

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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

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SALT LAKE CITY, JULY 14, 1900.

IF!

If the people of Salt Lake City want an increased water supply they will vote "Yes" on the bonds proposition.

If they want improvement in the distributing system, so that all the water at command can be properly served to consumers, they will vote "Yes" for bonds to furnish the needed funds to pay for it.

If they want provision against fire during the season of scarcity now approaching, and which will be secured by the reservoir nearing completion, they will vote "Yes" at the election on Monday.

If they want the three to five million gallons of pure water now diverted daily from Parley's creek by private owners, to be turned into the city system just when that aid will be needed, they will vote "Yes" on the bonds question.

If they want the water in the canal now running to waste used for sprinkling the streets, thus saving a large quantity for household use, which can be accomplished partly at once and wholly this season, they will vote "Yes" on the bonds question.

If they want to procure a big supply from Utah lake by way of the Jordan Narrows, which can be had by widening, deepening and straightening the channel, they will vote "Yes" at the polls on Monday.

If they want water which they can exchange for Big Cottonwood water at a future time, and that will increase the flow in the Jordan and Salt Lake City canal as soon as the work is done, and also help county canal companies which will help to pay for the improvement, they will vote "Yes" to issue the bonds.

If they want to maintain the city's rights to the water claimed from the lake, against the attempts made by a dam company to wrest it from the people, they will vote "Yes" on the only method, that is by bonds, to obtain the money to do this.

If they want people who will come into this city and partake of the benefits of a full water supply to help pay for it, they will vote for the bonds that will thus divide the expense with the newcomers, instead of bearing all the burden themselves.

If they want something permanent in the way of water supply and distribution, they will vote "Yes" at the bonds election, as the only means of securing it, and saving the city from the suffering from scarcity that now is impending.

If they are wise and prudent they will cast prejudice and partisanship to the winds, and their "Yes" ballots into the boxes, for the one thing needful, WATER!

BUT!

If the taxpayers of this city want to pay, this year, by an extra tax, for improvements already commenced and which MUST be completed under contract, they will vote "No" on the bonds proposition.

If they want to have the plans entered upon to secure water, absolutely necessary for public use, abandoned at great loss to the city, they will vote "No" as to the bonds.

If they are so blind that they cannot see the need for more water, when even now the upper portions of buildings in the business district are deprived at certain hours, the pressure being lowered through sprinkling, they will vote "No" at the bonds election.

If they cannot understand that, as the season advances the supply will decrease, and that there will be a shortage of serious dimensions, unless means are obtained to remedy the evil, they will perhaps vote "No" against the bonds and thus favor the shortage.

If they are deceived by the false statements of opponents, and thus shut their eyes to plain facts and figures that do not lie, they may be induced to vote "No" as to the bonds, and thus show how they have been led by bad advisers.

If they want to expose the city to the consequences of a big fire, in time of a great shortage of water, and thus endanger the loss of much more than the whole amount of the bonds asked for, they will vote "No" on Monday.

If they want to lose the advantages of a larger and purer supply from Parley's creek, and thus render abortive the measures commenced for that purpose, they will vote "No" at the polls.

If they want the city to be swindled out of the waters claimed in Utah lake, which are coveted by a private company, which cannot be secured if the work projected is abandoned, and that cannot be carried on if the bond proposition is rejected, they will vote "Bonds No."

If they are anxious to be heavily taxed, in addition to their regular taxes, to pay at once for improvements that are being made by demand of the people, they will vote "No" as to the bonds,

and then have to rustle for the extra tax money.

If they would rather pay now, out of their own pockets, money which many of them will have to borrow at eight or ten per cent, for the special tax that will be inevitable, than to let the city borrow the funds at less than four per cent, to be paid in twenty years by the increased population, they will vote "No" and defeat the bonds.

If they are in favor of obstruction to absolutely necessary work, for the present and future welfare of this city, and would rather suffer for water than take the easiest means to obtain it, they will vote "No," defeat the bonds, and exhibit a faculty that will be really astounding, and which they will certainly regret when they come to their senses.

