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SALT LAKE CITY, - MAY 11, 1900

#### AVOID SIDE ISSUES!

The informal investigation conducted by the committee on police of the City Council, is a step in the direction desired by the public. It is, of course, only a preliminary examination. It is proceeding with a view to the development of all the facts in the wretched case. That is right. More latitude is taken than would be considered proper in a regular court, and this should be considered allowable under the circum-

While the point must be kept clear that neither the girls who were examined, nor the man who first gave to the newspapers the information as to their treatment are on trial, as some features of the investigation might seem to indicate, it may be necessary to show their character and reputation, in order to bring out the motive and intent of the officers whose conduct is under consideration. Therefore the investigation should be as full and complete as possible on all sides.

The Deseret News has not imputed Improper motives to the Chief of Police, who candidly shoulders the responsibility for the whole matter. Nor has it charged any wrong intent on the part of either or all of the officers who participated in the affair. And we want it kept clearly in view that this is not the question to be settled. There seems to be a desire to make it the grand object of attiention. That would be a diversion and would defeat the purpose of the inquiry. The committee should that direction.

We believe the Chief was acting with a view to the promotion of morality, and to the checking of what he believed to be an evil in the community. are willing to admit all the good intentions claimed by the officer who suggested the course pursued, and the Chief who permitted it. But that is extraneous and if made prominent will mislead inquiry. Let the committee keep the real point in view.

It is this: Shall the police department be permitted to go beyond the law, in the exercise of their duties to preserve the public peace? May the officers take into custody any female who has been reported to be lewd or diseased, and require her to submit to examination by a physician, without an order of a court and without the sanction of a parent or guardian? If so, what girl's or woman's person is safe? "The plea of good motive doesn't count speck, unless it be in the extent of disapprobation of the conduct of the police. Their whole proceeding was either right or wrong, lawful or un-

It is evident that this is not the first case of the kind in the history of the present police administration. It is also very clear that the persons responsible for the outrage-we can view It as nothing less-have entertained the notion that they were justified in their course, that it was all right and that those who exposed it are to be condemned for their interference. That is the attitude assumed. It is necessary that such an idea shall not continue to prevail. The whole public is aroused over it. The indignation is universal and at fever point.

We are glad to have the support of both our morning contemporaries on the main question. We hope they will still keep it in sight. It matters not how wicked or criminal the writer of the first letter on this subject may or may not be. It does not signify how wild or brazen the girls who were selzed may or may not be. Nor is it. very material whether or not any officer wanted to be present at the examination. Grant all that is claimed by the officers on these points, and what then? Why, by their own admissions, three girls under 16 years of age were taken in custody while quietly eating their supper at a restaurant. What for? That they might be put under a surgical examination to sec

whether or not they were diseased? Need anything more be said to arouse the strongest sentiments of aversion and indignation? It is not even claimed that this was authorized by ordinance or statute. If any one thinks it was not an "outrage." let him imagine, if he can, that one of these girls was his daughter, or sister or other relative, and then let him supply a better term for the unlawful proceedings.

It was established beyond dispute that the suspicions of the police concerning two of these girls at least were groundless. The physician pronounced them "virtuous." That was the word used, as reported to us from police the other way? Would that have jus- first announced by inspired men, that we and the public protest? Not in the slightest degree. It is the exercise of forms of life that appear for a moment, unlawful authority that is the real and then pass out of view. At one time

may not be attempted by an officer | as a piece of clothing is worn out. without proper judicial warrant, how or the State, violate the sanctity of the person to determine a question of suspected immorality?

Let the investigation by all means be question by introducing side issues, to smother it and prevent a straight decision, in which the rights of the individual and the duties of public officers shall be defined, and the line be drawn over which official assumption shall not be permitted to pass.

#### THE PHILIPPINE TROUBLE.

According to ex-Consul Wildman, who has studied the Philippine question from the City of Hongkong, the followers of Aguinaldo have established a regular reign of terror in Luxon. He thinks the American forces there are entirely inadequate, and that more troops must be sent there, if the intention is to bring the trouble to a peaceful conclusion. He says the insurgents are constantly receiving arms, and that the Americans are not always having the better of the argument.

The story is at variance with the reports of General Otis, as well as the statements of the officers and men under him. It has lately been said publicly that some of the officers are anxlous to leave the service because of the inactivity and monotony that are its chief characteristics. This would indicate that Gen. Otls is right. But between the contradictory statements the American public can only guess at the real facts.

