

## DESERET EVENING NEWS

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

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## A NOBLE WORK.

There is an opportunity, just now, for a number of young women to become trained nurses, without expense for tuition. There is a lack of knowledge as to the scientific methods in vogue and use in the best hospitals of the world, for the care and treatment of invalids and convalescents. This is not meant to include medical learning or even study in obstetrics. It is simply the nursing and care of the sick according to the best rules in practice. To supply the lack of this knowledge the Relief Society of this Stake of Zion some time ago endeavored to secure the proper training of volunteers for the service. Dr. Maggie S. Roberts offered her services gratuitously in teaching the students. The offer was accepted. The course of training was to consist of three lessons a week for a term of eight months. The conditions were that the students, after receiving a certificate of proficiency, were to hold themselves for two years at the service of the Relief Society.

That is to say, they were to be ready to nurse such patients as the Society should designate, receiving fair remuneration from persons able to pay, and working without wages for the really indigent, as might be determined by the Society. They were not, however, to be debarrd from other engagements when permitted by the society.

A number of ladies graduated from this class—"The Relief Society Nurse Corps"—and have proved very efficient in their work among the sick. There is need of more of their kind. The same opportunity, with the same inducements and conditions, is now offered to young women among the Latter-day Saints, who desire to acquire knowledge and skill of this character.

A new class will be formed on the first of November. Notices have been forwarded to the different wards of this Stake of Zion, but they do not seem to be fully understood. We hope what we have said will make the matter plain. The tuition will be free. The expense will be merely the purchase of a text book. Persons not living in this city, will be informed where they can obtain board, if needed, at reasonable rates. The remuneration which nurses may receive for their services after obtaining their certificates, will be their own and not turned into the Relief Society, as has been erroneously stated.

## UTAH AND SULU.

W. R. Hearst, Editor of the Journal: "On January 25, 1900, the House of Representatives of the United States Congress almost unanimously voted to deny Brigham H. Roberts, of the State of Utah, a seat in Congress. It must be borne in mind that this vote was not the result of any deliberate action of that body, but of the hundreds of thousands of petitions sent to each member of Congress by the New York Journal, demonstrating fully the sentiments of the American people against polygamy. At the same time, and on that date, President McKinley had in his possession and had absolutely refused to transmit to Congress his treaty with the Sultan of Sulu, recognizing in its fullest extent the right of that potentate to carry on and perpetuate polygamy in the Sulu Islands. This explains fully the action of the Mormon Elders of Utah in fully endorsing and officially advising the members of the 'Mormon' Church to support Mr. McKinley."

B. H. OXLEY, Washington, Oct. 15.

That is from the New York Journal. It contains two fallacies. One is the notion that by the treaty with the Sultan of Sulu the United States recognize polygamy as proper, and the other that the members of the "Mormon" Church have been officially advised to vote for Mr. McKinley or anybody else.

The fact that a treaty has been entered into between the government and that of the Sultan of Sulu, is evidence enough that Sulu is not a part of the United States, or of territory over which it has exclusive jurisdiction. It is treated as a foreign nation and remains in its integrity, notwithstanding the treaty with Spain. The attacks on the President, therefore, because he has signed a treaty with a foreign potentate whose people practice polygamy, are unjustifiable, particularly when the facts are that the influence of the United States is to be extended over the islands, that both slavery and polygamy there will be gradually abolished.

The notion that the Elders of the "Mormon" Church direct the members how they shall vote, is entirely erroneous. No such order or advice as that mentioned in the Journal has been given. People here are divided as in

other States as to party views and party candidates, and all are left to their individual choice. There are no freer people as to the exercise of the elective franchise than the citizens of Utah, and among them none have greater personal and political liberty than the members of the "Mormon" Church.

## WHICH IS RIGHT?

To the Editor: Dear Sir:—Will you kindly answer the following question through your paper, as soon as possible. I came to Utah from England a widow, having young children with me. I married a citizen before they were of age, now are they entitled to register without getting naturalized or must they get out their papers. Before the last election they were allowed to register but this time the registrar will not allow them to; which is right? A SUBSCRIBER.

The naturalization laws of the United States provide that: "The children of persons who have been duly naturalized under any law of the United States, or who, previous to the passing of any law on that subject, by the government of the United States, may have become citizens of any one of the States, under the laws thereof, being under the age of twenty-one years at the time of the naturalization of their parents shall, if dwelling in the United States, be considered citizens thereof."

