

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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

LORENZO SNOW, TRUSTEE-IN-TRUST.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.
(EXCEPT SUNDAYS.)
CITY OF SALT LAKE AND EAST TEMPLE STREETS
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.Charles W. Penrose, Editor
Horace G. Whitney, Business ManagerSUBSCRIPTION PRICES.
One Year, in Advance, \$2.00
Six Months, " 1.25
Three Months, " .75
One Month, " .25
One Week, " .05
One Day, " .01
Single Copies, per year, 2.00
Sent by Mail.Correspondence and other reading matter
for publication should be addressed to the
EDITOR.
Address all business communications
THE DESERET NEWS,
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.NEW YORK REPRESENTATIVE,
R. A. Craig, 41 Times BuildingCHICAGO REPRESENTATIVE,
R. A. Craig, 41 Washington St.SAN FRANCISCO REPRESENTATIVE,
C. S. King-Sheridan & Co., 409 Examiner Bldg.

SALT LAKE CITY, - JULY 4, 1900.

THE GLORIOUS DAY.

Independence Day has been observed in Salt Lake City and throughout the State by a general holiday. Business houses have been closed, and the streets have been quiet except for the reports of guns, bombs, crackers and those fireworks which delight the juveniles, and are tolerated by older people in view of the occasion. These noises have been kept up almost incessantly from early dawn.

There has been no formal celebration in this city on the stereotyped plan. But this is no sign of diminished patriotism. Love of country, appreciation of its liberties, devotion to republican institutions do not depend upon spread-eagle oratory or verbal pyrotechnics for their forcible expression. Such exhibitions, however, are all right and proper, whenever the people choose to repeat them with all their old-time enthusiasm. The Declaration of Independence can never become obsolete while time shall endure. Its principles are abiding and its spirit divine. Every American boy and girl should know what it contains and what it means to them and the generations to come. The day we celebrate should be honored as a time-mark denoting the beginning of a new era in human history. It should be ever a national holiday, and that which it stands for be impressed upon every heart.

But it is not essential to all this that there should be, always, the same processions, and ceremonies, and speeches, and songs and recitations. The fires of enthusiasm for our cherished freedom can be kept up without that sort of fuel, when the people choose to let it pass for the time being.

Utah is imbued with loyalty to the great nation of which it forms an integral part, and with veneration for its founders, as strongly as any of the States of our glorious Union. Its destiny is bound up and interwoven with that of this government, and the part it has to play in the drama of the world's progress is of vast importance. Our people, therefore, have always placed the Fourth of July at the head of the list of "red-lettle" days, and celebrated with joy the anniversary of the national birth.

The Deseret News has usually observed the event by joining in the general holiday. Today we publish for the public convenience, because of the eager desire for news of current events in these exciting times of war and politics. Yet, though foregoing the pleasures of cessation from work and joining the festive throngs at the various places of resort, we join in spirit in the loud acclamations and hail with delight the glorious Fourth, the nation's birthday, the signal to the world that the time of the tyrant is about to end and the triumph of universal liberty is at hand!

BOGUS MEDICAL DIPLOMAS.

"The discovery and exposure of a 'diploma mill' in Chicago, should be followed by a vigorous prosecution. Proceedings have been commenced against the proprietors of the 'Metropolitan Medical College,' in which there has been laid out a 'royal road to learning' and they ought to be followed up to conviction and the infliction of severe penalties.

This college, it appears, has been issuing diplomas to pretended 'graduates' for a financial consideration without any particular medical qualifications on the part of the 'Dr.' Thus made an M. D. a carpenter in Louisville, Ky., named Murdock saw an advertisement in a Louisville paper which induced him to correspond with the 'college' and he received word that he could obtain a diploma for \$200. If he studied in Chicago, or if he desired to pursue his studies in the quiet of his Kentucky home the price would be reduced to \$125. After studying a short time Murdock answered the questions contained in an examination paper and he showed such 'excellent character and ability' that the college made a further reduction in the price of its diplomas. If Murdock desired it he could have the parchment for \$75, the amount to be paid in installments. Murdock did not have the amount and wrote the college to that effect, and the diploma was finally delivered for \$21.50.

The carpenter was further assured that this diploma would admit him to practice in several states, including Michigan, Texas, Arkansas, Idaho, Wyoming and others in the west. But when he presented the important-looking document to the authorities in Louisville, although it was about the size of a small door mat, and adorned with gilt, sealing wax, and blue ribbon on linen parchment, he was told it would give him no standing as a physician. He then entered complaint against the college, and gave testimony that he was never in the building but once, and the questions asked of him were very easy to answer.

