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ence and other reading matter on should be addressed to the all business communications: THE DESERRY NEWS, Salt Lake City, Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY. - JUNE 6, 1901.

SHAMEFUL PROCEEDINGS.

The feud between cattlemen and shepmen is still raging. The news from Colorado is very unpleasant. The lawhasness exhibited appears to be entireif on the part of the cattlemen. While the public domain is open to grazing and there is no prohibition against any class, the sheep-herders have just as much right to take their flocks on the free ranges as the cowboys have to feed their cattle thereon. The rights of both are equal in this respect.

The wanton slaughter of thousands of sheep and lambs related in the dispatches that have been published, appears to be not only without color of law but without justification or excuse. It is strange that some steps are not successfully taken to punish the wilful destroyers of property and unimal life. It is true that these depredations are committed by masked men, and this perhaps to some extent prevents identification. But usually the perpetrators of these outrages are known, and they ought to be followed up and prosecuted according to law.

It is admitted that the injury to the ranges inflicted by large sheepherds is almost irreparable in many places. This occasions the deep-rooted feeling of enmity between the cattlemen and the sheepmen. The contention is very difficult to overcome. While ranges are open to the public, one class is as much entitled as the other to the benefits of free grazing. The only peaceable way out of the trouble appears to be an agreement between the respective parties concerning the occupation of those public lands. Sheep-owners and cattleowners will have to meet in a spirit of comity, and arrange as to the places which each shall occupy during the grazing season. If this cannot be effected there will either have to be deadly warfare between them, or all will have to be barred from occupancy of the public domain.

The course pursued by the cattlemen cannot be defended on any principle of justice or civilized procedure. It is brutal and shameful. It is mobocracy pure and simple. On the main question between the contestants we take no sides. There are rights on the one hand and grievances on the other. These, will have to be settled among them. But we maintain the position we have taken from the beginning, and denounce the cruel and wicked destruction of sheep and lambs, whether it occurs in Colorado or in Utah, on the hillsides or on the plains. Something decisive ought to be done for the protection of property and the punishment of those who destroy it unlawfully. Public sentiment is against the course pursued by the cattlemen, but something more is absolutely necessary to express it than by word or newspaper publication.

A SERVANT GIRL PROBLEM.

The newspapers are having a hearty laugh at the Rev. Sheldon, who has made himself famous lately by his suggestions as to how a number of things really ought to be. In one of his novels "Born to Serve," he takes the view that a servant girl should be treated as a member of the family. The story is now told that a girl just engaged for the Sheldon household, placed a plate for herself at the dinner table, whereupon she was told by Mrs. Sheldon that she was not expected to dine with the family. The girl referred to the doctrine preached in Mr. Sheldon's novel, but the lady of the house replied:

"I can't help that. I did not write that book, and besides, the meal hour s our only time for private conversa-

The girl left the place at once. The incident is humorous enough. But It should furnish a reformer with Mr. Sheldon's aims and ambition much food for thought. If he cannot practice in his own household the doctrines he advocates, what is the use of his preaching? Does he really expect the world to be influenced by him, as long as he cannot demonstrate by practice that he believes what he says? Does he hope to induce anyone to take the road he himself does not follow? Is it not necessary for a reformer to lead out, before he can expect a following? The great trouble with most of the modern alleged reformers is, that their own practice is out of harmony with their theorles. They teach one thing with their lips and unother with their lives. And they have more imitators of their acts than believers in their words.

SMALLPOX IN NEW YORK.