Consul Wildman's story gives new force to the censure of the present pelicy. It is claimed that the official reports have been falsified and that the disturbances now occurring are of a far more formidable nature than appears in the dispatches. The censors, who for some time have felt themselves sinking in the swift current of public opinion, seem eager to grasp at any little twig that promises them some delay in their final fate. They seem to think that as long as there is a bandit roaming about, armed with the knife of an assassin and using it wherever an oportunity is afforded, this country is at war with the Filipinos. Can it reasonably be expected that the Islands, for centuries the scenes of depredations under a weak government, should at once become more free from lawlessness than certain portions of the United States itself? Is it not rather to be expected that for a long time to come it will take the co-operation of the civil and military authorities of this country to stamp out brigandage and other forms of lawlessness?

In the meantime, a definite declaration as to the future of the islands should be agreed upon by the represennot permit their minds to be swayed in tatives of this nation. And when that declaration has been made, all divisions and contentions on that subject should end. The constant agitation by demagogues is more injurious to the cause of peace in the Philippines than Aguinaldo's manifestoes. For they give color to the false statements that the bandits have an influential party of friends in this country, who eventually will see to it that the government policy is changed. In this hope they are holding out, magnifying every highway robbery into an "engagement," and every attempt at assassination into a military "attack." Party fight on such an Issue can only result in a prolongation of a condition which all patriots must deplore.

A unanimous declaration of policy would probably be the best aid the military authorities could obtain in their work of pacification; this accomplished it would be easier for the country to arrange the affairs of the islands in a manner compatible with the dignity of this government and the best interests of the people most immediately concerned.

## FATE OF THE UNIVERSE.

An exchange quotes liberally from a work by Prof. Alfred H. Fison, en-"Recent Advances in Astronomy," in which the author discusses the probable fate of the material universe. His conclusions are rather startling. He thinks the life of every system of worlds in the universe must finally come to an end, and that the life-time is measured by the mass and magnitude of the sun on which it is depending. He reasons that the suns are intensely heated and luminous bodies, which must cease to be luminous when they are cooled off. In support of this view he refers to the fact that there are now in existence countiess dead suns scattered through the universe, and draws the conclusion that the fate of these must ultimately be the fate of

Scientists have long ago put forth a similar hypothesis. But Prof. Fison seems to go one step further than others whose thoughts have run in the same direction. He denies that, as far as is known, there is any central point around which the visible systems of worlds are revolving. He thinks they are rushing about in space at random, and that the extinction of their light is but a question of time, "As seon succeeds mon." he says, "and as new nebulæ follow into extinction those from the ruins of which they were formed, the universe, becomes poorer in active energy; and there appears, so far as physical science has interpreted the processes of nature, no escape from the picture of an accumulation of inert matter as the last memorial of a glorious universe of suns." In other words, he predicts that finally space will contain only dead worlds, having sunk

were called into existence. It will be observed that the scientific study of the universe has, step by headquarters. Suppose he had reported step, brought confirmation of the truth tified the lawless actions against which | the heavens and the earth that now are, must perish, as surely as the individual grievance and that must be stopped it was thought that the worlds would and condemned. It is the invasion of remain for ever, as they were from the sacred, personal liberty that is in- beginning. Now science and sacred volved. It is of more moment than writ perfectly agree on the proposition

back into the chaos from which they

intrusion upon one's premises. If that | that even the heavens shall pass away,

But if science to this adds, that life much less may any servant of the city | will become totally extinct in the universe, it draws a too hasty conclusion. It is all very well to say that in the beginning of the creation there were particles in suspension, and that one thorough. But do not confuse the main of them commenced to move, and that in this way nebulae were formed, from which worlds were born, but unless it is added that there was an intelligence, possessing power,-an Almighty God-it is beyond human perception, how a particle in suspension could ever commence to move. To say it was due to "force" is no explanation. For science knows as little about "force" as about atoms, "God" is the only intelligent explanation offered for the existence of worlds.