WHY?

A respected and thoughtful Democrat asked the editor this morning, "Why do you advocate these bonds so strongly?" He, no doubt, voiced the queries of others in this city. We will tell them why.

Because every cent of the \$250,000 asked for is needed at once for the purposes specified.

Because we have thoroughly investigated the contracts made, the obligations entered into and the plans projected, and are fully satisfied that they are bona fide and necessary for the city's welfare.

Because we have sifted the objections offered, and find they are fallacious, founded on palpable errors and unwarranted by anything tangible.

Because it is evident that unless the bonds are voted for, the levying of an extra tax will become necessary, and we know the inability of a large number of taxpayers to pay it, and the struggles that many will have to make to raise their regular taxes.

Because the opposition is largely inspired by a desire, to put the City Council into the position of having to levy the extra tax for water purposes, and then to hold the majority up to public censure for doing so. That is petty, partisan politics and it ought not to prevail.

Because the work undertaken and the plans presented, are not only necessary for the increased water demands of the city, but the Council was elected under pledges to proceed with these or similar measures.

Because there is nothing partisan in the course pursued by the Republican Council in this matter as suggested. The contractor for the \$63,000 improvement, the biggest of the lot, is a prominent Democrat—P. J. Moran.

Because the story that the Republican councilors want to rush in a lot of men for election purposes is utterly absurd, and so thin that any man not stone blind ought to see through it. The work for the distribution system is in progress. So is that for the reservoir.

The Parley's canyon purchases require no big gangs of men, neither does the sprinkling measure, and the dredging job will be done chiefly by machinery, except that by farmers and their teams, all outside the city, and these various measures, except perhaps the last, will all be completed two months before election.

Because we sense the water wants of the public, the danger of a scarcity, the need of a greater supply and a better distribution, and place the public welfare above all partisan considerations which, indeed, have nothing to do with this burning question, that can only be properly answered by WATER, and the bonds are the only feasible and fair method of raising the money, which must be had, which can be obtained without oppressing the poor taxpayers, and which will not and cannot be spent for any other purposes than those named in the call for the election.

Because the very best men among us, to whom many look for advice in emergencies, also see the importance of the work and the necessity for the bonds, and some of them who were at first opposed to the bonds on general principles, are now in favor of their issue, for the reasons that have been set forth in these columns.

Therefore, we support the present bonding proposition, and advise all our friends and those who value the welfare of the city to throw aside prejudice and partisanship, and go to the polls on Monday and with us vote for "Bonds Yes."

UNCLE SAM IN CHINA.

From the outset of the present difficulties in China there has been no question at home of the attitude of the United States in regard to the disturbed and almost disrupted Asiatic nation; but it took a pointed diplomatic note to convince the European powers that this nation could not be persuaded to change its program to one in accord with the European view, viz: That the proper procedure with China is to obliterate it from the map as a world-power. As the matter stands, while some of the European powers will not like it, they recognize that a partition of Chinese territory among them would be against the protest of America.

A careful consideration of the Chinese embargo readily brings the conviction that the American attitude is not a pro-Chinese policy, but merely in the line of justice to a neighboring nation, lower, perhaps, in the scale of civilization, yet entitled to a fair play which the Old World governments have not been in the habit of according to those regarded as weaker than themselves. The Chinese engaged in the present anti-foreign movement are looked upon by many as all-around, bloodthirsty villains, whose aim is to destroy foreigners, who do not seek their injury. Doubtless murder and rapine have attended the operations of the rioters, as they do the work of mobs in every land, but back of the entire movement is a deep sense of the fact that foreigners are engaged in an effort to strangle the national life of the Mongolian, and that resistance to such effort is not only justifiable, but imperative as an act of self-defense.

Because of the extreme situation that followed the popular uprising in China against the aggressiveness of European nations, the United States have been compelled to send troops to defend American interests, and perhaps to

punish for injury to Americans. So far, this nation has had a perfect right to land its marines and troops in China. Experience has taught that it was not safe to rely wholly on the Chinese government to give protection, because the government itself was in peril. But just there is an end to the right of America to interfere; and this government has drawn the line at that point. American interests will be defended, but Chinese rights will not be assailed.

