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SALT LAKE CITY, AUGUST 1, 1900.

DO NOT BREAK THE LAW.

The people of Utah, as a rule, are law-abiding and honest. They are not a turbulent class, nor do they have a disposition to avoid or evade the responsibilities and duties of citizens. But, like other folks, some of them are not familiar with all the laws, either of the State or of the Nation. The law, however, presupposes a knowledge of its provisions, and its penalties, therefore, may fall upon persons who are innocent in spirit but guilty in act. Like the rain sent by Divine Providence, it falls alike upon the just and the unjust.

For example, there are the timber laws of the United States. They are often violated both wilfully and unintentionally. Some particulars concerning this will be found in another part of this issue of the "News." In an interview with the agent of the government, these are published for the benefit of persons who may fall into trouble through lack of information; the really guilty will have to take their chances of punishment, but all should observe the laws and rules framed for the protection of the timber belonging to the United States.

Leading men in the various settlements should make themselves familiar with the timber laws, and instruct the people so that they may be saved from prosecution, which has to be entered against those who break the law whether they understand it or not.

Purchasers of lumber made from timber unlawfully taken, are liable as well as those who cut and sell it. Therefore great care should be taken that none of our people shall suffer the law's penalties.

"Let no man break the laws of the land" is a Divine command to the Latter-day Saints, and they will save themselves much sorrow and trouble by observing this wise injunction.

NO "CHANGE OF HEART."

The position taken by the Desert News on the duties and responsibilities of the United States in consequence of the victory over Spain, is the same today that it was immediately after the treaty by which the Philippine Islands came into the possession of this nation.

It would not matter greatly if we had changed our views on this important question. It is the right of every public journal to drop anything that it discovers to be wrong, and lay hold of every thing it learns to be right. Indeed, that is its duty, as it is of every intelligent individual. But we mention the fact of our advocacy from the time when the subject was first discussed until now, of the rights and policy of this government, on the same grounds and in the same spirit, to meet the falsehood that the Desert News has been influenced by some power or person to change its views and take its present attitude.

From the time when the flag of our country was raised over the archipelago in token of American sovereignty, until today, we have supported the policy of expansion while we have repudiated the doctrine of imperialism, and disputed the alleged intention of this nation to establish it anywhere under the sun. We could fill the page, readily, with extracts from editorials in the "News," all in harmony with this idea, but it would not be wise to take up so much space on the one subject. However we will here copy portions of two articles, which at the time they were published, caused a great deal of comment among strong partisans.

On September 15, 1899, the leading editorial in the Desert News contained these paragraphs:

There may be a difference of opinion as to what should be immediately done for the settlement of the Philippine question. But we do not think there is any great contention as to the necessity of maintaining the present occupation of the islands. No sensible person or party that we know of advocates desertion of the Philippines or the withdrawal of our troops. All agree that a stable government must be established there, and that, under the auspices of the United States. What then?

Why it is proposed that the inhabitants shall be permitted to govern themselves as they may see fit, on the principle that "all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." But what now? Is Aguirre to be allowed to continue his raid for personal aggrandizement and ambition? If not, is it not the duty of the United States to maintain law and order there, and suppress the insurrection that is causing all the mischief? When that is accomplished the course to be pursued can be better defined and announced.

But it is argued that an announcement, now, that the United States intends to aid Philippine independence will stop the war, save the further shedding of blood, and bring in the dove of peace from the Philippines jungle to brood over all the new discordant elements there. Is that certain? Was not that announcement virtually made when Spain was ousted and the islands fell into our possession by terms of the treaty? And is not that really the purpose and intent of this nation? It takes time to establish a stable government. It takes more time to secure to people unaccustomed to it that independence which vests all power in the people. Even in our own land,

Americans accustomed to the duties and responsibilities of citizenship are held in territorial tutelage for some time, in remote places, before that full independence is recognized. With the uncivilized tribes it is not permitted in any degree until they exhibit the qualifications for its proper exercise.

On September 15, 1899, we said further:

The best men of all parties appear to agree that, under the treaty with Spain, the Philippines have come into the possession of the United States accompanied with solemn duties. That first, peace must be secured, second, a stable government must be established; third, the inhabitants must be protected from foreign encroachments and internal convulsions, until able to support and maintain a government founded on the consent of the governed.

These points of difference really seem to be, that some prominent men and party leaders want the assurance of the Philippines shall be assured, and others think that the present situation must be suppressed and a stable government be established, before it is determined what shall then be done, and what arrangements shall be made, for the best interests and permanent liberties of the people there.