But if this is admitted, it follows that universal death will not be the fate of worlds. Will God die? Or will He coase His work in the universe? If not we must think of a resurrection among worlds, as among human beings. Worlds and systems of worlds may die, after they have filled the measure of their creation, but the matter remains, and when wanted for new worlds by the Creative Power, it will certainly be used. Sacred writ has also prenounced that we are to expect "new heavens and a new earth," and science will find its only safe conclusion in accord with this glorious view,

A study of the universe is of the greatest importance. It can be truthfully asserted that without some true knowledge of the visible world, there can be no knowledge of the Creator. Theology is intimately connected with the sciences. Revelation in the early history of man unveiled many of the mysteries of the universe. Without these Abraham would, perhaps, never have become, through his faith, "the friend of God," The visible world is God's handiwork. The visible objects are the embodiment of His ideas. His character is studied in these, as is the character of the painter through the works of his art, or the poet through his songs. False theology took root in ages when the sciences were neglected. Truth concerning God has been restored in an age of science and investigation. And it is to the immense satisfaction of the believer, that every fact established concerning the universe, but goes to confirm the teachings of true theology.

#### THE NAME SMITH.

The New York Mail and Express quotes Prof. J. P. Mahaffy in the London Athenœum, as authority for the statement that the name Smith is by no means of modern, or of English origin. It appears that among the unpublished curlosities of the Petrie papyri there is one, containing a list of names. Among these names, the professor says, there is one which occurs regularly in the same form, and of which no further explanation can be given. This is the name of Smith-unmistakably written Smith. The professor humorously remarks that it is surely worth telling the many distinguished bearers of the name that there was a man known as Smith in the twentieth year of the third Ptolemy, 227 B. C. "Is there," he asks, any other English name comparable to this in antiquity?"

The discovery of that name among early Egyptian papyrl is certainly of great interest to philologists. It is extensively in use among nations of Anglo-Saxon and Teutonic blood-nations reasonably supposed to contain a liberal sprinkling of the blood of Israel. Where did ancient Egypt get it from Does it actually date back to the time before Moses?

## ORIGIN OF THE NEGRO.

Sir Henry M. Stanley writes in the current number of the North American Review, on the origin of the black races in Africa. He takes the view that they must have originated in Asia. From there they emigrated to Africa. Here they were hemmed in by the oceans surrounding the African continent, and by the rigidity of Egyptian rule, and the result of inbreeding, he thinks, is seen in the various African races. He

"There is no need to seek for traces of a submerged continent to locate the home of the first woolly-haired negro, or the clay-colored Bushman and darkor pigmy. Asia is of sufficient ampli-ude, provided we allow time enough and take into consideration its varieties and take into consideration its varieties of climate, for the strange divergences in the human races to have taken place within it. The continent that exhibits the almond-eyed Mongolian, the hive-eyed Circassian, the deep, black Gondas and Bahillas, the dark Paharias, the dwarfish Aeta, the hook-nosed Jew, and the short-nosed Tartar, could surely in the year earliest ages of man. ly, in the very earliest ages of man, have produced such contrasts as the woolly-haired negro, and the silken-naired Aryan. But in all my travels I have seen nothing more wonderful than this, that, in whatever disguise I have found man, something in him seems to justify the belief that we are all the children of one Father."

Whitewashing may not be too late for some premises, but it will be found out of date and out of place in the police investigation.

The British vanguard is now twenty-two miles from Kroonstad. Another day or two will tell whether or not the Boers intend to fight south of the Vaal

The pugilists Jeffries and Corbett are to fight for a prize exceeding \$30,000. That sum would be a balm for the biggest kind of hammering to anyone whose tastes are for the prize ring,

Such an examination as that conducted recently in police circles may have been prompted by moral motives, but ordinary people fail to see how it would aid in the moral education of the children operated upon.

The proprietor and manager of the Chicago Drover's Journal, one of the ablest and most widely circulated live stock journals in the world, is a woman-Mrs. Ellen F. Goodall. Her husband founded the paper in 1873.

The recent French expression, "We know only one question," relating to Franco-German affairs, indicates that the Rhine has not ceased to be the battle ground for two great European nations that are likely to come into con-

One thing will be demonstrated by the agitation over the arbitrary and unlawful acts just exposed, and that is that this municipality is to be governed by law, and not by the policeman's club or the dictum of any official outside of ordinance and statute.

Two presidential tickets have been launched by the Populists, the regular convention at Sloux Falls naming Wm. J. Bryan of Nebraska, and Chas A. Towne, of Minnesota, and the middleof-the-roaders at Cincinnati, Wharton Barker, of Pennsylvania and Ignatius Donnelly of Minnesota.

