

# DESERET EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY, JULY 30, 1900.

## KING HUMBERT SLAIN.

Again the world is shocked by the news of the assassination of one of the crowned heads of Europe, the King of Italy. And the news is all the more saddening, first because King Humbert was a popular monarch, much loved by his people; and secondly because Europe is this time engaged in revolving some plan whereby to impress upon a pagan nation the unspeakable wickedness of assassination.

The regicide is said to be an anarchist. Generally members of that organization repudiate the gruesome acts of violence, committed by some of them. They claim that they should not be held responsible for the doings of insane cranks. But in this case there seems to be some evidence that the foul murder was planned by a society to which the assassin belongs, and that the deed was done in obedience to an "oath of blood." If this is the real fact, civilized society owes it to itself to take some steps for protection, not only against the individual cranks that wield the knife, or point the gun, but against the organizations that teach the doctrine of murder, no matter whether they call themselves anarchists, nihilists, or mafia—names denoting practically the same thing, if the word "mafia," as is not improbable, is of Arabic origin.

King Humbert was born in 1844. He was the eldest son of Victor Emmanuel, whom he succeeded to the throne in 1878. Previous to that time he took an active part in the work for the unification of Italy, and in the war between Prussia and Austria, in which he is said to have covered himself with glory. In 1868 he married his cousin, Princess Marguerite, daughter of the late Duke Ferdinand of Genoa, a lady celebrated for her beauty and goodness of heart. Their only child is Victor Emmanuel, prince of Naples, who was born in 1869, and who now becomes the ruler of the Italian people.

As a king, Humbert has ever been solicitous of the welfare of his people. In calamities, he always was among the first to bring comfort and assistance. His policy with regard to the state and the church of Rome was that for which his famous father and Garibaldi fought. He was uncompromising on all questions touching the independence of the state from ecclesiastical domination. On this account the feelings between the Vatican and the Quirinal have not been very cordial, but on the whole, the king was loved in Italy as a father among his children.

The crime is all the more atrocious. It will be deplored by all parties. It calls attention to the fact that the kind of anarchy that revels in blood is still rampant, and that some effective means for its suppression is called for. All the blood stains are not to be found on Chinese soil in this day of conflict and carnage.

## A SIMPLE DUTY.

A farmer asks us to answer two questions through the Deseret News. One is, if he rented water from us and we neglected to notify him of what was due, would he be honest if he refused to pay until he was properly notified. The other is, if he refused to pay what he owed until all the rest who rented water paid their dues, would he be honest?

In reply we say there might be some good reason for non-payment of water dues, if the renter was not called upon for payment. It would depend a good deal upon the agreement entered into by the parties. It is reasonable to suppose that the water-owner would make application for payment, at the proper time, and also state the amount due. Then, if payment was refused, dishonestly might possibly be charged against the delinquent. But all the circumstances of the case would have to be understood before fair judgment could be rendered on the question.

A refusal to pay a just debt, on the ground that other debtors had not paid what they owed, would be almost incredible and would indicate a dishonest spirit. It would form no excuse whatever. It would be as silly as dishonorable.

Every honorable person desires to pay his honest debts. He will not only wish to do so but will carry his debt into practice, to the very best of his ability and as quickly as he can, without shirking and regardless of the actions of other people. If this was the rule among all people, much trouble and distress would be avoided, money would be circulated and good feelings would abound. Pay your debts and keep your promises.

## CRUEL ADVICE.

The Deseret News suggests that restaurants put on Salt Lake restaurants now using oleomargarine. Ogen people should take notice and help suppress the evil by not eating in Salt Lake.

That is from the Ogen Standard. It is cruel to Ogen visitors to the metropolis. The Standard should have some regard for the feelings of folks who dwell in the Junction City. One of the

attractions of Salt Lake to our friends from the north is the felicity that comes from a square meal in one of the choice eating-houses at the capital of the State. And the satisfied expression on the countenances of good Ogenites, as they wind their way to the depot after a rest from their business toils in a Salt Lake restaurant, speaks louder than language of the good cheer they have enjoyed. The idea of spending a day in this city and "not eating," is absurd to an Ogen lover of good things. It would be punishment rather than pleasure and loss instead of gain.