As to the partition of China this nation should take no part. We have no business to rob the Mongolian of the right of self-government, which he is exercising in a fairly successful degree. The other nations have no business to do the robbing, though they may have both power and inclination. Russia, Great Britain, France and Germany, had no right, moral or legal, to seize Chinese territory on the pretext under which it was taken. It was a practical invasion of the Chinese empire, and if the same act had been committed toward one of the nations named, a bitter war would have ensued. The Chinese have the right to take up arms in defense of their national integrity, even though the assaults against it work largely with a missionary cat's paw under the guise of religious propaganda.

In view of the situation it is well to refrain from extreme demands against the Chinese national life. It is doubtful if a European power could give to China a government better adapted to the people than that they have. Certainly it is not done in other parts of Asia where European powers wield sovereignty.

In this particular trouble it is doubtful if there would have been actual fighting between the Chinese troops and the allied forces, if the allies themselves had not sent the ultimatum to the Chinese commander at Taku, which forced him to commence hostilities. Admiral Kempf protested against that act of aggressiveness, and to the last honor of the Americans, he refused to take part in the bombardment.

Two days after this, the Chinese, wrought up by the assault, the purpose of which was probably misunderstood by many of them, attacked the allied forces inland, and the American marines were compelled to occupy the position of clearing chestnuts out of the fire lighted by the European powers. This is the view the American administration has taken, and which is upheld by public sentiment.

This attitude of Uncle Sam in China impels the other nations concerned to regard him as the personification of honor and courage, while the relations that those nations bear to each other in this Chinese affair are evidence that they feel themselves to be robbers, in the light of the contrast afforded by the action of this Republic.

THE RACE CONFLICT.

From an esteemed correspondent in Gunnison the "News" has received this communication:

"There was a very interesting article a few days ago in the Deseret News with heading, 'Gog and Magog.' As that great event there was located in Palestine, may I draw the attention to Ezekiel 38, 11: 'The valley of the passengers east of the sea.' Where is that in Palestine? 38: 25: 'The captivity of Jacob.' 38: 27-29: 38: 11: 'I will go up to the land of the unwalled villages.' In Palestine all villages were fortified. 38: 12: 'Desolate places not inhabited.' When were they desolate, and now inhabited, in Palestine? It most likely was settled before the building of the renowned pyramids. 38: 8: 'and is gathered out of many nations.' Can that be said better in regard to Ephraim, than in regard to Judah? That has always been waste. Can that be said better for the mountains of Judah, than for the mountains of Ephraim? Altogether does not chapters 38 and 39 in Ezekiel, locate the mountains of Israel in the Rocky Mountains?"

In the article that gave rise to the questions of our correspondent, the suggestion was made, that the great battlefield called "Armageddon," Rev. 16: 16, in all probability is the plains of Megiddo, as the Hebrew name seems to indicate. That plain will be found on the map east of Mt. Carmel. It is bordered by that mountain, the Gilead hills, Goba and the Little Hermon, and the mountains of Ephraim. It is a fertile plain, a favorite resting place of Bedouins. It was the Campus Legionis of the ancient Romans.

Naturally the thought of the Biblical student will be directed to this part of Palestine, when an explanation of the name "Armageddon" is desired. It has always been a famous battlefield. It was here that Barak met Sisera and defeated him, an event that was commemorated in song by Deborah. Here Gideon fought the Midianites and David the Amalekites, here Saul and Jonathan were slain in a fierce battle against the Philistines. Here the Syrians under Benhadad were defeated by King Ahab, and thus the plain has been the battle ground of ages. Even the Crusaders and the Romans here mustered their forces, and as late as 1788, Napoleon here met and defeated a strong Turkish force.

