

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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Latter-day Saints

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SALT LAKE CITY, NOV. 18, 1900.

PRESIDENT SMITH'S BIRTHDAY.

This is the sixty-second anniversary of the birth of Joseph F. Smith, one of the First Presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. He was born at Far West, Missouri, on Tuesday, November 13, 1838. This was in the midst of the excitement and terrorism that prevailed in that State, over the attacks made upon the "Mormons," the arrest of the Prophet Joseph Smith and others, the murder of many of the Saints and the plunder and pillage of their co-religionists.

Reared in the Church and passing through the stormiest scenes in its history, Brother Joseph F., from his earliest childhood, was put to severe tests, and always met them with a firmness and integrity which have won for him the admiration and affection of his brethren. His life and his best efforts have been devoted to the cause for which his father, the martyred Hyrum, brother of the Prophet, sealed his testimony with his blood, and to which his faithful mother was true and steadfast to her latest breath.

Brother Joseph F. has the love and confidence of his associates and fellow laborers, and whether at home or abroad, on the continents or the islands of the sea, his voice has ever been lifted in defense of his true convictions, and in promulgation of principles that tend to the present and future welfare, liberty and salvation of mankind.

AN IMPORTANT DUTY.

The next Legislature of Utah being Republican on joint ballot, the election of a Republican United States Senator may be considered as reasonably sure. Already the names of candidates for the office are mentioned, and wires are being laid by their respective supporters. The choice of a man to represent this State in the upper House of Congress is a very important matter, and should be attended to in a serious spirit and in an honorable manner.

We do not say this to cast any reflection on the methods employed on previous occasions of this kind. We desire to offer a suggestion or two, for the consideration of candidates and legislators in the Legislature to be convened next January. The Deseret News has no nomination to make and no party purpose to serve. It is the interest and dignity and welfare of the State that we have in view.

In the first place, we think that the opening of headquarters, where each seeker after the office of Senator establishes a system of campaign, with an army of henchmen, pipelayers, button-holders, runners and hangers-on, is scarcely consistent with the high character of the office to be filled. Such a scramble for the place is not only a costly proceeding, open to base suspicion as to the improper use of money, but is undignified and too much tinctured—sometimes saturated—with the aroma of ward politics in its most offensive flavor.

If some definite plan can be devised by the members who have the balance of power, to reach a conclusion without the desperate contentions that usually attend the election of a Senator, it will be viewed by the large majority of our citizens with pleasure, and be remembered on future occasions when political contests occur in the State.

It is to be expected, of course, that members of the Legislature will differ, at first, as to their choice of a United States Senator. Also that they will endeavor to carry into effect the wishes of their constituents, so far as these have been expressed. But it is certain that as only one man can be elected, there will be several disappointments, and a number of strong minds will have to yield in favor of the one person upon whom the majority can possibly unite. And there need be no acrimony or bitterness of spirit, on the part of those who cannot bring the majority to their way of thinking.

The people of Utah will watch the proceedings soon to be inaugurated with a great deal of interest. They will expect the Legislature to select a Senator who will be a real representative of this State, and will work for its interests rather than for personal or party advantage. They will be greatly disappointed if a choice is made for any other purpose than the welfare of Utah and the nation. The intellectual, moral and state-mandible qualities of the man who stands for Utah, in the most august assembly of the land and indeed of the world, will be critically viewed and his caliber tested closely.

We hope that the senatorial election to take place in Utah at the opening of

the Twentieth Century, will be devoid of those elements of fierce contention, acrimony, false accusations, dark plottings, underhand methods, drinking, carousing, tumult, charges of treachery, corruption, and needless delay, which have cast a cloud over so many legislative struggles in various parts of the country on other similar occasions, and which have aided largely in raising the demand for the election of United States senators directly by the people.

Utah wants to be fairly and fully represented in the National Legislature, and it devolves upon our next assembly to see to it that a Senator shall be chosen, of whom this commonwealth will not in any way be ashamed. Utah is like "a city set upon a hill," the measure of all eyes and the object of universal attention. We want her light to shine and her influence to be felt, for the benefit of our great country and the credit of this young but bright and progressive State of our glorious Union.