The other witnesses gave similar evi-

dence, and the case seems pretty clear against the college, the evidence being that attendance for two weeks at the lectures in the institution brought the diploma, on payment of the price. The proprietors have been bound over to await the action of the grand jury.

One of the curses of the country is 'fake' doctors, who travel from place to place, imposing upon the ignorant, deluding the sick, playing upon the fancies of hypochondriacs, and fleecing the simple who listen to their harangues and purchase their nostrums. They avoid prosecution by denying that they 'prescribe,' and by affirming that they are merely salesmen of patent medicines. But they are not as great evils as bogus medical colleges, which furnish unqualified persons with certificates of graduation, and documents that appear to be genuine but which are fraudulent and a humbug.

An example ought to be made of the perpetrators of this shameful deception, and it is to be hoped that the Chicago scoundrels will be landed in the penitentiary as a warning to others of their kind, who do great injury to the profession, as well as to the general public.

BOXERS AND MISSIONARIES.

In these days of 'Boxer' activity, reliable information concerning that society is of much interest.

A contributor to the London Chronicle says the 'Boxers' have existed for centuries as an organization. They form a kind of Masonic fraternity, and, unlike most Chinese societies, they are hostile to the reigning dynasty.

Their membership is estimated at 4,000,000, and it is said they are dreaded not only in China, but in foreign countries. The society is known under different names. Each lodge has a 'president,' and two or more 'vice presidents,' who are bound to obey the commands of the 'president,' on the penalty of death.

The writer in the Chronicle thinks that if this terrible organization has risen in earnest, there is no power on earth strong enough to conquer them. They have never yet been subdued, but have grown stronger for every conflict they have waged.

The same writer is of the opinion that if the 'Boxers' are left unmolested, they will not molest the Europeans. He ascribes their fury to the misguided zeal of missionaries, who are constantly endeavoring to 'Europeanize' their members. Unless they are let alone, he thinks, they will cruelly murder a number of foreigners.

The responsibility of the missionaries for the Chinese trouble seems to be recognized by all conversant with Chinese affairs. Lord Salisbury, not long ago, in an address before a missionary society, made this remark with almost cynical frankness, and now the accomplished Chinese minister at Washington, Wu Ting Fang, makes the same point. He is quoted as follows:

"It is only when indiscreet Christian missionaries go to extremes and excite the people that they ever have any trouble. The missionaries should go about their work more quietly if they hope for success. No one ever heard of the Chinese rising against the Mohammedans."

The Chinese consul in New York, Chow Tzoh, recently declared that the native 'Christians' were mostly 'a bad lot.' There is, he said, great rivalry among the missionaries to get the Chinese into their churches, and some of them even pay people a salary for attending the church services. He further alleged that through their interference with the courts, they secure undue advantages for their 'converts,' thus causing much bad feeling among those who are not converted.

These charges are directed against the 'Christians' generally, but Protestants while representing themselves as innocent, allege that the Catholics are guilty. A Presbyterian member of the foreign board of missions is quoted as having said of the Catholics in China:

"The priests have even gone so far as to use their civil power in defending criminals and evil-doers who would promise to join the church providing they were acquitted. The punishment for the flagrant abuse of this authority vested in them, I believe, the Catholics are now receiving in the fury with which the Boxers have turned upon them."

The consensus of opinion, then, seems to be that the trouble which now threatens to set the world ablaze is due, partly at least, to the indiscreet activity of the emissaries of missionary societies. They have got an idea, like some of the Pharisees of old, that it is their God-given calling to go about the earth and force European civilization upon foreign nations, by fair means or foul, and that those who refuse to be persuaded to adopt the new ideas, should be coerced into doing so. It may be necessary to attend to the Chinese imbroglio, but it should be no less incumbent upon the statesmen of the western world, to find out how much of the disturbances is due to the fanaticism of the 'Boxers,' and how much to the fanaticism of selfish missionaries.

In this connection the subjoined quotation in the Literary Digest from a Shanghai paper is extremely interesting. It is written by a Chinese writer, and sets forth exactly the ideas of the intelligent and patriotic Mongolians. He says:

"So, if our country were conquered, and we were driven forth to live among foreigners, we, too, like the Jews, should have no fatherland to which to turn. We might attempt to enter some other country, but its people would reject us. Even if they admitted us among them, their rulers would tax us."