Those are the facts in the case, and that is the situation impartially and briefly presented. There is little real room for contention about the matter except for partisan ends. But patriots of all parties will desire to see the sovereignty of the United States maintained, in the possessions that have fallen into the hands of this nation, under the treaty with Spain and through the victories of our army and navy. That is the first consideration. We do not believe any party or faction in this country seriously contemplates the enslavement of people in any part of the globe. Our flag is the emblem, not of bondage, but of liberty.

What any partisans except those who are so extreme that they accept opposition in every journalistic breeze, can object to in all this we must discover. But strange to say, the most virulent, unjust and stupid comments, on our support of the policy that should regulate this government in relation to the Philippines, come from a few persons and papers that are supposed to be advocates of the present administration!

But we have the consolation of knowing that we have the commendation of the high-minded and rational people of both the great political parties, who understand our position and are not so low and paltry as to pretend to coincide with our views, and then attribute to us improper and unworthy motives. When we know we are right we expect to try to go ahead, irrespective of blind partisanship and petty jealousy.

WHAT TO DO WITH CHINA.

According to the latest news from eastern Asia, the foreign representatives at Peking are yet alive and anxiously waiting for the resolvers. During the assault on the legations, a number of them were killed, or wounded, but the survivors were still holding their ground on the 22nd of July. This news seems to be accepted as authentic, and it cannot fail to spur the powers on to energetic action to put an end to the terrible suspense.

A London dispatch states that on the 20th of June "China declared war," and it appears that the savage attack on the legations commenced the same day. If the expression "declared war" is to be understood literally, it puts the imbroglio in an entirely new light. Then the government must be held responsible, even if the Boxers led the assault. That is the very point concerning which the powers have been in the dark. If China has declared war, it is difficult to see how the world, in view of the massacres that have taken place, can avoid accepting the challenge. But in all probability, full light on the situation will not be had, before the ministers have been rescued, and their story in detail can be told.

The great problem before the powers, should a war of revenge be decided on, is, however, what to do with China after the punishment has been administered. There is serious objection to the process of vivisection, that has been going on for the past five years, and there are equally serious objections to leaving her intact in the hands of a government that might again instigate an anti-foreign uprising. Perhaps the best solution of the problem would be to free all the provincial governors from their allegiance to the central government, and make them sovereigns in their respective provinces. China would then be broken up into eighteen independent states, each of which would be of respectable size as to area and population, although not formidable as an enemy.

Were such an arrangement desirable, it could be accomplished with less difficulty than the Balkan states were segregated from Turkish domain. China is now very far from being a unit. There is no such thing as a Chinese nation, as understood in western countries. China itself is inhabited by different races, with different habits, religions and languages. The people in the central and northern provinces, we are told, scarcely regard those of the southern districts as fellow countrymen. A man from Tien Tsin can no more converse with a Cantonese, without having learned the language, than a Frenchman can with a German. And they mutually hate one another. A writer in the Nineteenth Century Review relates an incident in illustration of this. He says:

"I lost the best Chinese servant I ever had because, being from the north, nothing would induce him to accompany me in the south of China where his speech would have betrayed him. 'Cantonese really had man, master,' he said to me; 'I go home.'"

The curious inter-hatred, he continues, is conspicuous where Chinese from different parts of China meet together, as, for example, in Bangkok, or on the plantations in Malaya or the Dutch Indies. Savage faction fights are of constant occurrence. Consequently it is easy to raise a force of Chinese in one place to fight Chinese in another.

Undoubtedly most of the provincial governors would welcome their emancipation from the hated Manchu rulers. The control exercised by these has been gradually growing weaker. It is a marvel that they, so few in numbers, have been able to keep up a semblance of a central government. But it has not escaped the observer that some of the governors, Li Hung Chang, for

instance, are in a position to do very nearly as they please in their own provinces. An edict from Peking, with the formidable injunction, "Respect this!" attached, may or may not have the desired effect.

There should, then, be no formidable obstacle to creating a number of independent states out of the vast Mongolian empire. Each of these could be governed by men acceptable to the western powers, and the regeneration of the country might be undertaken along natural lines of progress, as the people in the various states are prepared for it. China thus divided could not become a menace to the world. There could be no common Chinese army, or navy, any more than a combined European war force. There would always be separate interests, and while some provinces might suffer periodically from anti-foreign outbreaks, others would find it to their interest to maintain the status established. The arrangement, if practicable, would prevent numerous and obvious advantages.