OUR PLACE AMONG NATIONS.

The place of the United States among the great powers of the world, as revealed by the last census returns, is, perhaps, the most wonderful evidence of national growth in the present century, or in any one century preceding it.

Great Britain, if her colonies are included is first in population, as in wealth. But exclusive of the colonies, the United Kingdom comes in the fourth rank with a population of 45,000,000. Russia is first with 123,000,000. Then comes the United States with 76,000,000, and Germany with perhaps 55,000,000. France, the largest of the Latin nations, has about 38,000,000 inhabitants.

There can be no doubt that the English speaking nations are best equipped in every way for still further development. They have room in which to expand and systems of government under which individual enterprise is given full liberty to operate. The Russians, too, have a vast territory open to settlement, but education is not general, and the government does not encourage the free exercise of individual intelligence.

WAR ON VICE.

The election being over, the war on vice is about to be commenced in earnest in the city of New York, where Bishop Potter has taken up the sword against the enemy. Quietly he, and those associated with him, have been gathering up the evidence, and it is believed when the time comes for attack it will be effective and the victory will produce lasting results.

What the plan of campaign will be is not yet disclosed, but at a public meeting some weeks ago, a resolution was adopted asking the bishop to investigate the indignities alleged to have been offered to certain clergymen, and to make a formal protest, in the name of the church, to the mayor of the city of New York. At the debate Rev. Dr. Schwab said in part:

"Such a depth of immorality, such a wild carnival of vice and crime as can be witnessed there from night to night you have never seen, nor can any of you even imagine the degree of insolence and aggressiveness the violation of every precept of morality has assumed in the vicinity of Stanton street, where the church is situated."

Bishop Potter said:

"I have known of those terrible conditions for some time. If the awful conditions this metropolis shelters were known to men there would be such a storm of indignation as would shake the entire social structure."

The evidence at hand, is said to be complete. Not only has the bishop on his side numerous societies, but many private citizens have enlisted in the crusade. Tenants of entire blocks are said to be united in securing facts and placing them in proper shape.

One good result of a crusade like this, if it produces the desired results, should be to encourage similar action in all larger cities of the Union, where vice is rampant. We believe Bishop Potter is correct in saying that if the awful conditions of the metropolis were known, a storm of indignation would arise throughout the land, and it would be well for the country were the storm to break out in all its fury and cleanse the atmosphere some. It may be that vice cannot be entirely rooted out by such means, but it can be greatly diminished, and the remnant can be driven back to its own dark haunts, where it is not violating all rules of decency in open day light, and where in its hideousness it is less of a temptation to innocents. And even that would be a great gain.

The anti-vice crusade in New York will be followed with interest throughout the land, and good citizens everywhere will unite in wishing success to the champions of virtue and righteousness.

THE PHILIPPINE SITUATION.

There is a great deal of talk now about the trouble in the Philippines and the opinions are divided as to the probability of an early termination of the fighting. Bishop J. M. Thoburn of Bombay, who is said to be familiar with the situation, is quoted as having said that the Tagals are the only tribe of consequence opposing our government, and that it will be difficult enough for the American troops to subdue them. But he felt confident that as soon as railroads can be built, mines opened, and farms cultivated, the natives will cease their warfare. When the Americans give unmistakable evidence of their intention to remain, "the rebellion will be on its last legs."

Bishop Thoburn has frequently visited Luzon and other islands, since American occupation, and he has had exceptional opportunities of learning the sentiments of the natives with whom he has come in contact. His opinion is, for that reason, entitled to a hearing.

It stands to reason that the actual conquest will be accomplished rather by the appliances of civilization, by which property and security of life and property will be guaranteed, than by the engines of war, which spread desolation and destruction throughout the land.

But it would be folly to expect the insurgents to lay down their arms all at once and to settle down to peaceful occupations. The Japanese still have trouble in the island of Formosa. The British, in all probability, still have much military work to do in South Africa.

Lawlessness cannot be wiped out in one day in any country that for years has been the scene of sanguinary struggles. The Tagals have for centuries been in more or less open rebellion, and some of them will continue so as long as they live, like some of the Indians in this country who continued their hopeless struggle until they breathed their last. It will be the same in the Philippines. For some time to come, there will be work for the military arm of the government.