"Our race will be destroyed. See how Russia has treated Poland. The Russians banished all the able-bodied men and allowed only the old men to remain in the country. Therefore the Polish race has been exterminated. At present the women of India are married to foreigners. Everybody knows that the races of India are in danger of being exterminated. Today the white race predominates over the entire globe. Among the yellow races, the Chinese only wield any political influence and rule their own country."

"If our country should be conquered and its government controlled by foreigners, they would assuredly treat us as they have treated the Poles and the Hindus. We, our children, and our grandchildren would be altogether exterminated. Japan foresees this calamity, and she therefore retroceded to China ten of the captured battle-ships,

She fears that our annihilation would jeopardize her independence. China and Japan hold the same close relationship to each other as do the lips to the teeth."

"The Chinese race is vast, and our country is extensive. We are 400,000,000 and China is larger than the sixteen countries of Europe. The precious metals in our mines have no equal in the world. Yet though we are so numerous, we are despised, insulted, and murdered by other people. The Chinese who live beyond the seas, numbering at least 2,000,000, are also daily abused and insulted by those among whom they live. Their government cannot protect them."

"But who are the government? China has no parliament. The power is all vested in one person. During the past thirty years, England, France, Russia, and Germany have all extended their boundaries and increased their power. China alone has retrograded. Who has done this?"

"This is all the doing of the empress—the work of one woman who has profanely and disgracefully clung to the old ways."

The saying that nothing is settled until it is settled right, has its application upon the Chinese trouble. If there are two sides to the question, both should receive due consideration.

CO-OPERATION IN BELGIUM.

The spirit of the time, or what the Germans call the Zeitgeist, is strongly in the direction of co-operation. Laboring men vaguely realize that in union is their salvation, and they are constantly making experiments in that field, not successfully in every instance, apparently, but always with the gain of some knowledge, some experience, that will aid them in the realization of the ideal.

And the idea is slowly spreading. It is safe to say that at the present time the great masses are prepared for what ultimately must come, to the extent that with the right leaders, and with a practical system, free from the visions and dreams of charlatans, thousands of intelligent men and women would step out of the ranks of society as at present organized, and take up, with faith and enthusiasm, the cause of universal brotherhood. But where is the system? And where are the men and women to lead the rest with assured success?

These reflections are suggested by a notable article in the July number of The Cosmopolitan, by Vance Thompson, on "Organized Thrift." The author describes a co-operative society in Belgium, which has had a remarkably successful career for twenty years. Its origin, its mode of operations, and its achievements are object lessons, that should not be lost upon the present generation.

The society dates from 1872. That was a hard year in Europe. The price of bread was high, and the laboring classes were compelled to pay enormous taxes for war purposes. The question of daily bread became one of great importance. Then a little group of men came together as the "Free Bakers." They bought their grain of the farmers, sent it to the mill, and produced the bread, and distributed it among the members at cost price. The society did not number 20, but it grew, and its operations were extended in numerous directions. Now there are ten thousand members, and the society supplies them and their families with the necessities of life as cheaply as possible; it provides for them against illness and old age; gives instruction to the children, and amusements to old and young.

The name of this association is "Voorsuit." Anyone desiring membership pays an entrance fee of \$2. This is added to the working capital of the society. To start with there was \$200. Goods were bought for this and sold to the members at a much lower price than they could be had for at any other retail shop, the saving averaging fifteen per cent. The profit was divided among the members every six months in proportion to the amount purchased. When a member dies his interest in the society is paid back to the heirs, unless they prefer to retain the membership. The society is controlled by five directors. Each is elected for five years, and the terms of office are so arranged that one director is voted in every year.

The working capital of the society is now \$400,000. It owns a large department store, seven grocery shops, four pharmacies, a large bakery with numerous branch shops; a coal yard; a printing office; a library with reading rooms; a large hall for concerts and meetings; a shoe factory; a clothing factory; educational clubs and cafes.

What it has done in the way of distributing bread is but an illustration of what it is doing in every direction. In 1881 the Voorsuit distributed to its members 2,114 pounds of bread a week, at a cost of 3-5 cents a pound. In 1889 it gave out 40,000 pounds a week at 2-5 cents a pound. In 1889 200,000 pounds were sold weekly at 2 cents a pound. Bread was at that time selling in Ghent at about twice these prices. Yet, the society made a profit which was distributed every six months to the customers.