As to the oleomargarine question, the remark of the "News" applies to Ogen equally with Salt Lake. And other places are not exempt from the rule. When oleo is substituted for genuine butter, the fact ought to be known. The law is aimed against deception, not the material offered for sale or consumption.

It is claimed that the oleo is superior to much of the butter placed on the market. We are not disputing that. Nor does the oleomargarine ordinance forbid the use of the grease. It is the fraud of passing one thing off for another by which a cheat is perpetrated that is the object of legal denunciation. That "things are not what they seem" is a poetical truth, often materialized in the butter trade and sometimes even in the political market. All that the "News" was aiming at in its remarks about oleo, was to get people, whether in Ogen or in Salt Lake, to act upon "the square."

## JAPAN DANGEROUS.

There has been an impression that Japan should take the lead in the march toward China's capital. Japan, it was argued, is in a position to do so effectively and with speed. Being a non-Christian and oriental power, it has been presumed that there would be less objection to the presence of her forces on Chinese soil, than to the European armies, and for these and similar reasons, Japan, it was at one time announced, had been given free hands by the powers to advance.

There has not been any progress, though, toward Peking. Mind must have been a change of mind somewhere, and the fears and doubts as to Japan are indicated in an article in the London Spectator, in which it is alleged that it would be very dangerous to encourage Japan to take a prominent part in the great sin de siecle drama. Japan's policy will naturally be to protect China from partition, and to obtain influence over her statesmen. The result would be that a pagan power would obtain dominance over the entire yellow race, all capable of discipline, and all penetrated with hatred of the white, with resources as great as those of Europe, and with an ambition as limitless as that of any previous great power.

"What," the Spectator asks, "is to stop their rolling over Asia as Jenghis Khan did, rending India—which they can enter at will from Tibet or through Nepal—from our grasp, or planting themselves in Constantinople, thence to threaten the European world?"

There is really no impossibility in this supposition. What the Japanese have done for themselves in fifty years, they might do for the Chinese, perhaps in less time. Were they once supreme in Peking, they would in a short time be able to bring into the field an army like the like of which the world has never seen.

But there is no probability that this will come to pass. While the allied armies are gathering at Tien Tsin, the Russians appear to be marching toward Peking from the north. They are fighting their way, apparently with success, and if the allies ever reach the capital, they may find it occupied by the czar's representatives. What will happen then? Will Russia be charged with bad faith and be told to retreat, or to divide the spoils fairly? The European powers, as both Russia and Japan have cause to regret, are famous for claiming the profits secured by the sword of someone else, but the question is whether Russia at this time is willing to recede, as she did from Constantinople, England and Japan are at present allies, and would no doubt act together in an emergency. But there are France and Germany, too, claiming a voice in Chinese affairs.

The situation is one of extreme danger. The United States is on the scene, but our government should take care not to go any farther than the protection of American interests and the lives of American citizens demands. As far as the European powers are pursuing objects of their own, they cannot count on American co-operation.

## FOR UNIFORM DIVORCE LAWS.

The question of the divorce laws of the United States, like the ghost of Hamlet, will not down. It now and then looms up like a spectre before the view of those who have public morality at heart. It is about to be generally admitted that unless some remedy is found the marriage institution in this country will be a failure, and that the uses to which the divorce sometimes is put, is worse than polygamy.

The Cleveland Plain Dealer quotes Probate Judge Henry C. White on that question. He takes the position that there should be only one ground for absolute divorce, and that is violation of the marriage vows. Only for extreme causes, there should be separation from bed and board, but not an absolute divorce. Such separation, he thinks, should be granted for drunkenness and extreme cruelty. The parties would then be legally separated, but could not marry again, and their property rights would be adjusted.

But the great necessity of the day is, in the opinion of the Judge, uniform divorce laws and a uniform procedure of granting divorces all over the United States, making the divorce decrees operative in all States. If, he says, a divorce is granted in Ohio and under the laws of this State, it ought to be a divorce in New York or in any other State. But it isn't under the present laws. Such an anomalous condition should not be allowed to exist.

Without doubt the question is one of the greatest importance to this country, and it must be settled some time, and it is perfectly useless to fight social vice, as long as there is but little regard for

the sanctity of the marriage covenant. The voice of any true champion of American womanhood will be heard in protest against her degradation by the practices often sanctioned by law and courts.