There is, as far as known, nothing in the prophecies of Ezekiel that contradicts the supposition that this is the field referred to, but there is much in favor of it. The armies of Gog are by the Prophet said to be coming from the north, on horses, and they are joined by soldiers from Persia, Ethiopia, and Libya (Ez. 38: 5, 15); it must be in a country bordering on the sea, for the prophetic language has special reference to that feature (ch. 38: 20). The very expression "the valley of the passengers, east of the sea," quoted in the letter as occurring in ch. 38: 11, would point to that plain a short distance east of the Mediterranean, but the expression is not found in the verse indicated.

It is necessary to say, however, that even if it is supposed that the battle of Armageddon is to be fought in Palestine, after the people of God have been gathered there, to live in safety in unwalled, modern cities, this does not mean that the ancient Prophets did not refer to similar events in the regions on this continent, where the chosen people live. History repeats itself, and prophecy, which is but history foretold, must on that account necessarily have application more than once.

This principle is well understood.

Prophecies on the restoration from Babylon, and the "setting up of the tabernacle of David," were once literally fulfilled, and yet by the inspired writers of the New Testament applied to events in their dispensation. While the prophetic writings have a limited application, they also have a fulness of meaning which it is impossible to exhaust. It can be laid down as a general principle that as the history of the Jews foreshadowed much in the history of the Church, so the prophecies are applicable to both the nation and the Church, and perhaps much oftener than is commonly understood. Even the world commences to feel, that in all probability the Anglo-Saxon race will be called upon to face the world, and that the nations are aligning and arraying themselves for the greatest conflict of history.

What is important in this connection, is the fact that this great battle, according to prophecy, will come unexpectedly upon the world. In the midst of the cry for peace, destruction will come. It will be at a time when deceiving spirits are abroad with lying signs and wonders. It will come, when many of the people of God have slumbered in carelessness. It will come, finally, as demonstration to a skeptical world that the Lord God omnipotent reigneth.

IGNORANCE ON "MORMONISM."

Some time ago Harper's Weekly had an item stating that "Mormonism" is worth knowing more about than most people know, and that "an American church with 250,000 members is worth some study."

This seems to have been too much for the editor of the Troy Press, who replies:

"Mormonism" without polygamy is a tame affair, utterly wanting in those vile principles which produce growth and influence. Polygamy is doomed, and the moment its knell was sounded marked the turning point of 'Mormonism' toward decay and death. Millions of property and the prejudices of its sincere followers may make its decline a lingering one, but its fate, like the women it has degraded, is sealed."

A stronger proof of the pertinence of the observation of Harper's Weekly could hardly be adduced. The paragraph quoted, so far as it represents a popular impression, demonstrates the dense ignorance concerning the American Church, commonly called "Mormon."

Those who instigated the bitter crusade against the Church in Utah years ago took it for granted that polygamy and "Mormonism" were synonymous terms, and by their misrepresentations that idea gained currency. It was a cunning plan. By its adoption public sympathy was gained for a crusade against a church, under the guise of an attack on an unpopular practice. Alleged concern for the purity of morals was made an excuse for the un-American attack on the American principle of religious liberty. Under no other pretext could the crusade against the Church have been carried on. In the same way, the Catholics were made the objects of persecution in this country some years ago, when all kinds of vile stories about their alleged secret evil-doings were circulated in order to inflame public opinion against them.

But the scheme did not work. Those who fathered it have long ago found that polygamy and "Mormonism" are not synonymous terms. They now see that the Church is stronger and more popular, with that practice abandoned, than ever. They have found that all their plans have been in vain; that, in fact, they have added in arousing an interest in the doctrines of the Church in circles, where the Elders, but for the agitation, might not have secured a hearing. Joseph's brethren had evil intentions, but an overruling Power turned the evil into good. All this is well known here, but in other places, the false impression still obtains that the end of polygamy was the finish of the Church.

Among those who still hold to this chimera is the editor of the Troy Press. He may not know, or he may not care to reflect, that "Mormonism" existed for years and grew vigorously before the revelation on plural marriage was given. Otherwise, he would see the consistency of the proposition that the Church does not depend on that doctrine for its existence and development.

