

DESERET EVENING NEWS

Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. ICBENZO SNOW, TRUSTEE-IN-TRUST. PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING (EXCEPT SUNDAYS) OFFICE OF THE NEWS, 135 WEST TENTH STREET, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

Intrusion upon one's premises. If that may not be attempted by an officer without proper judicial warrant, how much less may any servant of the city or the State, violate the sanctity of the person to determine a question of suspected immorality?

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 Luzon. 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 NAME SMITH.

The New York Mail and Express quotes Prof. J. P. Mahaffy in the London Athenaeum, as authority for the statement that the name Smith is by no means modern, or of English origin. It appears that among the unpublished curiosities of the Petrie papyri there is one, containing a list of names.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.

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 says:

FATE OF THE UNIVERSE.

An exchange quotes liberally from a work by Prof. Alfred H. Fison, entitled, "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 countless dead suns scattered through the universe, and draws the conclusion that the fate of these must ultimately be the fate of all.

that even the heavens shall pass away, as a piece of clothing is worn out.

But if science to this adds, that life 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 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 cease 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 pronounced 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.

STATU OF PORTO RICANS.

Judge Lochren, in refusing to grant a writ of mandamus in the case of the Porto Rican, Ortiz, for the reason that peace had not been fully established at the date of the military trial of Ortiz, in Porto Rico, inasmuch as the formal ratification of the treaty of Paris had not been accomplished, took occasion 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 Supreme 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 people.

THE QUEEN'S RETURN HOME.

It is now in order for the Prince of Wales and his 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. The visit has one pleasing aspect. The innate chivalry of the Irish nature has asserted itself. Individual and national grievances have been forgotten for the moment, and Irishmen of every degree of fidelity have evidenced the honor and veneration that they are capable of according to womankind.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

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

mons that are likely to come into contact ere long.

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.

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 all. To be ordinarily courteous, therefore, 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.

The egg business in this country, is a big 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 stable box. For instance, the canning and printing interests use over 40,000,000 dozen eggs annually, while the coffee roasters, photographic trade and chemical trade consume about double that number.

This is of course a mere dictum, unrelated to the immediate question before the court, but it is none the less of great interest as the first of a series of federal court opinions which must ensue bearing on the status of the dependencies. The case is to be appealed to the United States Supreme court, over the point trained by ex-Judge Willis, the prisoner's attorney, will evidently relate only to the question of when the treaty was ratified. He had set forth in his petition that the case arose on and after February 15, 1899, when 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.

Inasmuch as the application of habeas corpus was denied the plaintiff in the case, the court holding that he was lawfully tried by a military commission, because the trial occurred before the ratification of the treaty of peace, it may be rather difficult to push Judge Lochren's opinion up to the Supreme court, and the final decision of the exact 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 finally a decision, stands against the action of Congress, throwing into dispute and question its recent legislation.

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 river. The pugilist Jeffries and Corbett are to fight for a prize exceeding \$20,000. 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 fall to see how it would aid in the moral education of the children operated upon. The proprietor and manager of the Chicago Drovers' 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.

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