New York papers charge that for some time past immigrant ships have regularly brought smallpox patients from Italy to this country. The last vessel to bring the unwelcome guests is said to be the Britannia with 654 ger, a Greek, had died on the ship, and was buried at sea. The vessel was, of course, quarantined immediately on her

were transferred to the Reception hosital and a number of others who ocupled quarters in which the smallpox appeared were transferred to Hoffman

sland for observation. No explanation is given of the prevnce of the disease among the Italian passengers, notwithstanding the fact that Italy is believed to be the best vacinated country in the world, and that

steerage passengers in British ships always are vaccinated, unless they can how marks of successful vaccination. But occasion is taken to point out hat New York still has a number of eases of the dreaded disease, in fact it s "spread all over the Island and Brooklyn." The prediction is also made that there will be a greater outbreak in the fall. Vaccination is strongly urged by the

health board. It seems to us, however, hat in addition to this, some instructions should be given regarding the most effective way of disinfecting houses and premises. During the summer months, when thorough ventilation can he had, it would be a good time to fight disease germs that may linger in varous corners, by means of disinfectants, and health boards might do a good work by enlightening people on that subject, for instance in public lectures, or through the press. If an outbreak is feared with the arrival of cold weather, it must be because it is supposed disease germs are present somewhere. To locate and exterminate them in time should be the problem.

TOLSTOI AND GOVERNMENT.

Count Toistol, though under the ban of the Russian church, or perhaps on account of that ban, is exciting as much stir as ever in Europe and America. His religious and philosophical views are being analyzed, and his sayings are listened to with unabated interest,

Recently, in answer to a series of questions by a representative of the New York World, he takes occasion to criticize the governments of the world. He says the law systems are all bad, but legal tyranny is nevertheless enforced by the most enlightened citi-To Illustrate what he means, he sup-

poses that a man opposed to the churches should refuse to pay taxes in France, for instance, where some of the revenues are used for the support of Catholic priests, Protestant ministers, and Jewish rabbis. The consequence would be that he would be imprisoned. In the United States the consequence would be the same, should a man refuse to pay taxes for military purposes. Men, he says, attempt to live according to their own ideas and conscience, but cannot. The Dukhoborsti were driven from Russia because of their desire to live in accordance with a scriptural injunction.

This is a key to the famous Russian's present position. He considers all forms of government, inasmuch as they necessarily impose restrictions on individual liberty, tyranny. He evidently holds that every individual should have freedom to conform or not, as his conscience dictates, to general rules and regulations. It should be optional with all, to obey laws, whether given by autocrats or agreed upon by a majority of the representatives of the people Civil laws should no more be enforced than the regulations of a club. The paying of taxes, military service, etc. should be voluntary, as are the contributions to a missionary society.

This may be an ideal condition, but

would it not, under present conditions,

mean the dissolution of every government and the prevalence of confusion, and all kinds of crime? The idea is certainly contrary to the Scriptures which Tolstoi studies with much reverence, for there the existing authorities are recognized as having divine sanction, and that notwithstanding the fact that the government to which the New Testament writers owed allegiance was pagan and anti-Christian. The followers of the Nazarene were entoined to offer up prayers even for Nero, and to be subject to civil enactments, as to the decrees of the Almighty, in all things not contrary to the divine commandments. And they followed these instructions to the letter. So that the Roman emperors final. ly came to acknowledge that they had no braver soldiers, no more trust worthy guards and no more loval citizens than the Christians, In fact, this trait, more than anything else, won for their religion the admiration of the authorities, and the subsequent influence Had they acted on Tolstol's views, and refused to pay taxes and to take their place in the legions of the army, the probability is that they would have been exterminated before they could have made known their mission as followers of the Master.

Human governments are, of course, not infallible. They are not ideal, Nor. do they deal with an ideal condition of mankind. Their mission is educational. And they are slowly fulfilling that mission, and as years roll by a condition will be created in which the highest government of all, that of the Son of God, will be possible among all the nations of the earth. Then there will be no tyranny, no oppression of the individual. But so far, the world has been passing through the preliminary stages, ever drawing nearer to the perfect ideal. If Tolstol sees only the imperfections of human government, and fails to perceive what is being accomplished, notwithstanding all imperfections, through the Supreme Power that is ever guiding the destiny of man toward perfection, his pessimism is easily accounted for. Through human philusophy this cannot be clearly perceived. In revelation alone the solution of the problems of life must be sought.