This is practical co-operation. It is ideal socialism. It is, moreover, the spirit of the religion which the civilized world profess to believe in. Temporal affairs may seem to have no bearing on spiritual matters, if we look no farther than to the surface of things, but the fact is that they are intimately connected. A great portion of the Mosaic law, given under the immediate guidance of Jehovah, is composed of instructions relative to the social, political, and business relations of the people. That was their education, their training, into a life of high moral and spiritual excellence. In the same way, when the Gospel of Jesus was accepted in its power, one effect was to eliminate the dividing line between rich and poor, and not until that power was waning, did that line again become marked; for Justin Martyr, in the second century, could still boast, in his Apology: "We who valued money and gain above all things, now cast what we have in common, and distribute to every man according to his necessities." One of the distinguishing features of the city of Enoch, whose originator "walked with God," was its "United Order," and the ultimate aim of the Gospel is to establish that universal brotherhood, which presupposes union and harmony in all things, temporal and spiritual.

That union and co-operation are possible on a small scale has been proved

by several successful experiments. To make it a reality throughout the world is the mission of the Gospel of the Redeemer.

The ordinance passed by the city council to regulate bicycle-riding is a good measure. It ought to meet with favor by the Mayor.

Folks under 70 who are married to old folks over 70 can go with them to Lagoon Friday by purchasing a return ticket. So say the committee.

The sultan of Morocco has a bill to settle for the murder of an American, Marcus Azaqui. The United States government has made a demand for the punishment of the murderers.

The postal service of the country now costs over \$100,000,000 a year. A feature of the service is that the receipts come within about 5 per cent of meeting the expenses, a vast improvement from a couple of decades ago.

The people in the southern part of Salt Lake City knew that it rained on Tuesday, but in the northwestern part of the city and to the north there was not a drop of rain. Salt Lake is a pretty big village when it takes two rain-storms to cover its area.

The bicycle scorchers will be wondering where they are at, in about two weeks. At the same time pedestrians in the more thickly populated parts of the city will find on the sidewalks a peace of mind and sense of security they have not known for years. That is, if the new bicycle ordinance is enforced.

It is really a pitiful tale that eight of the great powers of the earth could not get a force to Pekin, 140 miles from the sea coast, in twenty days to relieve the foreign legations which were holding out against a horde of murderous Chinese mobs, and hoping every hour for relief from the allied forces.

The Salt Lake bar has been strengthened materially this week by the addition of three lawyers who have been admitted to practice in the supreme court of the State. John W. Rigdon has had long experience in the profession in the State of New York and brings his fine acquirements to Utah as an enrichment of our legal circles. F. Dewey Richards is a son of the well-known attorney F. S. Richards and grandson of the late Judge F. D. Richards. He has had legal training from boyhood and passed with honors after a rigid examination as a member of the bar of the supreme court of California. Fred J. Holton, of Brigham City, has recently returned from the East where he made a splendid collegiate record. He has talent and energy and an excellent record. We hope all three will succeed in their honorable profession.

TRUST OPPRESSION.

Baltimore Sun.
The victims of trust oppression and monopoly in the United States have little to expect in the way of relief from the political bosses in either the Democratic or Republican parties. It is through the agency of the bosses in both parties, that monopolies secure valuable privileges, acquire a potential share in government, grow more powerful every year and are able to defy public opinion. Not until the people realize that trust government in city, State or nation is a political trait of the most dangerous character will there be any substantial measure of relief from the exactions of their trusts.

Chicago Times-Herald.
Said Mr. Dooliver: "American brains and American nerve will meet these corporations in competition. The conflict will be like that of the swordfish against the whale. The swordfish always wins." This is the narrow of the whole trust question. Competition cannot be completely stifled in this country. The swordfish of competition, rather than the bulldogism of the legislator, will solve the trust problem.

San Francisco Chronicle.
It is not to the interest of society that there should be distress in any industry, or that those engaged in it should be deprived of a fair profit. Such conditions close factories, cause savings banks to fail and throw poor people into unemployment. Consolidation of capital is not, therefore, in itself against public interest. But all trusts will abuse their power if they can. The trusts that did last year, and that are doing so this year, by natural causes. If these had failed state regulation would have been imperative. The true doctrine, therefore, is to encourage consolidations of capital for industrial purposes, but so regulate them that abuse will be impossible.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.
There can be no question as to the position the Democratic convention at Kansas City next week will take on the subject of trusts. The declaration must be, and will be, clear and emphatic.

Guntton's Magazine.
Much to the surprise of the politicians, organized labor seems to be taking a conservative attitude on this question. Mr. Samuel Gompers, at the convention of the American Federation of Labor in Detroit last December, spoke strongly against anti-trust legislation, and the workmen unanimously re-elected him president. The socialist and semi-socialist organizations are largely favorable to trusts, believing them to be the first step toward nationalization of all industries. Even ex-Mayor Jones of Toledo, who polled such a large labor vote last fall as an independent candidate for governor of Ohio, favors large concentration of capital and calls it a natural evolution of industry. On the other hand, even among the organizers of these great corporations, there is a growing disposition to recognize rights of public supervision and need of publicity to remedy abuses that confessedly exist.

