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CHICAGO REPRESENTATIVE

SALT LAKE CITY, . MAY 7, 1900.

PATIENCE REQUIRED.

During the excitement and incessant tell of the efforts to recover the bodies | cestors, no one knows how many cenof the miners, slain in the great explosion at Winter Quarters, it is not importance. It has a direct bearing on surprising that there has been and still | the theory of evolution. According to is some confusion as to the number of that theory the Columbian Indians of that the establishment of laws and the victims. The count made by the today ought to have advanced far becompany falls far short of the estimate of reporters, miners and others who have investigated the sad effects of the | in reply to the arguments of the follow-

We do not think it is fair to charge wilful exaggeration on one side, or inthe horrors attending it, the hurry, the evolve into unclvillized man, amazement, the distraction, the distress

nished truth, concerning the number of the dead, their disposition, and the condition of the bereaved. These particueret News as fast as they can be ascertained with certainty. Meanwhile, the most reliable and conservanot fully reach the precise figures.

In any event, the loss of life and the deprivation and suffering consequent, are beyond the power of language to portray in all their dreadful and somre colors. But the sympathy and help that have been extended and that is still forthcoming, will do much towards alleviating the serrow and suffering of those who have lost their loved ones.

A full inquiry into all the circumits effects as far as they can be ascertained, will be entered into without unnecessary delay. So, while all are anxious to get at the complete facts, forbearance should be exercised, and blame should not be hastily fastened upon any one supposed to be responsible to any degree for the terrible catastrophe, "In patience possess ye your souls."

OUR COLONISTS IN CANADA.

A writer to the Chicago Times-Herald from Quebec has a great deal to say about the "Mormon" colonies in Conada. He speaks of the indux of "emigrants from Utah," and of the "thorough organization" of the Church, and intimates that "they may become a serious menace to the state." He closes an article in which the industry, thrift, union and prosperity of the colonists appear, among many errors as to their purpose and intent, with this paragraph, which seems to be the nub of his sub-

"So much attention is attracted to the matter by the phenomenal increase of these people that, according to the politicians, the federal authorities will have to take some action."

What sort of action the federal authorities ought to take is not set forth in the Quebec communication. It would be well to explain the end in view of the undefined "action." Is there need of checking the influx of "Mormons" to Alberta? Hitherto the people who know them best have encouraged their coming, and urged that more would be a boon to the Dominion. Is the natural increase for which "Mormon" settlements are noted to be hindered? What is desired?

The fear is hinted at that polygamy is practiced or to be introduced by the 'Mormons" in Canada. That shows the lack of information of the writer of the letter, "Action" has been taken by way of investigation of that matter, and the fact ascertained that there is nothing in the report or the suggestion. There is no objection, however, to further inquiry, whether by federal or personal means,

If any federal action on this matter is advisable, it would be further inducereported in the Timer-Herald as to the | kin. The latter is quoted as follows: building of the big canal, the establishment of school houses, meeting houses, Sunday schools, societies for the care of the young stores, banks, communities of labor for the development of the country by a people who are sober, orderly, moral and religious, are enough In themselves to recommend "Mormon" colonisis as a strength and source of material and social wealth to the Do-

Our neighbors on the north need have no fear about the "Mormona." They are the best additions to the population of every State and Territory in the Union where they have settled, and they will be found to move in the front rank of Canada's most thrifty, indus-

AMERICAN RESEARCHES.

The present is a time for research amoun the ancient evidences of past lyllimitions on this continent. The unders of the "News" are familiar cith the aims and purposes of the exedition that sturied some time ago om Utah, to explore certain portions of Central and South America. And her expeditions have set out, especial. y for the purpose of investigating the upposed Asiatic origin of the Indians. One of these expeditions is under the advership of Harlan T. Smith, of the American Museum of Natural History, Its field of operation is in British Columbia, at a burial place, near Lytton, where a great many antiquities

The result of the researches in this region, so far, in said to be an indicathen that the ancient culture of British that of the western platenus than to hat of the North Pacific coast," and but the manners and customs of the time by one the threads are being athered in that, when placed in order, on facilitate the unrayeling of the great American historical tangle,

The point in the suggestions made by the Celumbian expedition, that the present Indians are on about the same level of civilization as were their anturies ago, is of peculiar interest, and youd their angestors.