To his charge that "sensuality is the stronghold" of "Mormonism," it is sufficient to say in refutation that, if he will scan the columns of the daily press, he will find that the "Mormons" do not figure in the revolting stories which almost daily are displayed under some such headlines as these: "Two Women Claim Him," or "His Big Heart, Another Woman Said to Have Found Place in It." The heroes of the romances indicated by such captions are not, as a rule, members of the Church.

But, as already said, there is dense ignorance concerning "Mormonism." It would be better, though, if editors would confess their ignorance upon that subject, and seek enlightenment, if called upon to volunteer an opinion. That would be no dishonor. But to write in ignorance upon any subject, and to endeavor to hide that in words and phrases reflects credit on no man, and least of all on an editor of a popular journal.

Bonds? "Yes."

"Yes" on the bonds question means a better water supply.

In politics a man may define his position without unmasking his batteries.

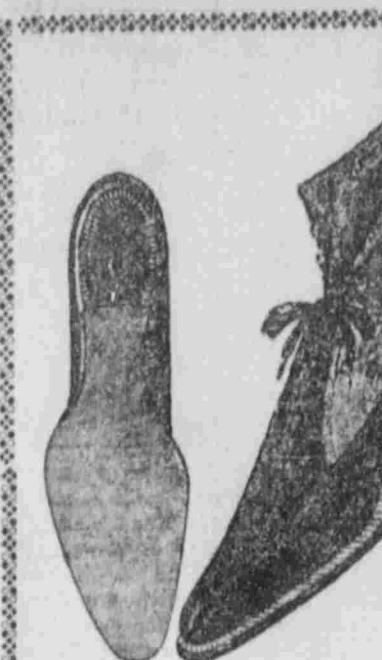
"No" on the bonds question means scarcity of water this season and hereafter.

What a splendid opportunity news from the Yellow river affords the yellow journals.

General Baden-Powell is a great joker. But he found his work with the Boers anything but a jest.

Every citizen who wants more water for the public and a proper distribution of the fund will vote "Yes" on the bonds proposition.

A correspondent in the Springfield Republican asks who will pull the flag



Special Summer Shoe Inducement

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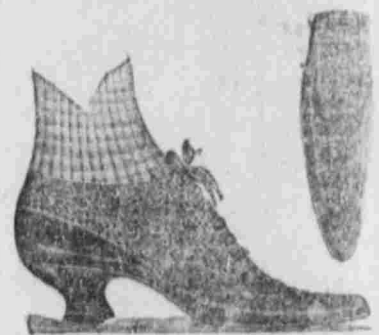
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For Cash on Our Entire Stock of TAN SHOES also BLACK and TAN OXFORD TIES.

ALL NEW UP-TO-DATE GOODS.

Z. C. M. I.,

T. G. WEBBER, Supt.



down in China if it is once raised there. Uncle Sam, of course.

Let every friend of progress for the city and of the comfort, convenience and health of its inhabitants go without fail to the polls on Monday and vote "Bonds Yes."

President McKinley has just learned that he has been re-nominated. Mr. Bryan will learn of his nomination on August 8th. And this in the days of railroads and telegraphs.

There being no "dust" in circulation at home, the miners and others have concluded to get up and "dust." Martial law at home City will soon be ended. May there be an end of lawlessness as well.

"From a limited experience with the Cuban teachers who have come to Boston for study, it appears that there are some things which they are to teach us," says the Transcript. After all there is something new under the sun, Boston can be taught something.

All the world waits with impatience the outcome of the effort of Secretary Hay to get a message to, and an answer back from, Minister Conger, if word is had from him it will mean that the ministers of the other powers are safe. That such word may come is a hope rather than an expectation.

General Joe Wheeler, of Confederate fame, issuing general orders to the commanders of posts in the Department of the Lakes, seems a bit odd at first blush. But the general is all right now, and so are his orders. There are no Northerners or Southerners now; only Americans.