Tolstei has had a most wonderful career. In his early youth he sought a rule of moral conduct that could be applied to everyday life. He tried it in the government of his estate, but with little success. He saw army life and traveled extensively, but soon lost faith in civilization. Thus freed from "prejudices," he commenced to write, but steerage passengers, five of whom were doubts perplexed him on every hand, suffering from the disease. One passen- and his literary creations became he roes and heroines struggling with the problem that racked his own soul, Through a long search for truth, he arrival for observation and disinfection. The five passengers who were ill on which to rest his faith. He has still on which President Mekinley, Mr. Platt of Connecticut. Sec-

to learn that faith alone can grasp the eternal truths in which there is salvation for the human family.

VALUE OF APPLES.

According to published statistics the apple crop of the country is worth more than the wheat production. The yield of apples for 1900 was 215,000,000 barrels, estimated at a value of \$430,000,000, while the value of wheat was only \$300,000,000. The apple export is exceeding 4,000,000 harrels annually, and the price ranges from \$2 to \$4 a barrel. An exchange remarks, by way of comment on these figures, that American families do not yet spend a great

deal of money on apples, but that the consumption of that fruit is on the in-"We are growing frugivorous instead of carnivorous," and this is regarded as a good sign. Probably there is more money in a fruit orchard, when taken good care of, than many tillers of the soil have an idea of.

No extra session. No extra worry. If creeds cannot be improved lives

June's rare days are slipping away one by one.

"Are republics ungrateful?" asks the Baltimore Sun. Go ask the Filipinos. To the Cuban constitutional convention: "If at first you don't succeed

try, try akain." Again they are on the eve of revolution in Spain. But the morrow doesn't seem to come.

The canteen problem would soon be settled if soldiers would be content to drink only with their eyes. American locomotives will fill the bill

in English colonies and elsewhere so long as they fill the invoices. There can be no reasonable objection to Cuba taking a bottle of soothing syrup along with the Platt amend-

Rudyard Kipling has written another poem. Laureate Austin has done still better. He hasn't written any at all

Representatives of the German gov ernment are buying horses in Arizona. The famous "Arizona Kicker" is not

Mr. Bryan says imperialism, since the decision of the Supreme Court in the insular cases, has become a burning issue. That being so the ashes of empire are now in order.

Coming events cast their shadows before them. Shamrock II and the Constitution have both been dismasted in trial runs. While this is so the Constitution's accident was only half as bad as Shamrock If's.

The London Saturday Review thinks the United States occupies a hopeless. ly illogical position on the Monroe doctrine. Whether or not it does it occuples a predominant one; and that is the main thing. The Mexican government is making

special effort to encourage and improve the breeding of horses. If there is one thing more than another in this world that needs improving it is the Mexican mustang.

If Jesus of Nazareth built his Church on Peter, as declared by our anti-"Mormon" contemporary, he chose a very fallible foundation, which weakened and fell down at the first test. The repentant disciple recovered, however, and became very radiant. But the Church did not stand upon any mortal being, whether shaky or steadfast. The rock on which it rests is immovable, impregnable and immortal.

The Salt Lake Tribune exhibits "extreme touchiness" when anything is said in reference to Dowie, the selfavowed Elijah. There is a fraternity of speech between the pestilent paper and the profane preacher. It is a question whether the Tribune has become Dowleized or Dowle has been Tribunized, with odds in favor of the latter as regards vulgarity of epithets. Each appears to be worried over "Keys," and will be perhaps until they are turned on them both. The prospect is that in that respect Dowle will come out, or go in, ahead,

Never did man say less and say it more pleasantly than did Lord Lans. downe in speaking to the toast, "President McKinley" at the banquet to the members of the New York chamber of commerce in Grocers' hall. When he arose to speak everyone was on the tip-toe of expectancy, and when he down everyone was on the tip-toe of wonderment as to what he had said, In reality he uttered some very charming nothings. Surely Lord Lansdowne is an accomplished diplomatist.