## WARS AND WHEAT.

According to a recent government report the entire wheat crop of the United States for the present year is estimated at 510,000,000 bushels, which is nearly 40,000,000 bushels less than last year's crop. The falling off is mostly in the Dakotas, although reports from Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois also show light crops. The conclusion is natural that there is a good outlook for remunerative prices on wheat.

The drought in India and the wars in Africa and Asia are bound to have a great influence on the market. There are many signs that the large forces gathered at the various points of disturbance will be held there for a long time, and the exceptional demand for both breadstuffs and meat will continue as long as the necessity for supplying the armies exists. The soldiers in the field are deterred from engaging in the labor of production. Deploable as are the wars now going on in many places, one of their immediate effects should be to secure to the farmers of the great agricultural centers of the world, satisfactory prices for their products.

## A SAMPLE ENDORSEMENT.

As a sample of endorsements the "News" receives from readers belonging to different political parties, we give place to the following, from a Democrat in Cache Valley, who does not see in our presentation of a national issue, anything partisan or hostile to either of the great parties now entering upon a campaign. The truth is that what we have advanced on this living question is distinctly American, without reference to any party or faction:

Logan, Utah, July 28, 1900.

Your leaders of July 25th and 26th headed "The News and Imperialism," and "Present Policy and Duty," should be read by every true American citizen. They contain sentiments that every true citizen of our country should possess, whether he be Democrat, Republican, Populist, Christian or Pagan. I heartily commend it to the consideration of every Latter-day Saint whose belief is "The Good will follow the Flag" of our country.

## A LOVER OF FREEDOM.

The British government is convinced that the legations in Peking are safe. Another victory for the good judgment of Uncle Sam.

"The situation in China grows more serious." This continued growth for two months past would seem to have reached the actually serious status.

Japan's volences are not easily satisfied in the way of human victims. The late outbreak of Mount Asama claimed 250 dead and many hundreds injured.

The Boers are giving up fast, 5,000 more having surrendered. The Free States who have not yet come in out of the rain are those with Gen. Dewet.

The legations are safe; but the ascertainment of that fact does not make Europeans any more willing than before to believe the word of a Chinese diplomat.

Smallpox and gold both seem to be in plenty at Dawson City. It does not follow that they are together in this instance, because yellow is a sign of quarantining the dread disease.

There is nothing small about the Chilean floods. One reported today has cost the lives of twelve persons, rendered 3,000 people homeless, and caused millions of damages to railway property, not to mention other interests.

Agulnaldo has not been heard from for some time, but the letter of Lieut. Ward, of the Thirty-third Infantry, seems to recite a confirmation of the statement that the rebel chief had been wounded by a party of Americans.

The American Banker comes this week, improved in appearance by a gold-colored cover. Just the color for the organ of the people who are custodians of the country's cash. Handsomely printed, too.

The foreign ministers at Peking are safe, but the indications are that most of the other people are killed. The saving of those ministers as hostages will not delay a vigorous settlement of the Chinese affair, if the women and children have been murdered.

It is now King Victor Emmanuel III of Italy; but the new sovereign takes his place under a cloud of gloom, caused by the death of his parent, at the hand of an assassin, and by the uncertainty as to when the act of a coward will lay him low.

China's butchery of native Christians goes on. A government that allows that method of settling a religious question has little to recommend it to further existence by the sufferance of nations who give equal rights to Christians and heathen.

Last October the British chancellor of the exchequer informed the country that £1,000,000 would be necessary to pay for the war in South Africa. The sum has reached £75,000,000 already, and the end is not yet. How great are the uncertainties of war!

The deadly cigarette has reported again, this time from Springfield, Ill. Two persons, fatally hurt, with eight others injured more or less severely, is the announced result of carelessly throwing a burning cigarette stump on some powder at a celebration.

According to the census of Sweden, that kingdom now has a population of round numbers, 5,087,000. The increase for the year is 34,000. The population of Stockholm is 202,000. Of the Swedish people 1,085,000 live in the cities, and the remaining 4,001,000 in rural districts. There are 124,508 more women than men in the kingdom.