The naturalization of the mother, in this case, was effected by her marriage to a citizen. This is under the law of the United States which provides that: "Any woman who is now or may hereafter be married to a citizen of the United States, and who might herself be lawfully naturalized, shall be deemed a citizen." (Revised Statutes U. S. Sec. 1994.)

It would appear from all this, that the registrar who registered the children for the last election was right. They became naturalized by the naturalization of their mother in marrying a citizen. The present registrar officer is perhaps unaware of the facts, or of the law, or is a little too particular. It should be understood, however, that the word "married" in the statute, signifies legal marriage. We mention this that difficulties may be avoided that might arise through a misunderstanding. Let all things relating to elections be done according to law.

## ARIZONA.

The census of Arizona gives that Territory 122,312 inhabitants, more than double the population ten years ago. This is a wonderful growth, and it is accompanied by corresponding gains in other respects.

The agricultural resources have been developed to a degree that was hardly thought possible a few years ago, and its mining resources are yielding immense profits to investors. Gold, silver and copper are found in abundance, and it is believed that as a copper producer Arizona will in a few years outrank every other section of the country. Although many of the copper properties there are still undergoing development, they are listed among the biggest dividend-paying mines in the United States.

When the census of 1890 was taken there were 25,409 Indians on the reservations. At present there are only 3,065. A great number of the aborigines have been transferred to Florida and Indian Territory, and the country has filled up with settlers who have made the Territory what it is today. Arizona has often knocked for admission to the Union of States, and will, no doubt, knock again. Is there any reason why the request should not be granted to the Territory so prosperous, progressing and law-abiding as our neighbor to the south?

## ANGLO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

The agreement between Germany and Great Britain to maintain the open-door policy in China and not to demand territorial concessions, is said to be regarded in Berlin as a reassuring sign for the peace of the world, while in other capitals it is favorably commented on. The document, however, is couched in diplomatic language, and the great public outside the charmed circle of diplomatists must look to the coming events for the true interpretation of it. At present the terms agreed on appear to convey a notice to the powers interested to the effect that if any of those powers use the present complications in order to obtain "under any form whatever such territorial advantages," the two contracting parties reserve to themselves the right to do likewise.

In other words, they express their policy to be the maintenance of the integrity of the Chinese empire, but if one or more of the other powers adopt a contrary policy, the two will reconsider this and "come to a preliminary understanding regarding the eventual step to be taken for the protection of their own interests in China." That is the exact language of the agreement. And if the impression is correct that Russia is even now actively engaged in the business of absorbing Chinese territory, the document may have another import than appears at first. It may be a notification that the two powers—one possessing the largest navy and the other commanding the most formidable army in the world—will co-operate in the matter of dismembering the old empire. The future alone can throw full light upon the true meaning of that nicely worded document.

The Chinese situation is truly remarkable. It seems to baffle the shrewdest diplomacy. The great leaders of men, instead of shaping the events in accordance with their own views, appear to be mere instruments in a more potent hand. But one thing appears probable, when Europe is through with the peace negotiations, Japan's time is likely to come. Whether China is destined of some of her provinces or not, the Chinese people are likely to turn to Japan for an alliance against the foreigners. Japan's education and religious are likely to prove the power of national regeneration which Europe in vain has sought to force upon the Mongolians. And then the world will have the problem of "Pan-Mongolianism" to reckon with. That Japan aims at the leadership of such a combination is firmly believed. That she is patiently preparing for it is evident from her military and educational achievements. That she will have the advantage over the European competitors is clear from the

fact that she is on the spot, while the others are thousands of miles away. Whatever the immediate outcome of the present embroglio in China may be, the final result will be a complication with which no international board of arbitration will be competent to deal. The world is at the eve of great revolutions, such as have always, in the history of the race, preceded eras of peace and tranquility.

## EXIT HOHENLOHE.

The removal of Prince von Hohenlohe from the office of German chancellor reminds the world of the fact that there has been no such officer, except in name, since the death of Bismarck. And another fact is also patent—that there has been no need of any.