The United States has always been a good market for books, and in it some English authors have found their widest circle of readers. Thus it is interesting to compare the American with the English sales of Kipling's books. To the close of 1900, 55,000 copies of The Jungle Book" were disposed of in the author's native country, and \$5,000 in the United States. Of "The Second Jungle Book" the sale there was 38,000 and here 64,000. A still greater discrepany is to be noted in the case of ains Courageous," of which the oh market absorbed only 27,000 copies and the American 57,000. It is ed that the English sale of Kip ling's works has aggregated 500,000. It this country the figures would doubt less be several times as large. Herbert Spencer found more readers in Ameri ca than in England, and it has been same with other scientific men. There have been more buyers of Macaulay's history and essays in this

CURA AND THE AMENDMENT.

country than in his own, if we mistake

Springfield Republican. "law of the United States" the nstrained to accept, is suscepti-being carried before the United States Supreme Court for interpreta-

retary Root and Governor-General Wood place upon its provisions, If their function is to interpret the laws of the United States something new has the United States something he has come about in this country. Anyone who wishes to know authoritatively the exact scope of the amendment and its effect upon Cuban Independence and opinion from our highest legal tribunal. areanwhile, the administration's interabout it. Presumably the Cubans un-derstand all this, and are simply try-ing to be reconciled to the situation.

Peoria Journal. To refuse what the United States asked under the Platt amendment would be about as sensible as to hire a watchman in a dangerous neighbor-hood and then carefully see that he had no means of defending himself. Objec-tion was made to the Platt amendment on the ground that it was an ultima-tum. If it was made such it was nothng more than this country had a right to make. There is no question that the friends of Cuba have been grievously disappointed in the amount of intelligence and love of freedom in Cuba that might naturally be expected from a people who had been warring for so many years for independence.

San Francisco Chronicle. Cuba is perfectly free to establish any system of taxation, any stable form of government, and any system of laws and administration. She may appoint all the ambassadors whom the people are willing to support, and make any treaties she pleases with anybody, o only that she does not surrender or independence or incur debts which she cannot pay. She may raise as big an army and navy as she desires and nake every man in it a general or an admiral, with no limit to the gorgeous-ness of the uniform. It is to be hoped that the government can now be set up quickly so that our soldiers and governors may come home and the ever-faithful isle cease to be a source of expense to the United States. But we want no "reciprocity" treaty with

St. Paul Pioneer Press. Let us hope that these dismal prophecles may do injustice to the Cuban people, and that when the responsibilities of self-government are thrown them they may prove an exception to the general shiftlessness of the mixed Spanish and negro races. Let us hope that among their ambitious chiefs they may find a Juarez or a Diaz, unde whose wise and patriotic leadership they may work out a brighter and nobler destiny.

Chicago Record-Herald. The one guaranty that the Cubans have is in their own submission to whatever is demanded of them. So long as annexation is deferred they may play at independence, but they should understand that they are industrially as well as politically at this country's mercy, and that in any event the intention is to keep their industries taxed. Whether they are permitted to masquerade outside or are taken in af-ter the qualified fashion of the hour our sugar and tobacco interests will be protected against them and run them. But no doubt it is pleasanter to play at independence than to be marked as a subject who is held as an ulien and denied the right of equal laws.

Chicago News,

As was to have been expected, the members of the Cuban convention have come to the conclusion that if they very wise to take what they can ge By a narrow majority of one vote the constitutional convention in Havana has agreed to adopt the majority re-port of the committee on relations, which recommends the acceptance of the Platt amendment, it is to be supposed from this that the convention has also rejected the recommendations of part of the committee, which wished to alter the terms of the amendment in a way that would have made its acceptance impossible by the United

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

Philadelphia Press. The public has not yet been educated up to the standard where an imperative emand can be made for a radical reform in municipal government. An enouraging indication that the National Municipal league recognizes this fact is the report of the committee appointed a year ago, to ascertain the extent to which instruction in municipal government and its betterment is offered in American colleges. The committee re-ported that it had sent 357 letters to as many different colleges, inquiring as to what instruction they gave on the subject of municipal government, and had received 222 replies. And while many colleges found it difficult to answer the questions briefly and satisfactorily on account of the classification in the clanks accompanying the inquiry, general it was reported that 171 colleges had courses in political science and 130 in American government. This is encouraging.