Archbishop Whately used to contend, ers of Lammarck and Darwin that all the evidence so far produced proved the inability of unclvillized man to evolve, tentional shrinkage on the other. Mis- by his own innate power, into a civiltakes will happen under ordinary oc- ized being. If this is true, it would be casions, and la this awful event, with still more impossible for a monkey to

The races of the South Sen islands, in and all the commotions of the situation, their history, amply support the posisome inaccuracies are almost inevitable | tion of Whateley. Though capable of a In the presentation of details and in the | high degree of civilization, they never | attained the higher level, except by It is natural that the public should some outside aid. On the contrary, they desire the exact facts and the unvar- deteriorated, from the time of their the same path? discovery and until the advent of the missionaries, many utensils and arts mentioned by early navigators having lars will be duly furnished by the Des- been lost and forgotten during the brief period of a century.

Should it be possible to prove that the case is similar with the Columbian tive estimates have been given aborigines, evolutionists would enin our columns, from persons on the counter a great difficulty. For if it is spot, and from reports sent us from true that civilization does not a moment of anger in consequence of a the places where a number of the dead "evolve," except as it is given to a nahave been interred. These indicate tion from without, the entire theory that the estimate of the company does | must be modified, or else abandoned as at variance with important facts.

"GHOULS AND VULTURES."

A morning contemporary permits one its correspondents to make this wholesale onstaught on the Finnish

that they are at all times ghouls and vultures."

willingness of two Finns to aid in the rescue work at the scene of disaster at Scofield. The allegation may be true, or it may not, but even if it is, what excuse is the misconduct of two Individuals, or ten, or fifty, or one thousand for a verbal assault upon a nation? But the Finns are neither ghouls nor ultures. They are a cultivated race,

noral, and liberty loving. The Chicago Times-Herald quotes his paragraph from a book on the finns, by a Russian lady, showing to what extent education prevails in their

"There is in this country practically not one person to be found who cannot wad or write. There is perhaps not a single pensant's but in Finland where political paper is not regularly read, and scarcely a Finnish pensant can be ound who cannot recle organism."

The writings of Runeerg and Topellus. To an unusual exent, political agitation there is the
utcome of the development of literalite and especially of a higher type of
ournalism."

The Chicago paper quotes this from nother source, showing the influence of vomen in public life:

Finnish ladies are thoroughly well yet in government services. They not debarred from becoming mem-s of the great societies. For in-nec among the 212 fellows that comte the Geographical society of Fin-d there are seventy-three women a Swedish Literary society, with 1,300 he swedsh interary society, with 1, set ismbers, has eighty-two women on its coles. The same with the philanthro-ic societies, music, art, etc. In all the oors are open to the women."

The Times-Herald adds:

As we think of this people so adag about their condition is that they old be ruled and oppressed by the burlans over the border. If ever ere was cause for a protest by civil-

Can it be possible that a nation, so largely under the influence of education and women, consists principally of "abouls" and "vultures?"

ARE WARS NEEDED?

A contemporary argues for war as : ivilizing influence without which nations would rapidly sink into stagnaments to "Mormon" settlers to make tion. General Moltke is mentioned as their abode in Canada. The very facts | authority for this view, and so is Rus-