North Carolina is expected to disfranchise 80,000 negro voters next Thursday, by the adoption of an amendment to

the constitution. Evidently the majority of voters in the Old North State have a restricted view of the assertion that "all men were created equal," when it comes to politics.

The European press is now tumbling over itself with apologies for calling President McKinley and Secretary Hay over-credulous, when they accepted as true the message from Minister Comer that on July 15 the legation in Peking were yet alive. It is now certain that they were living up to July 24, with a probability that no change has occurred since then.

Taking the reputation of the Chinese consul general in San Francisco, as told in the Chinese paper there, as a criterion to judge the high officials in China by, there is not one of the latter who is worthy of belief or who ought to be outside of a jail, and if the consul general referred to is as bad as charged, he should be behind prison bars. If not guilty, then the editor that accuses him ought to have the place in jail.

The growth of the country's business in four years is illustrated by the following comparisons for the years 1896 and 1899: Clearings for the whole country in 1896 aggregated \$21,935,000,000; in 1899 \$38,905,000,000. Failures of manufacturing concerns involved \$34,000,000 liabilities in 1896, and but \$10,000,000 in 1899. Failures of traders involved \$109,000,000 liabilities in 1896 and \$48,000,000 in 1899. Merchandise exports have risen from \$882,000,000 during the fiscal year ending June, 1896, to \$1,394,000,000 during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900. Uncle Sam's domains are enlarging otherwise than in population and area.

Civilized soldiers seem to be in the line of surprises lately. The British were astonished at the Boers being so well armed; the allies were amazed at the Chinese being so thoroughly drilled and supplied with modern weapons; and now the Mexicans, smarting under defeat, admit being taken unawares by the Maya Indians, who hurled back the government troops. It looks as though some of the civilized powers might develop better intelligence departments, to tell them something of the equipment of foes they intend to engage.

This is said to be a translation of a poem written in Arabic by an Egyptian poet, Ismail Assem, and presented to Queen Victoria by the Khedive:

"O Lady of the Kingdom, O Thou offspring of Those Mighty Sons, who soared along with their realms to spheres under which roll as humble maidens the Heavenly Planets bright, Around Thy Sacred Head do the Angels weave their Love-garlands interwoven with the Love-Jewels of human souls. But art Thou a Goddess, too, that becomest have Times finished and knelt with an affrighted look. To Thy Sway have humbled themselves the Countries of the Earth, and the mighty Oceans with their rolling, foaming Plains, and the fearful deserts, with their rolling, sandy waves, thunderstruck stood before Thee."

It is also stated that the last hemistich is "quantitative" in an unexpected sense. Each letter has in the Arabic alphabet its arithmetical value, and if all the letters of this hemistich are added together they amount to 1,600, the date of the sixty-third year of her majesty's reign.

## INTOXICANTS AND CHILDREN.

London Standard.

The organized attempt to force the hand of the government over the bill for prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors to children met with no success on June 25. The general principle of the proposal, undoubtedly, commands strong support, both in the house and in the country. It touches upon an evil which is admitted, and which should, in due time, receive a remedy if a practical one can be devised. But it is by no means so clear as Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman and the temperance party assume, that this bill is the best possible mode of removing the grievance, or that it is in itself quite harmless. It cannot be treated as an untroubled measure, although by a party accident, as Mr. Balfour says, it contrived to slip through its second reading. In fact, it is a studied piece of sentimentalism, which it has been urged, four of whom, who signed the report of the commission expressly dissented from the recommendation that there should be any legislation with regard to child meisters.

## London Morning Advertiser.

This bill has been urged on the government mainly by the teetotalers and by a certain number of members of parliament who have been more or less captured by the sentimentality with which it has been urged. Four of them, who signed the report of the commission expressly dissented from the recommendation that there should be any legislation with regard to child meisters.

## London Daily Chronicle.

We have more than once referred to the significance of this bill as a moderate and uncontroversial measure of temperance reform, which might, one would think, be carried by acclamation in any assembly of human beings fortunate enough to be able to enact the necessary reform in that summary fashion. Almost everybody approves it. One hundred and ninety-eight members of parliament memorialized Mr. Balfour for special facilities. But Mr. Balfour persisted in treating the measure as controversial, and on that plea he turned his back on the memorialists.