This paragraph is from the Springfield Republican:

"Something more of the fascinating history of Mexico and Central America may be learned by the scientific expedition headed by Prof. Benjamin Clark, which Prof. Clark, the leading educational institution of Utah, is to send into those countries soon. The expedition will include specialists in botany, zoology and archeology, and will be prepared to spend two years investigating the ancient civilization of that interesting region."

DURING THE HOT WEATHER.

Everybody is not in a position to select his occupation with a view to the best comfort during these hot days, and many suggestions for the guidance of the perspiring public are, on that account, of less general value than they would be otherwise. Some rules, however, may be observed by all.

Thus, for instance, the authorities tell us that direct exposure to the rays of the sun should be avoided, even when the heat is tempered by a comparatively cool breeze from the lake. Violent exertion after meals is also to be carefully avoided. Further, the individual that indulges in alcoholic stimulants runs greater risk of becoming the victim of sun stroke than those of temperate habits. It is best to drink only non-intoxicants, and that in small quantities and frequently, to supply the waste caused by perspiration.

In places where people are subject not only to the intense heat but also to the influence of an excessive humidity of the air, this combination is said to be particularly disastrous to infants. The air in this region is not very moist, but it should nevertheless be the aim of parents to see that their little ones are given the benefit of the pure atmosphere of the lake, or the canyon. The children might also to advantage be encouraged to sleep in the afternoon. This is especially recommended for children of a nervous temperament.

An exchange, speaking on the subject of the summer heat, adds a good word for the horses. It says:

"Among the sufferers from heat and humidity, whom we have always with us are the horses. It is pitiful to see the manner in which many animals move at an unnecessary high speed, even when the thermometer stands in the sixties and the humidity mounts into the seventies. The man who drives his own horse may generally be induced to take care of it, but, as the majority of horses in a city are handled by men who have no proprietary interest in them, employers should take pains to impress upon their drivers the necessity for kindness and care in the treatment of their live stock."

That is timely and humane advice. From time immemorial, one characteristic of the man, or woman, who claims to be considered righteous, is mercy toward the dumb animals. Christian civilization naturally extends its benevolent influences to the entire creation, and especially to the domestic animals, without the aid of which such civilization would have been impossible.

An ante-election proceeding in the Choctaw nation, I. T., is the smashing of whiskey jugs, while in other parts it is the smashing of political "slates."

The new fashion of painting ceilings instead of whitewashing them is likely to do the whitewasher out of a job, since the paint is more satisfactory and in the end cheaper.

The little Japs are not behind in their readiness to advance to Peking. A force of 15,000 was ready to obey the command to move forward, when the Americans and British decided to go ahead.

A Pretoria dispatch tells some ridiculous stories as to how Boer courage is kept up to the relating point. A few facts in place of such fiction would be of vastly greater interest to the reading public.

The advance on Peking has begun. American, British and Japanese troops going forward. It will likely be a slow, arduous and dangerous movement, but seems to be the only way to relieve the ministers at Peking, if, indeed, it will do that.

A London dispatch says the silly season in London journalism is approaching. It is to be hoped that it will quickly pass, and that it really has little more imbecility about it than the so-called sane period, which are open to much criticism.

There is some fear that the Chinese attack on the foreign legations in Peking has been renewed, since Col. Shiba's message of July 23 says the legations are "well defended," and indicates that they are in a critical situation. The urgency for relief by armed force is becoming more apparent every day.

The mobbing, stripping and painting of Dowries in Ohio, and their expulsion from the town of Mansfield, because the people did not like their religious views, is in line with the treatment of Chinese Christians by the Mongolian butchers whose actions now horrify the civilized world. A civilized Boxer in Ohio is not a whit better than a heathen Boxer in China.

That New Mexico is being settled up quickly is shown by the report of the register of the land office at Santa Fe, from which it is learned that \$7,732

acres of homestead lands were taken up in the year ending June 30, 1900, as against 54,845 acres the previous year, also, 3750 acres of desert, 2,540 acres of land selection, 1,966 acres territorial selections, 5,559 acres coal lands, a total of 101,601 acres, against 62,590 acres last year.

The constant increase in money circulation the past five years is shown in the following figures of the total circulation:

	Gold and Certificates.	All kinds, capita.	Per
1896	\$498,449,242	\$1,509,725,290	\$21.15
1897	556,432,594	1,646,028,246	22.57
1898	698,769,519	1,843,457,740	24.74
1899	784,716,728	1,932,451,222	25.38
1900	815,474,469	2,062,455,456	26.50

The Chinese in Chicago were so noisy in celebrating the news that the Chinese government had told the truth, that the police had to disperse them so other folks could enjoy a little peace. Their rejoicing would have been more acceptable if the foreigners in Peking really were safe, which they are not while the Chinese government holds over them the threat of murder, to force other nations to yield to China's demands.