Reports from Washington have it that vigorous measures are about to be taken according to a plan laid by General MacArthur and approved by the war department. It involves the co-operation of the navy and the suppression of the junta that have made their headquarters at foreign ports. These measures are relied upon to crush the armed resistance and prepare the way for the establishment of orderly conditions.

The commencement of the vigorous campaign should be accompanied by an unequivocal declaration by our government of its intentions as regards the islands and their inhabitants, and means should be adopted for the proper dissemination of authentic information on that point. Some proclamations have been issued, but it is believed their true meaning was never made known to the common people. Correct translations in the principal dialects should be provided. Instead of the garbled paraphrases supplied by Aguinaldo's sympathizers. Some of the rebels, it is believed, are on the warpath because they have been induced to believe that the Americans have come to oppress the people. When they are better informed, they would undoubtedly prefer peace and settled conditions to a life of brigandage. The proportion that are on the warpath merely for robbery need receive no consideration by the nation that in a burst of generous and patriotic enthusiasm gave them liberty from oppressive rulers.

THE CANADIAN ELECTION.

The Dominion of Canada has also passed through the excitement of an election, with the result that the Liberal administration of Sir Wilfrid Laurier has been sustained by a large majority. Canada, too, has enjoyed a period of prosperity, and the people, presumably, were satisfied with the existing order of things and were willing to entrust the party in power with the direction of affairs for another five years.

The chief contention in Canada, between the liberals and the Tory party, is regarding the tariff. Sir Charles Tupper and his followers do not favor the so-called preferential tariff; they advocate an imperial system of protection which it is thought to be the aim of Chamberlain to establish throughout the empire. The election results may therefore be of importance to Great Britain, as delaying the carrying out of any plan in that direction, which may possibly be contemplated.

Sir Laurier has conducted the administration with much tact. He has cultivated the most friendly relations with the home government and received due acknowledgment therefor. The continuation of his administration should be welcome to the British government, although his political standard is in color, or name, different from that of Salisbury.

Isn't it time for the Boers to come in out of the wet?

The Indians are giving us a very nice and long summer this year.

Shamrock II will be built at Glasgow. She will be beaten at New York.

In all this talk of cabinet changes this alone is certain: the members all retire at night.

Fifteen tons of ballots were used in the election in Chicago. That was certainly a heavy vote.

There are no frame houses in Cape-town, South Africa. Still, if all stories be true there are some glass houses there.

Lieutenant Peary is making another dash for the north pole. It might advantage him to substitute dashboards for Eskimo dogs.

One evidence of the predicted prosperity in the event of President McKinley's election is the very large crop of senatorial candidates.

A novel election bet was paid at North Hampton, N. H., the other night. Miss Annie Smith, a supporter of McKinley, was the winner, and Mrs. Fanny Leavitt wheeled her over three miles of the village streets in a hand-cart. And yet some say that women take no interest in politics.

The Boer war has already cost Great Britain five hundred million dollars. When it started the government asked for a credit of ten million dollars, showing how little it appreciated the task before it. In entering upon war it is not the first step that costs so much, but the final footing.

The National Salt company yesterday put up the price of common table salt of a fair quality to \$2.50 per 100 pounds. The price before was \$1.10 per 100 pounds of the same grade. That is an advance of over one hundred per cent, an advance without excuse or justification. It is an exaction from all users of salt and one that must weigh more or less heavily on the poorer classes.

An Atlanta, Ga., man has discovered a method by which the hulls of cotton seeds may be made into paper. It is a most important discovery and will revolutionize the paper making industry in all likelihood. Wood pulp has been king in the paper business for many years, but the supply of wood has been largely diminished. The great advantage that cotton seeds will have over it is the fact that the supply is reproduced each year. Man's wants are many and increasing, but nature supplies them all, if nature be but studied properly.

The ninth irrigation congress bids fair to be one of the most important ever held. Thus far these congresses have accomplished very little save to draw attention to the importance of the subject, always a thing necessary to be done before the real object can be attained.

