adoption of that policy of militarism that has been forced upon Europe, cannot be taken without much hesitation by the citizens of a free country.

LIVE STOCK EXHIBITION.

The international live stock exposition, which is to be held in Chicago the first week of December, promises to be a genuine success. From circulars received it is learned that in the breeding cattle department there are about 1,700 entries. In the breeding sheep department the entries will number 700, with the hogs a close second.

In the fat car lot classes of cattle, (sheep and hogs) no entry is required, but from advices received at the office of the exposition, about 200 cars will be sent in.

The sales of cattle, sheep and hogs, the announcement says, will be confined to selections from the very best herds in America. The four cattle associations, Herefords, Shorthorns, Aberdeen-Angus and Galloways, each of which will be represented by 100 head of animals in the sales, have sent men out to pass on the quality of the offerings, with instructions to turn down anything not up to requirements.

Among the exhibitors are twenty-five from Canada, and some from Scotland and England. In connection with the general exhibition will be a display of numerous by-products by the packing houses. There should be much to see and much to learn from an international exposition of this kind, and as most of the railroads have announced special rates for the occasion, the fair should be well patronized.

BASIS OF REPRESENTATION.

Vernal, Utah, Nov. 13, 1900.
To the Editor:
Will you please answer the following question and oblige subscribers? How is the basis of representation in the House of Representatives of the United States Congress fixed at present? Has there been any change since the first representation? If so, what?

Yours truly,
I. N. J.
The basis of representation in the lower House of Congress is the population of each congressional district as related to the population of the country. The ratio is determined by law. The following table will perhaps give the information desired by our correspondent:

Under-	Year.	Population.	Comm.	Apportionment.	Whole No. of Reps.
First Census	1790	3,929,214	1	1	1
Second Census	1800	3,929,214	1	1	1
Third Census	1810	7,260,138	1	1	1
Fourth Census	1820	12,866,012	1	1	1
Fifth Census	1830	17,069,453	1	1	1
Sixth Census	1840	23,191,876	1	1	1
Seventh Census	1850	23,191,876	1	1	1
Eighth Census	1860	31,500,000	1	1	1
Ninth Census	1870	38,556,371	1	1	1
Tenth Census	1880	50,155,783	1	1	1
Eleventh Census	1890	62,622,250	1	1	1
Twelfth Census	1900	76,000,000	1	1	1

Of course under the census of 1900, there will have to be a new apportionment. This will not take effect, however, until 1903. Utah was admitted to the Union at a period between the taking of the eleventh and the twelfth census, and that will cut some figure in the new apportionment. Utah is entitled at present to but one Representative, but in common with all the States may have two Senators in the Congress of the United States.

Happy the family that has its coal bins full.

Safe blowing is always dangerous business.

The European concert pitch is entirely too high for Chinese ears.

It seems that the tax on tea is to remain. The people will have to swallow it.

Mayor Van Wyck declines to admit that New York is nothing more than a Potter's field.

The sleighing of China is but the legitimate result of the carving that the Boxers have been engaged in.

Aguiinaldo is to be pursued again. It is a case not unlike the pursuit of wealth, which is always fleeing.

There is nothing superior in sweeping deep snow off the sidewalks in the early morning for making life strenuous.

The department of agriculture is asking for bids for seeds. This is the seed time; but what will the harvest be?

Mr. Croker's vice committee will hold open sessions. This is logical. Under Mr. Croker's reign New York has been an "open" town.

Logan gets the new sugar factory.

There are few towns in the State that can offer such facilities as Logan. All Caches is to be congratulated.

There is much talk these days about inheritance taxes. After all, Adam left the greatest inheritance tax to man when he ate the forbidden fruit.

Dr. Parkhurst is desirous of establishing a "perfect" newspaper. It is a very laudable desire, but when he has established it, it will probably be more of a dull curiosity than a perfect journal.

The "wild and woolly" East is sustaining its reputation. At Ashley, O., yesterday a dozen professional bank robbers held the citizens at bay for some time while they went through a bank.

Winter seems to have come at last. If it will only pile up plenty of snow in the recesses and fastnesses of the mountains it will make the hearts of the people glad. And it will not be their winter of discontent.

Another big scheme to build a railroad from Salt Lake to the coast is on foot, or rather on paper. Scheming is a fine thing, but then it still remains true that if to do were as easy as it is to know what to do, then poor men's cottages had been palaces.

Health inspection of the schools is proposed. If all the homes in the city were kept as clean and in as good sanitary condition as the school houses, there would be less sickness than there is. The manner in which the school houses are kept might well serve as a model.

The imperial edict ordering the punishment of Prince Tuan and other leaders and instigators of the anti-Christian crusade in China, is all that could be desired as a documentary punishment. But there are so many slips between the cup and the lip in China that Mongolians must not be surprised if Caucasians do not put implicit confidence in imperial edicts.

It is not unlikely that the United States will withdraw from the concert of powers at Peking. It is said this government, or at least some of its high officials, has reached the conclusion that the protestations of the powers that they have no ulterior designs against the integrity of the Chinese empire are not sincere. In support of this view the speech of Chancellor von Bismarck in the reichstag is cited. Some parts are strange and lend themselves to several interpretations. Whatever the government of Europe may do, this government cannot lend itself to any scheme which has as its object the dismemberment of China.

CLOSE OF THE PARIS FAIR.