A South Dakota farmer is telling his neighbors how he has a hen that hatched him \$100. The neighbors worried themselves to secure birds of such a valuable strain, but it has just leaked out that the "hatch" was made this way: The farmer had a bin containing about 300 bushels of wheat he had decided to market, but on going to it found that a hen had selected the place to "sit," so he decided not to disturb her. Meantime the price of wheat went up, and he gained over \$100 by the delay. How happy some farmers would be if they had the foresight to know when to allow a hen to "sit it out."

China's threat to sacrifice foreigners might be of some force if the evident purpose were not to retain the ministers anyway till they are almost sure to be murdered. In view of China's present scramble to save the existing dynasty, a vigorous advance upon Peking probably will be the quickest way to secure the safe delivery of the foreigners. The least display of fear or nervousness on the part of the powers will but encourage anti-foreign action by the Chinese. The besieged foreigners call urgently for a relief force, and it is probably the only chance to save them alive, albeit it may be a desperate one in the present circumstances.

The following rulers have been assassinated during the past half century; there are twelve in all, five of them being Presidents of American republics:

Daniel, Prince of Montenegro, Aug. 13, 1860.
Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, April 14, 1865.
Michael, Prince of Serbia, June 10, 1868.
Abdul Aziz, Sultan of Turkey, June 4, 1876.
Alexander II, Czar of Russia, March 13, 1881.
James A. Garfield, President of the United States, July 2, 1881.
Marie-Francoise Carnot, President of France, June 24, 1894.
Nasr-Eddin, Shah of Persia, May 1, 1896.

Juan Idiarte Borda, President of Uruguay, August 25, 1897.
Jose Maria Reyna Barrios, President of Guatemala, February 8, 1898.
Ulysses Heureux, President of Santo Domingo, 1899.
Humbert, King of Italy, July 29, 1900.

SOUTHERN REIGN OF TERROR.

Boston Transcript.

Red is as popular a color in North Carolina at the present time as it was in Paris during the French revolution, and it has very much the same significance. Next Thursday an election will be held in that State to determine the conditions and qualifications of suffrage after July 1, 1900, and many meetings are being called in all sections to urge the adoption of the constitutional amendment approved by the legislature June 13. These meetings are largely attended by men wearing red shirts and by women wearing red skirts, jackets and hats, bedecked with red ribbons and carrying red flags. The proverbial influence of this color upon the bull is well understood, but the bull is not the only animal whose emotions are stirred by it. It acts upon the human brute in much the same way, especially when its symbolism is so well understood as at the present time.

Milwaukee Wisconsin.

When the Emperor of China learns of the occurrences of the past two days at New Orleans, he will be scandalized at the want of order in this country. The people who were waded on the streets and shot by the New Orleans mob were not foreigners, but peaceful residents of New Orleans. It is true that the color of their skin was different from that of their assailers. But the Constitution of the United States and the dictates of civilized humanity accord them equal civil rights with those who were their assailants. Race prejudice is as hateful and intolerable in New Orleans as in Peking. The public sentiment of the United States will condemn the community in which this outrage has taken place, and the murderers who are responsible for it have been made to pay with their lives the full penalty for their heinous crime.

New York Evening Post.
New Orleans again becomes notorious as the scene of mob rule. A negro suspected of burglary killed three policemen, including one of the ablest officers on the force. Monday night, and Tuesday night the city was for hours under the control of desperadoes, who attacked negroes wherever they found them, without any reference to their conduct or reputation. The rioting, it will be observed, was not done in hot blood, as the news of the negro's crime became known throughout the city Tuesday morning, and the mob was not organized until Wednesday evening. A noticeable feature of the rioting was the fact that the crowds were largely composed of young men not past the age of twenty-one. These are youth who have been reared in a state where lynch law has grown more and more common of late years, and where the treatment of the blacks by the whites has become worse during the same period.

Kansas City Star.
New Orleans undoubtedly has a large unruly foreign element to contend with, but when men in authority justify a mob's action, such deplorable rioting as that of yesterday is to be expected. It is an encouraging fact, however, that the authorities are apparently making every effort to protect the negroes. This would depict an advance from the position taken at the time of the lynching of the Italians.

Chicago News.
All good citizens sincerely hope that

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