New York Evening Post.
Prof. Clark would have laws to prevent and punish what are called 'factories' agreements, which are in reality boycotts, by which dealers in their goods are required to buy exclusively from them, and giving certain advantages in return. They should be compelled also to sell to all persons and to all sections of the country at the same price. It is their practice, upon occasion, to crush competitors in one place by lowering their prices there, while keeping them up or even raising them in other places. This they are enabled to do by their enormous capital and their greater command of the market. Prof. Clark thinks that this is one of the most crying evils of the day, and that it is a remediable one.

Recent Publications.
Among the excellent articles in the July Forum are these: "Our Relations with Germany," by Williams C. Fox of the Bureau of American Republics;

Excursion Parties,

Whether to the Mountains, Lake or Country, can be perfectly fitted out with supplies at Z. C. M. I. Here is a partial list to select from, good for home as well as while traveling:

Shredded Wheat Biscuits Sliced Breakfast Bacon Sliced Ham Fancy Crackers Apple Butter Dried Fruits Canned Fruits Canned Corn, Peas, Beans and Succotash Cheese, Cream, Swiss, MacLaren's Imperial, Edam, and Parmesan Frankfurters Boneless Herring Honey in Comb or Extracted Jellies and Jams in Glass or Cans Macaroni and Cheese	Marmalades Bayles' Horse Radish Mustard Bayles' Cream of Mustard Imported French Mustard Mackerel Salmon Sardines Mushrooms Olives Preserves Pickles Pineapple Plum Pudding Lunch Shrimps Sauces and Catsups Salad Dressing	Vienna Sausage Ham Sausage Chicken Tamales Baked Beans with Tomato Sauce Chipped Beef Deviled Ham Lunch Tongue Ham Roll Chicken Loaf, Cottage Loaf Minced Clams Clam Chowder Potted Chicken Caviar Veal Loaf Ham Loaf, Etc.
---	--	---

We also have a full supply of superior

FISHING TACKLE, ETC.

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH

Finds us well supplied with a Choice Assortment of AMERICAN FLAGS, Bunting, etc.

Low Prices all Along the Line at

Z. C. M. I.,

T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

Who Told You

That we are selling THERMOMETERS from TEN CENTS to TEN DOLLARS each? It's true anyway. We have the largest and finest stock in the city, and we want to sell them. Come and get one, and while you are getting it, buy a HAMMOCK or an ICE CREAM FREEZER or a REFRIGERATOR, just to remind you that Summer is here to stay.

THE SALT LAKE HARDWARE CO.,

42, 44 and 46 W. 2nd St.

Sign of the Big Gun.

Heber J. Grant & Co.

INSURANCE AGENCY

OUR COMPANIES:

THE HARTFORD, of Hartford, Ct.
GERMAN AMERICAN, of New York.
NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE, London and Edinburgh.
PENNSYLVANIA, of Philadelphia.
NORTHERN, of London.
ORIENT INS. CO., of Hartford, Conn.
FIRE ASSOCIATION, of Philadelphia.
TEUTONIA, of New Orleans, and
THE HOME FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF UTAH.

CUNNINGTON COMPANY.

THE

STORE,

STOCKS, INVESTMENTS

AND BONDS.

UTAH BANK AND COMMERCIAL STOCKS

AND BONDS.

WESTERN DENTAL CO.

FIRST DENTIST IN SALT LAKE CITY

SECOND FLOOR, 73

W. 2ND SOUTH.

BEST SET OF TEETH, \$5

Cement or Bone Filling, 50c

Silver Filling, 75c

Teeth Cleaned, 50c up

Extraction, 25c

Wm. BROADBENT, D.D.S.

GARDNER DAILY STORE NEWS.

ABOUT A REAL GOOD SUIT.



It's only \$7.50. But it's worth more. It's a brown plaid. And there's the whole secret. If it were gray it would be \$12.00 as sure's your're born. But why be so particular about color as long as quality is there. The style is round cut, trimmings are of a good quality of serge, the coat is faced clear back to the armholes with cloth piped with satin.

Point for point it's as good a suit as you can get anywhere else for \$10.00 to \$12.00.

If this doesn't suit you we have others from \$6.00 to \$28.00.

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