The disaster to British arms at Nitra's Nek has cast a deep gloom over London, over all England in fact. And well it might. Of itself it was a considerable success for the Boers, but what is of more importance to England, it showed their determination to continue a struggle though it be drawing rapidly to a close.

The bond election will take place Monday. As on all other questions, the people are divided on this. No matter which way a citizen's convictions or prejudices may be, there is one thing all eligible voters should do, and that is, go to the polls and cast their ballots. The elective franchise is among the citizen's highest rights, and not to exercise it is to be guilty of negligence in public duty. Let all qualified voters go to the polls Monday.

Little has China learned if she thinks she can pull the wool over the eyes of the United States and Europe as to responsibility for the massacre of foreigners in China. A straightforward, honest course will avail her more than duplicity and deception. Her ministers at foreign courts and Li Hung Chang know this full well. To the latter all are looking for some step in the right direction. Will he be permitted to take it?

Well may the Cubans be proud of the compliment paid them by President Eliot of Harvard. He says: "I cannot think that the Cuban teachers would take any interest in regard to total abstinence. They have no tendency to drink to excess, and cannot understand it in others. The vice against which you contend is not practiced among them. Our people have much to learn from them on that subject; but they can get nothing but a warning from us."

The news from Cape Nome is not such as to encourage any great rush of miners and others in that direction. Little gold and high prices; smallpox and typhoid, these are the chief features now. Some will return with fortunes; but following the rule, they will be the few while disappointment will be the lot of the many. The wild rush to these far away places, where the precious metal is said to be abundant, is quite as much prompted by the love of adventure as the thirst for gold.

The Klondike excitement became a tale of terrible suffering and hardship; the Nome craze is beginning to repeat its history. But these experiences will

BIG SALE 25% IMMENSE REDUCTION.

Discount from Men's Colored Shirts. Summer Shirts and Drawers, and Neckwear. Ladies' Misses' and Children's Knit Summer Vests and Drawers.

CUTLER BROS. COMPANY,

36 MAIN STREET, SALT LAKE CITY.

GARDNER DAILY STORE NEWS.

A FEW WASH SUITS LEFT.

After a week of the biggest selling of Wash Suits we ever had—stocks are pretty badly broken—plenty of large sizes, 8 to 12 but few of the 5, 6 and 7 years and plenty of 3 and 4 years.

Next week we want to get rid of them and these prices ought to do it.



All suits that were regular 50c, this sale at	40c.	The \$1.50 suits, every one included, the best values we ever had at the price, have been reduced to	\$1.00.
The 75c regular values have been reduced to	50c.	Those nobby things at \$2.00 have been cut to	\$1.50.
The \$1.00 suits, and some very handsome things, have been reduced to	75c.	And all the swell suits that are left of the \$2.50 values will go at	\$1.90.

ONE PRICE J. P. GARDNER, 136 and 138 Main.

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 effectively. For sale only by the old reliable

Godbe Pitts Drug Co.

SALT LAKE CITY.



have no effect to stop people when the discovery of the next new El Dorado is announced.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

A very neat little book has been published by authority of the board of trustees of the L. D. College, giving particulars concerning that educational institution which will be of interest to the people of this State. It is profusely illustrated, and contains suggestions to students, to parents and the public which are timely and valuable.

Mr. Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese minister to the United States, contributes a timely and interesting article on "China and the Chinese People" to the current number of Collier's Weekly. He is, of course, precluded by his diplomatic functions, especially in the difficult and delicate position which he now occupies, from touching, except in the lightest way, upon the existing relations between China and the United States, but he discusses in detail the

manners and customs of his countrymen, and their political and educational system.

Hymns and Songs for Little Saints by Wm. A. Morton, is a home product of considerable merit. It is specially adapted to Primary work. The music is simple and the words suitable for little folks, and the spirit of the work is helpful in the cause of faith and morality. It fills a place in song service that was vacant, and the cost being small it will no doubt come into general use in the Primary associations. Published by Geo. C. Cannon and Sons Co., Salt Lake City.

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