> "It was very strange for me to discov. this, and very dreadful-but I saw to be quite an undeniable fact. The mon nation that peace and the vir-s of civil life four shed together, and to be wholly untenable. Peace the vices of civil life flourish only other. We talk of peace and learn set and peace and learns, and of ace and cyvilization; but I found that eac were not the words which the Misse of History coupled together; that on her lips the words were peace and sensuality, peace and sensuality, peace and death. I found, in brief, that all great nations icarned their truth of word, and strength of thought, in war; that they were nourished in war and wasted in

trious and progressive citizens. Find Now, this is a statement of what at out for sure whether there is any dan- first sight appears to be an indisputger, before you make any exhibition able fact, but is it not rather the truth

that the progress made has been made

in spile of the wars that have been Waged, and not as a result of them? Is it not the festimony of history that during wars the arts and industries have been sadly neglected, and that

these have flour whed during the inter-Is it not a truth that our civilization is alek at heart, at the necessity that atte exists for wholesale slaughter on the fields of battle? If not, whence come the demands for humanizing war as much as possible, and for arbitration, and disarmament? Would civilization demand the abolishment of that which is alleged to be its true If we want to know what wars force? have done we must consider the civiliza. tions it has destroyed and their moral

nfluence upon nations. There was a time when tribe was against tribe and family against familly, as are today nations against nations. Every petty dispute had to be settled by appeal to arms. The knife was always sharp, at that time, and at hand. The bow and arrow were ready, one of the rules laid down In the old Havamal was this, never go so far away from your weapons that you cannot reach them easy.

During that time learning, prosperiy, and virtue flourished, as much as at any period of human history. That was a time when truth was valued, when grad thoughts and deeds marked the lives of men.

But would any reasonable being

urgue that these virtues were born of the morral brawls between neighbors, of that age? Would anybody contend courts has been a detriment to civilization, and that to the courts must be traced the responsibility for the vices that now flourish, and which were unknown, in the day of the knife and the arrow? If not, why reason on such lines when wars between nations are under consideration? If the abolition of "wars" between man and man, and the reference of all personal differences to proper courts, is a step forward on the path pointed out by Christianity and secular civil ization alike, why would not the cessation of wars between nations and the arbitration of their differences by p

War is an inheritance from barbarism. It is a mother of every crime imaginable, and its effect is, finally, brutalizing upon nations for genera-

proper court be another step forward on

It is curious, too, how some great wars, with all their calamities, are started. It is told of the last Franco-Prussian war, that it was declared in single exclamation of contempt by a was at the palace St. Cloud, when he rewas at the castle St. Cloud, when he received the dispatch that conveyed the news of the abdication of the Spanish throne by Anton of Hohenzollern in behalf of his son Leopold. The empress was leaning against a window, and near her were some of her favorites, and among others the Italian minister. The emperor was seated in his arm chair, staring before him in -vacancy. Nobody dared to break the slience. Napoleon's thoughts were busy with moderation.

"Your indifference!" the empress exclaimed, whereupon she snatched the dispatch and crumpled it in her little dainty hand.

On that, war was declared-a war that cost thousands of men their lives and hurled thousands of families into poverty and despair; a war that cost Napoleon his crawn and France her position among the first powers of the world. And can it be that civilization needed that bloodshed, caused chiefly by the sarry word of a woman?

A GREAT PAINTER GONE.

Word comes of the death, in an asylum at Bonn, of the famous painter, Michael Lieb, generally known as Munkacsy, from the Hungarian town Munkacs, where he was born. Since the latter part of 1896, at which time ho auffered a paralytic stroke, he has been practically dead to the world. For months he was melancholy, and at last, as will be remembered, he attacked and nearly killed an attendant. He was then removed to an Insane asylum, and later to the place where he ended his sad caree

Munkacey started life struggling hard with poverty and misery. It can hardly be doubted that by hunger and sufferings, his health was undermined. In 1870 he arrived in Paris and exhibited a picture, "The Last Day of a Condemned Prisoner," This established his reputation. It was followed by a number of pictures, among which were, "The Night Prowlers," "The Studio," "The Two Families," "Milton Dictating Lost' to His Daughter," "Christ Before Pllate," "Christ on Calvary" and "The Last Moments of

Munke sy is best known in this counpainting, "Christ Before h was purchased by Mr. maker, of Philadelphia. The Hungarian was a great artist with daring originally and a master of colora-

THE UTAH MINE EXPLOSION.