The old Kaiser who wore the crown during the most critical period of the empire, needed a Bismarck as much as a Moltke. It was necessary for him to have at his right hand a statesman of superior quality to guide the ship of state—to frame and direct its policy. But when the ship was all ready, with its course fixed and its sails all set, and a new pilot arose, Bismarck was really no longer a necessity. The wonder is that the office was not dropped with the incumbent. Caprivi accepted the place with an apology. Hohenlohe did not publicly confess his inability to fill the office created for Bismarck, if not by him, but he has found by experience that there is in Germany but one ruler and one chancellor, and that the two are one in the person of the emperor.

When the present imperial director of German affairs dismissed his grandfather's faithful counselor, the ruin of the structure he had erected was freely predicted. But the emperor, then young, has now grown to a man with ripe judgment, and he has shown himself fully able to cope with every situation with which he has been confronted. Sometimes his "winged words" have sounded strange to those familiar with diplomatic platitudes, but in his policy he has not made any serious mistakes. Under his direction of affairs, Germany has taken a front rank among the nations abroad, and fully maintained the position attained under Bismarck and Moltke. His ambition is to create a navy comparable in strength to the army. The plan has so far but partially been successful. But the emperor is young and full of energy. He is likely to pursue his aim until it is gained.

Count von Buelow is mentioned as the successor of Hohenlohe. He is a personal friend of the emperor and will no doubt appreciate the honor conferred. But the appointment will cause no change in the policy of the empire, because this is directed by the emperor himself and not by the chancellor.

## GROWTH OF THE UNITED STATES.

Former Secretary of State John W. Foster, in "A Century of American Diplomacy," just issued from the press, gives the subjoined figures on the growth of the United States in area, as computed by the commissioner of the General Land Office, May 1, 1900:

	Sq. Miles.
Territory of the original thirteen States	909,050
Louisiana purchase, 1803	575,025
Florida, under treaty 1819	70,107
Oregon, under treaty 1846	288,689
Texas, annexed in 1845	389,795
Ceded by Mexico, 1848	523,860
Ceded by Mexico, 1853	36,211
Alaska, under treaty 1867	589,446
Total continental territory	3,692,125

The insular territory, acquired in 1898, as computed by the superintendent of the coast survey, May, 1900, is as follows:

	Sq. Miles.
Hawaiian Islands	6,740
Puerto Rico	3,522
Philippine Islands	122,331
Guam	175
Tutuila, Samoan group	5,731
Total insular territory	138,399

A man may easily be a great torch bearer without carrying any light.

None of the presidential or vice presidential candidates who have been in New York has thus far set North river on fire.

The price of powder being the great question in the anthracite region it is proper to say that miners and operators are sitting on a mine.

Eliza Howe's name does not go into New York's hall of fame. But it goes into every American home and by the busy housewife is called blessed.

Election day is so near that it would be just as well to wait for the result of the voting and cease making predictions. There is a large overstock of them on hand.

The people of the United States have the choice of ten presidential and vice presidential candidates to vote for on November 6. This results from the constitutional provision making every American born or eligible to the presidency. It seems liable to abuse.

H. G. Burt, president of the Union Pacific railroad, has just been granted the degree of civil engineer by Michigan university. He was a student at Ann Arbor in the early '70s, and left just before graduation. He has, with his many successes, proven once more that "all things come to him who knows how to wait."

A New York exchange has this item: "John Monahan, a race-track plunger, owed his divorced wife \$3,800 in alimony. With a deputy sheriff standing by his side, he endeavored to win the amount at Morris Park by betting \$2,000 on Talouse at 4 to 1. Losing, he went to jail." It would be interesting to have John's opinion on the always all-important question: "Is marriage a failure?"

Hon. John Sherman has passed over to the majority. Since his last illness very small if any hopes were entertained of his recovery. Few men have had so long and successful a career in public life as his. Perhaps his retirement from the department of state was among the keenest disappointments of his life. He was never so entrenched in the hearts of the people as was his brother, Old Tecumseh, but his merits

as a legislator and statesman were fully recognized and appreciated.

The Anglo-German alliance, as was to have been expected, has called forth any amount of comment in Europe. Just how far it goes only time can tell. The third article is the one that causes most conjecture. It is said that before the United States gives its adherence to it the President desires to know just what the purport and intent of this particular article is. There appears to be considerable rushing of matters in China at present and it is well for this government to go slow. And such now seems to be its policy.