Boston Transcript.

An organization which can gather in o its ranks men who are strong, raise nunicipal standards, and who at the same time are aiming to put-practical remedies into full effect, is one capable of great usefulness. There is always danger in reform organizations that too much time will be given to generalization and denunciation. Existing conditions are often bad and greatly in need of improvement, but mere decamation and denunciation will do but ittle to change them. The National Municipal league has avoided these rocks, and while by no means underestimating the gravity of the present municipal situation, it has succeeded in directing its energies toward practi-cal ends and toward effecting immeliate improvements, while at the same ime striving to create and perpetuate public sentiment that will make a return to former conditions impossible,

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Table Talk for June has an illusrated article entitled "Table Decora-ions" by Eben Rexford, "Staying in 'own in Summer" by Mrs. Burton Kingsland, is an interesting article that presents many practical ideas that will contribute to make the stay at home enjoyable. "A Little Chapter on Mushrooms" is seasonable, "Babies and Summer Complaint" by a trained nurse, gives valuable information to mothers. The illustrated pages of cook-ery are always practical.—Table Talk Publishing company, Philadelphia, Pa.

Gunton's Magazine for June discusses
"The Wars of Wall Street;" "Industrial
Awakening of the South;" "Trade toutes and Civilization;" "Historic" The Ecole Libre in Paris.' e, besides, "Civic and Educational otes;" a "Question Box;" "Book Reiews," and an "Editorial Crucible" ontaining brief notes on current entaining brief notes on current optics.—The Gunton company, Union square, New York.

The Delineator for July is a splendid number of this popular magazine, which is chiefly devoted to topics in-teresting to the ladies. Its fashion teresting to the ladies. Its fashion plates in this number, whether plain or colored are beautiful to behold, and its numerous patterns for ladies and children's dresses and various articles needlework are valuable to the far In addition to these features the uly number has a section devoted to millinery, and another, which will be of general attraction, to the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo, New York. The reading matter and en-gravings are exceptionally fine, and the

entire magazine is brought out in splendid mechanical style.—Butterick Publishing company, New York City.

In the Forum for June much space is

devoted to questions of international and national interest. The leading article is by Prof. Paul S. Reinsch, and deals with the question of "Governing the Orient on Western Principles," Mr. Albert G. Robinson gives an account of "The Work of the Cuban Convention," and suggests an explanation of the misunderstandings that have arisen between Cuba and this country. Mr. Harold Martin, a correspondent of Mr. Harold Martin, a the Associated Press, vigorously pro-the Associated Press, vigorously pro-the methods of "The Mr. Henry Litchfield West writes on Municial affairs are represented by a paper a which Mr. Gustavus Myers, sets vus Myers, sets Tammany's Sucn which Mr. Gustavus Myers, sets orth "The Secret of Tammany's Suc-ess." Mr. John P. Young contributes An American View of the British In-Justrial Situation." European problems are discussed in papers, by Mr. Karl are discussed in papers, by Mr. Karl Blind and Mr. Abraham Cahan respectively, on "The Kalser's Speeches and German History" and "Russian Nihilism of Today," Prof. Francis G. Peabody, of Harvard, represents the "Religion of a College Student" as much more real and earnest than teachers and pastors often imagine. An article by Prof. Edwin W. Bowen on "Poe Fifty Years After," is an exposition of the verdict of later literary criticism upon the qualities of this great writer of the South. In "The Housekeeper's Stone" Mr. Alden W. Quimby makes practical proposals for improving the relations of nistress and servant.-Forum Publishing Co., New York.

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