It is said a dozen Methodist papers in the United States are being run at a loss, financially, and will be stopped. If all the denominational weeklies that are run at a loss in this country were suspended, there would be a considerable falling off. The newspapers generally get the cream of business, and that is closely contested for.

The Sultan does not always get what he wants, but when he asks for delay in paying a bill, it is seldom the creditor nation refuses the request, since it is a gracious thing for the Turk to ask at ail. To be ordinarily courteous, theretore, the United States had to assent to the Sultan's request to give a little more time for the payment of damages to American property at Harpoot.

If the apprehensions of Lord Salisbury are more serious than he expressed on Wednesday, as members of parliament seem to think, then there must be a critical time ahead for England. That the M. Ps. are right is testifled to by the well known caution of the premier. He is not in the habit of shouting "Wolf!" without extremely good cause, and his urgings to Englishmen to prepare against probable invasion are therefore entitled to careful consideration by British statesmen.

The egg business in this conutry is a ig affair-larger than many of the supposed great industries. The profits are not large, but the transactions are quicker than in manufacturing lines. In foreign trade last year, the United States exported over \$20,000,000 worth of eggs. It should not be understood that all the hen fruit of this country goes to food, to hatching chicks, or to the stale box. For instance, the callco printing interests use over 40,-000,000 dozen eggs annually, while the coffee roasters, photographic trade and chemical trade consume about double that number.

#### STATUS OF PORTO RICANS.

Boston Herald.

Judge Lochren, in refusing to grant writ of mandamus in the case of the corto Rican, Ortiz, for the reason that peace had not been fully established a the date of the military trial of Ortiz, in Porto Rico, inasimuch as the formal ratification of the treaty of Paris had to say that, as soon as the treaty was ratified, the Constitution of the United States extended, ex proprio vigore, over the island and its people. It does not seem to have been necessary for the judge to express this opinion. The case before him was determined on the ground that before the full ratification of the treaty the island was under exclusive military government. The Su-preme court, to which an appeal has been taken, may affirm his decision in the case without expressing an opinion as to the status of the Island and its

## Springfield Republican,

This is of course a mere dictum, un-related to the immediate question before the court, but it is none the less of great interest as the first of a series of ederal court opinions which must ensue bearing on the status of the dependencies. The case is to be appealed to the United States Supreme court; but the point raised by ex-Judge Willis, the prisoner's attorney, will evidently re-late only to the question of when the treaty was ratified. He had set forth treaty was ratified. He had set forth in his petition that the case arose on and after February 16, 1889, while the Senate had ratified the treaty on February 6, preceding. Judge Lochren rules that the treaty was not ratified until an exchange of ratifications had taken place, which was not until April 11, 1899.

## Boston Transcript.

Inasmuch as the application of ha-beas corpus was denied the plaintiff in the case, the court holding that he was lawfully tried by a military com-mission, because the trial occurred before the ratification of the treaty of peace, it may be rather difficult to push peace, it may be rather difficult to push Judge Lochren's opinion up to the Supreme court, and the final decision of the vexed question of Porto Rico's status may yet be postponed. There are several ways in which this can be brought about, notably in the matter of customs duties paid. Meanwhile Judge Lochren's opinion, if it is not technically a decision, stands against the action of Congress, throwing into dispute and question its recent legisladispute and question its recent legisla-

## THE QUEEN'S RETURN HOME.

Philadelphia Times.

It is now in order for the Prince of Wales and the ever popular princess to pay Ireland another visit—this time as the future sovereigns of the island, and not as in the interest of any political party or measure.

## Baltimore American.

The visit has one pleasing aspect. The innate chivalry of the Irish nature has asserted itself. Individual and nation-al grievances have been forgotten for the moment, and Irishmen of every de-gree of fidelity have evidenced the hon-or and veneration that they are cap-able of according to womankind.

## Washington Star.

The effect may not be immediately The effect may not be immediately observable, but it is certain in full time to show itself. And in that day every Irish cheer which on this occasion has greeted the queen on Irish soil will be so much to the good when Irish interests come to be heeded and advanced by a new and liberalized Engither.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

In Casseli's National Library, for May 16. Shakespeare's "All's Weil That Ends Weil," is published in a convenient form. It is accompanied by "Gilletta of Narbona" from William Painter's "Palace of Pleasure." The introduction by the editor. Mr. H. Morley, is full of valuable historical data.—Casseli & Co. New York. sell & Co., New York.

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