When a paper endeavors to be just and fair, to present matters of public concern in an honest and unpartisan light, as the "News" did in the matter of the city's finances, it should be given credit for its fairness of purpose, if anything at all is said about its work. But this is not the view of some. Those who would twist its purposes and ascribe to it wrong motives are in much the same position as the Irishman to whom the judge said: "You shall have full justice." "Faith, and yer honor, that's what I'm afraid of."

## ENGLAND IN ASHANTI.

London Daily Chronicle.

Before the war of 1874-75 Ashanti was a well-organized state, as such impartial writers as Rowdick and T. B. Freeman have shown. But if oppression pure and simple is intended, the spirit of the people must be broken, or they must be destroyed altogether. A depopulated country, however, will yield no income and have no trade. Neither can a massacre assist civilization and progress. The wisest plan would be to prepare the people gradually that they can get back King Pempoh, not as an enemy, but as a friend of Great Britain. The present rising is merely a strong protest of the Ashantis against the methods of the Colonial Office. It should be properly regarded, else the Ashantis, who have opposed Great Britain for a hundred years, will offer resistance to British enterprise for another century.

## Manchester Guardian.

The employment of native troops in Africa opens a very big question. There are the tribes, like the Hausas, the Senegales, the Sudanese, that take very kindly to soldiering, and soon become very proficient. With them the danger is that they may turn their knowledge against their instructors. The present rising in the Uganda mutiny. If native troops must be employed, better employ trained troops from a warlike tribe and run the risk of a mutiny, than raw, undisciplined levies who are pretty certain to desert in the moment of danger.

The Amsterdam Handelsblad.

The people's rights are simply trampled upon. The British agent sells land concessions as if they were crown land. It is not. The soil is divided among the tribes, but of this no notice is taken. Chamberlain's flatteries will, of course, shout that his only aim is to civilize the Ashantis. From the people's point of view, however, as Hyndman puts it, "the love of another man's country with the determination to grab it."

## EXCOMMUNICATION OF TOLSTOY.

From Public Opinion.

At various times since the publication of "Anna Karenina" twenty-two years ago, rumors have been rife that the Russian ecclesiastical authorities were about to take action looking toward the excommunication of Count Tolstoy, and these rumors were confirmed by the fact that the circulation of some of the poet's writings was forbidden by the Russian censors. It is believed that his "Commentary on the Gospel," "My Religion," and "My Confession" were especially obnoxious to the Russian ecclesiastical authorities, since he is a severe critic of Greek Christianity. More than that, in his latest novel, "Resurrection," he denies some of the fundamental dogmas, not only of the Russian church, but of Christianity. While he reverses the founder of Christianity, he repudiates both the ethical and the doctrinal interpretations current in the churches of our time.

New York Tribune.

The holy synod in 1897 practically decided to expel the novelist, but action was delayed because it was feared that the results would be more serious for the church than for Tolstoy. But the absurdity of retaining such a man in good standing has at last become so patent that mere considerations of expediency have had to give way. It must be remembered that a cast iron orthodoxy and a hidebound conservatism are the supreme characteristics of the Greek church. A changeless belief expressed in changeless forms is the norm of its life.

## New York Independent.

It is not strange that Tolstoy has been excommunicated; there was nothing else for the Orthodox Greek church to do. Only last week we published an article by him, in which he roundly attacked the czar, who is the head of the Russian church, accusing him and his predecessors of murdering men in the most un-Christian way. He did not mince his words, and he declared that they were just as guilty as the other murderers who had killed Alexander II, President Carnot, the Empress of Austria, and King Humbert. He does not weary of attacking equally the organizations of Christianity and most of the dogmas of his church, being satisfied with recognizing the existence of God, and then literalizing the language of the teachings of Christ, and exalting the expressions of our Lord which look toward non-resistance of evil and oppression. Utterly out of harmony with the church which he vilifies, with all its officers, it is not strange that he has been excommunicated.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

In McClure's Magazine for November appears a vivid account of the siege of the foreign legations in Peking, written as a diary by Katherine Mullikin Lowry, one of the besieged; also "The First Flight of Count Zeppelin's Air Ship," written by the experienced aeronaut, Eugene Wolf, who was Count Zeppelin's assistant in his experiments and companion in the trial flight. An article entitled "Making a German Soldier," explains the conditions of military service in Germany, describes vividly the life and training of the recruit, and comments upon the effect of universal military schooling upon German life and character. The fiction is widely represented, both in subjects treated and in the technique in which the scenes are laid.—S. S. McClure Co., New York.

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