Chicago Record.
The result has been that the great show of 1900 must be considered as a success only in part, while in the matter of finances it has been little better than a failure. The incidental features, such as the street of Paris and the colonial exhibits—which in the case of the French fair corresponded to Chicago's "Midway"—were patronized well, and were centers of convivial excitement. But the French people as a whole do not seem to have become enthusiastic over their venture, failing to give themselves up to its enjoyment as people of the Gallic temperament are expected to do. Fairly creditable, considered as a display, the exposition, regarded as an indication of the best achievement of continental Europe at the end of the century, was unsatisfactory, particularly in this—that it failed to mark any notable advance on the world's exhibitions which have preceded it in recent years.

Kansas City Star.

International expositions are not expected to pay financially. In France the management had a fund of 20 million dollars to start on. It is calculated that as much more was raised from the sale of concessions, admissions, and like sources. Only indirectly could the exposition pay for itself. In casting up assets as a result of the visit of the enormous crowds to Paris, the government finds its revenues show a decided gain, and the city itself has the two art palaces, as well as quays and bridges, as permanent additions. Of course, the vast expense of money in the capital and so contributed to its prosperity. The city, in turn, bought more from the country, and all of France has participated to some extent in the prosperity of the capital.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Paris exposition closed last night and the work of demolition will begin at once. Interest in the exposition had faded out so that at the last afternoon there were very few visitors, although the price of admission was but five cents. The closing day was signalized by wholesale seizures for debt among the holders of concessions. The exposition had proved a disappointment in some respects, but it accomplished the purpose of keeping France peaceful during the year, when there had been fears of political disturbance. Now that it is over the question is how long peace can be maintained. The chamber of deputies the other day voted confidence in the present ministry, but not much importance is given that vote as an indication of what will be done further on in the session.

New York Mail and Express.

Admitting the separate points in which the Paris exposition suffered by comparison, or by failure to come up to too-confident expectation, it must yet be said that the gates have closed on the most brilliant and impressive display of the arts and energies of civilization that has ever been assembled. The putative decadence of France and the alleged disapprobation by its neighbors of some of the tendencies of its governmental policy had no material confirmation in any department of the exhibition. There was advance everywhere and the leadership of long republic among the nations in all the liberal arts was never more persuasively in evidence.

Boston Herald.

The statement that more than 50,000,000 persons passed through the gates of the Paris exposition will have to be taken with a very large allowance of salt. It may possibly be that that number of tickets were taken at the gates, but it is to be borne in mind that on festive days as many as five tickets were required to admit a single person, and on at least one day of each week two or three tickets were required. The object of this arrangement being to enable the more well-to-do people to have a day for themselves on which they could depend upon freedom from a big crowd. It may reasonably be doubted if the number of actual entrances at the exposition gates exceeded 40,000,000, and the number was probably nearer 35,000,000. It is certain that a very large number of the 50,000,000 entrance tickets remain in the hands of the holders at the close of the exposition, and this notwithstanding the fact that a very large number of extra ticket requirements for single admissions.

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Our regular \$1.50 yard Goods for	\$1.00	Our regular \$3.00 yard Goods for	\$2.00
Our regular \$2.00 yard Goods for	\$1.40	Our regular \$3.50 yard Goods for	\$2.50

Z. C. M. I. T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Harper's Bazar for Nov. 17, gives a new pattern supplement to its readers. Among the special features are "Thackeray's Bad Heroes," by M. D. Howells; "The Would-be-goods," by E. Nesbit; "Autumn Days in Central Park," John J. A. Becker; "Fashions at the Horse Show," A. T. Ashmore; "The Decorative Value of Casts," Lillie H. French, and "Lace Making as an Art," Lillian M. Siegfried—Harper & Brothers, Franklin Square, New York.

In its issue for Nov. 17, The Living Age commences an account of "The Siege of the Legations," written by Dr. Morrison, the correspondent of the London Times at Peking. This narrative is of absorbing interest in its descriptions of the daily life of the besieged legationnaires, and it is noteworthy also as containing some disclosures relating to the inside history of what went on at Peking in those stirring days, which are altogether new and of the utmost importance. The unusual length of Dr. Morrison's narrative has precluded and probably will preclude any other publication of it on this side of the Atlantic—Living Age Co., Boston.

The November number of the National Magazine successfully maintains the high rank that publication has attained among popular American magazines. Joe Mitchell Chapple's gossip of "Affairs at Washington," gives intimate glimpses of the men who mould the affairs of the nation. In "Historic Cartoons in American Politics" are reproduced a number of the cartoons that had an influence in past political campaigns. "Mysteries of the Navy" tells of notable disasters to the American navy. "The American Missionary Association" gives an interesting resume of the work accomplished by that association in various parts of the world. "Women Educationists" receive sympathetic and thoughtful consideration, and "Picturesque Phases of the Presidential Campaign" deals with the humorous and strenuous features of the political contest.

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EXTRA!

To accommodate the great number of patrons who have not been able to secure seats for the Alice Nielsen Opera Company arrangements have been made to give a matinee of "The Singing Girl" on Friday afternoon. Same prices will prevail and seats will be on sale today. There are a few more seats left for Thursday and Friday nights.

NEW GRAND THEATRE.

M. E. MULVEY, MANAGER.

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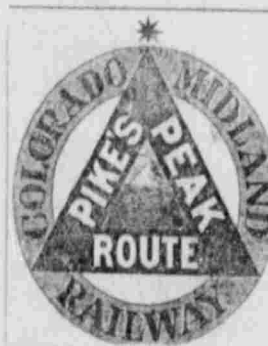
Then mackintoshes—with cape or made box cut like overcoats—some of the latter made raglan style—prices run \$2.50 to \$18.00.

Duck coats, brown color, short cut, corduroy collar. \$1.00 up.

Leather coats, short cut, flannel lined, fleece lined, corduroy lined. These run \$4.00, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.00.

The \$7.00 ones are reversible.

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