## London Pall Mall Gazette.

This bill embraces in a common condemnation the dining gin palace and the well-conducted country inn, with its autocratic landlady, who would no more permit loose language within her bar parlor than she would allow the invasion of the parlor itself. It proceeds, in fact, on the assumption that every workman is a swearing, blackguardly-tongued wretch, who would take a fiendish delight in thrusting evil communications upon childish minds. Can any worse insult to a democracy be imagined than that?

## London St. James's Gazette.

It is no exaggeration to say that any day in London scores of children of tender years are guilty of the surreptitious sipping, entailing in the first place a live for strong drink, in the second place a lie to excuse the short contents of the parental jug of ale. We are strongly in sympathy with the principle of the bill, and with the age limit of sixteen. If the workman's wife is to let him get it himself. If the publican sells the ale to the child let him pay the penalty. What we regret most is the temporary burial of the bill. If so huge a measure as the Australian Commonwealth bill can be passed in its third reading in a few minutes, surely time could be found for so necessary and yet unopposed a piece of legislation as the Sale of Intoxicants to Children bill.

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**RECENT PUBLICATIONS.**

"A Prisoner Among Filipinos," is the title of Lieutenant Commander James C. Gilmore's account of his extraordinary experiences in the Philippines, which begins in the August McClure's. Lieutenant Gilmore, as will be remembered, was captured by savages while out in a small boat with a scouting party on the east coast of Luzon. He had more than one narrow escape from death. Mr. William Davenport Hulbert tells about a porcupine living in the woods of Michigan and describes his mischievous escapades, his adventures with human and brute foes, and the misfortune that befell him in his old age, as if he were a real human being. This article is illustrated. "An International Wheat Corner," by J. D. Wheeler, gives a startling revelation of a proposition made not long ago by the Russian government to the United States, whereby the two nations should control the wheat supply of the entire world and fix its price at a uniform rate which should never fluctuate. Josiah Plynt and Francis Walton begin their "True Stories From the Under-World." The mid-summer fiction number will contain contributions by Frank H. Spearman, Jack London, Ian Maclearen, E. S. Martin, and others—S. S. McClure Co., 141 east 25th street, New York.

The management of The Self-Culture Magazine announce that the name of their publication will, with the September number, be changed to "Modern Culture." The announcement concludes: "Every effort will be made to keep Modern Culture in touch with the best thought of the day. American topics treated from the American point of view will be given especial prominence by the new management; but as modern culture includes all that is of permanent value in ancient learning so American culture must be informed and broadened by contact and comparison with the best enlightenment of the Old World, and Modern Culture will be therefore cosmopolitan in the best sense of the word."—Modern Culture Magazine Co., Nos. 719, 720 Caxton Building, Cleveland, O.

Harper's Magazine for August presents this list of contents: "The Punishment of the Slings," George Bird Grinnell; "English and American Elections," Sydney Brooks; "Eleanor," a novel, part VIII, Mrs. Humphry Ward; "In a Hansom," a story, Brander Matthews; "A Journey to the Amazonian Capital," part III, "Among Central African Savages," Capt. M. S. Welby; "Song," a poem, Robert Loveman; "The Mantle of Elijah," a novel, part IV, Israel Zangwill; "Whilleville Stories," XIII, A Little Philistin, Stephen Crane; "A Message," a poem, Marguerite Merington; "His Old Love," a story, Margaret Sutton Briscoe; "Old Cinder Cat," a story, Virginia Fraser Boyl; "The Toy Commandments," a poem, Eleanor Hallowell Abbott; "The Lady of the Barge," a story, W. W. Jacobs; "Evidence of Life after Death," Thomas J. Hudson, LL. D.; "Farewell, Remorse," a poem, Edgar J. Hulbert; "A Century of Church Methods," J. H. Esch; "The Faith of the Trees," a poem, Charles H. Crandall; "The Doctor's Horse," a story, Mary E. Wilkins; "Richard Foster," a story, Sumner MacMann; "Drouth," a poem, Madison Cawein; "A Bicycle of Cathay," a novel, part III, Frank R. Stockton; "At Montmajour," a poem, William McLennan; and "The Drawers," an introductory story by Hayden Carruth—Harper & Brothers, New York.

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