Francisco Chronicle comallows upon the disaster at ments a: Scoffeld

mine disasters that have Territories sink into insig-ten compared with that ened on Tuesday through at the Pleasant Valley officer at Scofield, Utah. It lives in it. The cause of is not known, as the livbrought out were not nea it when it occurred. The t had the reputation of be-m gas. Similar conditions to exist in other collieratal explosions took plac traceable to an over-confi-se fancied conditions of se-As a matter of fact, no col-bsolutely safe from explosion. Use the seams of coal worked from gas or fire damp, the at-of the mine becomes in time by impregnated with fine coal ch is as combustible as gun-In many colliery disasters the

main damage follows the gas explosion

If the Pleasant Valley colliery was

really free from fire damp it may be revealed later that the explosion wan due to the firing of the coal dust due to the firing of the coal dust through the indiscreet handling of lights or the reckless use of powder diners grow careless, almost to reck-essness, in their operations if they beround is safe and comparatively free om the greater perila incident to the usiness of mining. But there was an ther danger menacing the miners em-loyed in the Pleasant Valley colliery which might have been avoided. Mine No. 4 is said to have been used as a nowder magazine, and the levels of that communicated with others on th vein. One survivor intimates that the explosion was in the direction of the magazine. This fact seems to imply that it was the powder stored in the underground magazine which exploded and that the content of the cont nd that the coal dust in the air of the rifts was ignited by it. Clearly, then. he disaster comes under the head of hose which could with ordinary care and rational regulations have been preis criminally responsible for the cata-strophe and should be held accountable for it."

Tornado-swept Kansas yet holds the ecord. Fourteen distinct tornadoes on Sunday afternoon is too much for ther States to compete against.

The English market is complaining ecause "coal is going up." Where is s expected to go, when so much of it transformed into smoke?

The British army in South Africa is again on the run. This time it is in pursuit of Boers fleeing toward Preoria, and the latter go so fast it is hard keep up with them. Moses Ezekiel, the American sculptor,

as made a monument of Thomas Jef-

erson. It should have a decidedly He-

prew cast, if the artist's name counts for anything. Hailstones as big as baseballs are all ight in novels, but Nebraska towns had more than enough of the big battery of that kind Sunday, and protest

against it as an unlawful game. Aguinaldo is not dead. So soon as he learned of obituaries in American journals having him as the chief subject, he came out in protest, and now takes the field with Gen. Tinlo in northern Luzon.

The astronomers want a clear day for the eclipse on May 28. The eclipsing effect of clouds that day will be regarded as vulgarly out of taste in the neighborhood of the scientists who wish to see the performance.

May school parties in the canyons should not forget that some of the streams are swollen, and children should keep a safe distance from the mountain torrents, so that healthful pleasure may not end in heavy sorrow.

tary man in South Africa, in regard to made against the Boers, should be read by all who take an interest in that subject. It affords another illustration of force in the saying that it is well to hear both sides before giving judgment.

The weather report today gives the total precipitation of moisture in Salt Lake City from 6 a. m. Sunday to 6 a. he rose, and said: "Once more I will | caught in the drenching rainstorm that give the word a grand example of my | began pouring down about 10:30 a, m. Sunday will not be able to figure it out clearly except on the theory that the weather clerk slept late.

That was a terrible choice left to a California boat captain to realize that his wife and child were drowning, and that possibly he could save one, but to do this must let the other go. He gave the baby up and saved its mother, vainly hoping that someone else in the water would rescue the child. But who would condemn a man in that desperate dilemma making a choice in either direction?

The chemists of St. Louis have decided that the city water there is unfit to drink, because of pollution of the water supply in the river. At this report Chicago comes back with the statement that the pollution is not due to the drainage canal, for the water was as unfit to drink before the canal was opened as now; and St. Louis is powerless to deny it, for the reason that there is no former chemical test recorded except that made by Chicagoans to establish their own case,

It is said that the Wyoming live. stock enumerators propose to credit to that State all sheep ranging within the State boundaries in June, notwithstanding the fact that they are owned by persons in other States and credited there. In this figuring there would be included about 600,000 Utah-owned sheep, while Colorado men would figure up a big number, all of which belong in the census of the State, where owned. There is nothing to be gained by Wyoming in the alleged "padding," which seems hardly probable.