ANY considerable scheme for the redemption of the arid lands will most likely have to be undertaken by the general government, the outlay of means being so tremendous that it would be almost if not quite impossible undertaking for private parties. The coming meeting at Chicago will most likely result in the appointment of a committee to go to Washington to solicit congressional action.

With the death of Marcus Daly ends a busy and successful life. If success, as so often is done, is measured by the accumulation of wealth, but the fact that he was called away comparatively young and that with all his millions he could not purchase another year of earthly existence, is an impressive reminder of the vanity of earthly riches, as compared to those which are laid up beyond the veil.

The powers at Pekin seem determined on wreaking vengeance on the Chinese. And this is causing Secretary Hay much irritation. He does not like the wholesale punishment of the leading officials, fearing it may have a reactionary effect and arouse all China to war; the result of which no one could foresee. He is also opposed to the tremendous indemnity that the powers are most likely to demand. His attitude is the sensible, reasonable one. It is one of justice and moderation. Admiral Kuroki assumed the same attitude when the question of bombarding the Taku forts came up, and subsequently it was acknowledged by all to have been the correct one. But then amidst arms, laws and common sense are silent.

Petroleum is said to be an effective remedy against diphtheria. The statement is made on the authority of the Normandie Medicale, Rouen. According to an article in that journal, an epidemic of this disease broke out last year in the village of Neuville-Champ d'Oisile, about nine miles from Rouen, and the usual treatment was given by the country doctor. Happening to recollect the English use of petroleum as an anti-spasmodic and an antiseptic, he determined to make an experiment and selected for his first trial a little girl, seven years old, whom he had already given up. He swabbed the throat with common petroleum, and so marked was the improvement after the first application that the treatment was continued and the child recovered. He then tried the experiment with success on his other patients.

Scientific men are quite as jealous as common mortals. A story comes from the icy north that the Arctic explorers, Lieut. Peary and Sverdrup, are not on the most friendly terms. The cause is said to be that the Norwegian is reported to have trespassed upon what the American deems his own territory for the purpose of exploration. In days long gone by Speke and Burton had their jealousies and differences in Africa, and the great traveler made himself very ridiculous by his jeering and ridicule of the lieutenant's discovery of the source of the Nile, but which proved to be a genuine discovery. When Darwin was about to announce his great doctrine of evolution, he learned that he had practically been anticipated by Alfred Russel Wallace, and even he, calm as he usually was, was almost upset over the fact. After all, no matter how high men climb on the ladder of fame, they are very mortal.

THE CENSUS RETURNS.

New York Mail and Express.
No more interesting fact was disclosed by the returns for the cities under the present census enumeration than the tremendous growth of the urban communities on the great lakes. The returns from the States indicate no more interesting or obvious fact than the vast growth of the States along the Canadian frontier westward from the Great Lakes to the Pacific coast. While the lake States themselves have shown but a moderate increase in the decade, Minnesota has increased 39 per cent, North Dakota 75, Montana 84, Idaho 52, and Washington 43 per cent. The rate of increase throughout the country has been but 21 per cent. The drift of population in this case largely Scandinavian immigrant population—to the cool climate of the northern tier is unmistakable.

New York World.
Not the least remarkable result of the census of 1900 is that it arrests the westward march of what is known as "the center of population." This point, which had been moving steadily westward at each successive census, was established by the census of 1890 as being in the southern part of Indiana, at a point a little west of north of Greensburg, the county seat of Decatur county, and twenty miles east of Columbus. Geographically it is in latitude 39 degrees, 11 minutes and 56 seconds, and longitude 85 degrees, 32 minutes and 52 seconds.

Milwaukee Wisconsin.
Could Washington, Jefferson and Franklin, as they sat in the Continental Congress, have seen the mighty advancement of the thirteen colonies in the family of great nations, they would have been confirmed still more strongly, if possible, in their determination to make a free and true republic of what would certainly be the greatest nation on the earth. The United States has expanded where they and whenever expansion was necessary, and it seems to be fulfilling the destinies which Providence has assigned to our noble country.

Brooklyn Eagle.
It is interesting to note that of the total increase in population in the past ten years nearly two-thirds of it has been due to the excess of births over deaths and only a little more than one-third has come from immigration. This healthy condition of the races here is encouraging to those who believe that the day of the decline of the greatness of America is long distant. If the births and deaths were about equal, as they are in France, one might well fear for the future.