SECRETARY ROOT'S SPEECH.

Boston Transcript,

Mr. Root mentioned names when he spoke of European nations looking to wards this hemisphere when consider-ing where they should establish new ing where they should establish new colonies. The application of his words was general, but it is very probable that he may have had a specific instance in his mind; perhaps, indeed, more than one. In Brazil the Germans have gathered together into communities which seem like German towns. They do not mingle with the native presultings and are communities apart. Brazilians and are communities apart

New York Times. The policy of making our friendship

and our trade worth infinitely more to any other power than all it could eve pe to gain even by a successful war not so difficult to formulate and maintain as the hasty critic might as Springfield Republican.

As a member of the government, and as one of the President's most trusted advisers, the secretary of war necessarily speaks with some official responsibility for his words. At the same time he would probably prefer to have his opinions on this subject regarded as those of a private individual.

Worcester Gazette. Again we say that it is to be devourly oped that no such trial as this will be laced upon the nation. And yet we must not be blind to its possibilities Such a warning as that of Elihu Root must be heeded. Preparedness is the greatest safeguard against such a ca-lamity that a nation can possess, and

through the ignition of the dust in the | if this nation is to be protected, it must

Chicago Inter Ocean. Secretary Root is right. We will not abandon the Monroe doctrine. We will never surrender the primacy of the American continent. We will continue to defend republican nationalities and

Secretary Root may be taking the imrobable view when he says that we nust "fight" for the doctrine, but there with formidable precautions.

Baltimore Herald.

Washington Post.

He tells us, with the authority of a prophet and the fervor of an apostle, hat we must awaken from this dream of security, put away this maudin antasy of Angle-Saxon brotherhood nd stand upon our mission of human-

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The May number of National Maga-line is filled with bright reading mat-er. Joe Mitchell Chapple's gossip of Affairs at Washington," cannot fail to interest the reader. There is an-other installment of "The Knave of Conscience," The second part of "The Confessions of a Worldly Woman" is wight. "The Grand Old Man of India-"The Grand Old Man of Indina" is a sketch of a famous orator, Jack London and the Son of the Volf," by Maitland Leroy Osborne, eals with a new author of great romise. In "Holland and the Boer Var," Peter MacQueen, "The National Magazine's special representative, writes of the attitude of the Dutch to-ward their brothers in South Africa. The regular departments are as good as ever,-91, Bedford St., Boston,

The subject of the critical literary

the subject of the critical interary study in Werner's Magazine for May is the life, works and influence of Henrik Ibsen. Prof. Alexander Melville's arti-cle entitled "Visible Speech" is of special interest. The author, in this article details his discovery of Visible Speech—a universal alphabet. His task was "to discover, from the organs of speech, all the modifications of which they were susceptible. * * From such physiological elements all possible shades of sound might be gathered, and every alphabetic variety in lan-guages might certainly be found and recognized." As a result of his investigations, a series of \$4 symbolsowels and 48 consonants-have be volved, all based on the evolutions of the tongue and representing shade of linguistic sound." "I

Salt Lake Theatre GEO, D. PYPER, Manager,

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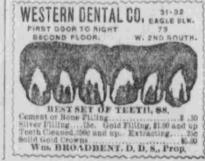
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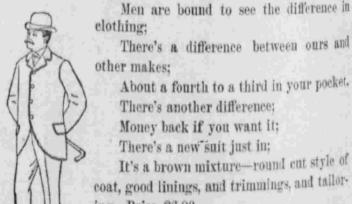
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Gardner Daily Store News

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There's another difference; Money back if you want it; There's a new suit just in; It's a brown mixture-round cut style of

coat, good linings, and trimmings, and tailoring. Price \$6.00. We took all the manufacturer had left; But even then, couldn't get very many-

Hint enough to hurry? Many other Suits, \$7.50 to \$28.00.

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May be a little early to jump from heavy to light; But not too early to get ready;

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The same was a same wa