Los Angeles Express.
After all the growth of population is much a matter of advertising. The large Eastern cities are growing rapidly because their advantages are fully advertised. On the Pacific Coast Southern California and the Puget Sound regions are strenuous and continuous advertisers. In the case of Oregon and central and northern California people have not been loudly invited to settle there because the advantages, if any, of those sections have not been widely heralded. Seattle and Los Angeles are household words—places to go to or to live in. Portland and San Francisco are on the map of the tourist, but there is nothing remarkable about them in current print which distinguishes them from ordinary cities of a certain population.

Roston Herald.
The eleventh census in 1890 showed an increase of 12,466,467 in the population of the country. Of that gain 5,346,613 came

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Will this week Eclipse all former Sales.

Axminster Carpets and Borders, per yd.	\$1.00	Best Hall W. Extra Super	50c
Best Body Brussels,	\$1.25	Best Quarter W. Extra Super	42½c
Tapestry Brussels,	57½c to 87½c		
Best All Wool Extra Super,	68½c		
Best C. C. Extra Super	59c		

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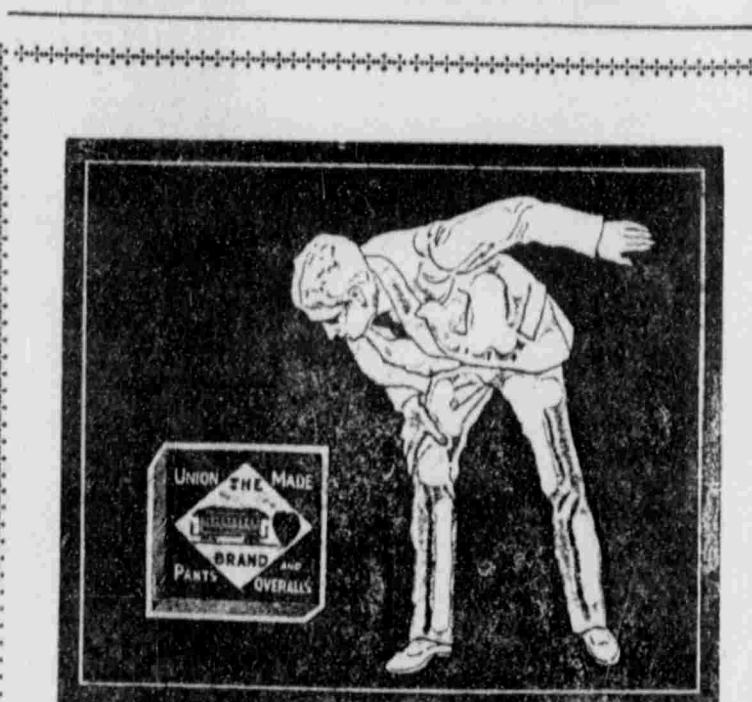
Z. C. M. I. T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

SPECIAL THIS WEEK.

Men's fleece lined shirts or drawers	40c
Men's extra heavy fleece lined shirts or drawers	45c
Men's wool back fleece lined shirts or drawers	45c
Men's silk fleece back shirts or drawers	65c
Children's combination union suits	\$1.00
Boys' Lamb Knit woolen gloves, per pair	20c
Men's Lamb Knit woolen gloves, per pair	25c
Boys' Wool and Worsted Knee Pant Suits, ages 9 to 15	\$4.00
Men's Provo Mills Suits, all wool, these suits are worth \$10.00 as much as any eastern \$12.50 suit, for	\$10.00
Ladies' Wool Combination Union Suits, worth \$1.25, for	\$1.00
Ladies' Melba Combination Suits, worth 75c, for	50c
A full stock of Provo Blankets and Flannels, L. D. S.	\$1.25
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HOYT'S LATEST
AND
BEST COMEDY.Was seen at the Grand last night.
The same now and attractive show tonight.A DAY
AND
A NIGHT.A Hoytian Jubilee of Mirth and Melody.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AT 2:15.STOCKS, INVESTMENTS
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