

## DESERET EVENING NEWS

Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.  
JOS. W. SNOW, TRUSTEE-IN-TRUST.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING  
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)  
Office at 2nd Temple and 2nd Temple Streets  
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Charles W. Penrose, Editor  
Horace G. Whitney, Business Manager

**SUBSCRIPTION PRICES:**  
Per Year, \$3.00  
Six Months, \$1.50  
Three Months, .75  
One Month, .25  
Cable News, .25  
Saturday edition, per year, \$3.00  
Cable News, .25

Correspondence and other reading matter for publication should be addressed to the EDITOR.

Address all business communications to THE DESERET NEWS, Salt Lake City, Utah.

**NEW YORK REPRESENTATIVE:**  
F. A. Craig, 41 Times Building

**CHICAGO REPRESENTATIVE:**  
F. A. Craig, 87 Washington St.

**SAN FRANCISCO REPRESENTATIVE:**  
C. S. King-Sheridan & Co., 409 Examiner Bldg.

**SALT LAKE CITY, AUGUST 16, 1900.**

## WHY THIS DELAY?

The dry season is on in Utah. This city is beginning to feel its effects emphatically. If the relief anticipated from the measures devised by the city authorities does not come soon, there will be great dissatisfaction and some reason for the murmurings that will be heard like the sound of many thunders.

There has been more delay than was expected in the completion of the work which is to add in furnishing the city with the needed supply. The reservoir will soon be finished, and that will, no doubt, be the means of saving us from the dangers of a great fire when there is a lack of pressure in the water system.

But how about the new distributing pipes? What is the reason for so much delay in the work contracted for? The Board of Public Works is the body that is responsible to the public for the execution of that measure. There are, doubtless, reasons for the non-fulfillment of the contract at the date agreed upon. The continued procrastination, however, is viewed with some alarm and is dilatory and unnecessary.

As to the use of canal water for street sprinkling, the delay is also causing unpleasant comment. If it should become impossible to finish the system projected until very late in the season, it appears to be quite practicable to lay some of the piping, and thus give some relief as that would afford. This ought to be done at once, and the rest of the work proceeded with as rapidly as possible.

The bonds were voted for with the full expectation that the money would be at once expended, for immediate relief and permanent improvements. There has been a delay in placing them on the market. They are now offered, but it seems as though all persons engaged in this business, of meeting the water emergency, have been slow in their movements considering the nature of the situation.

It is expected of those who have charge of public affairs, that they will be alive to their duties and punctual and prompt in the performance thereof. Impossibilities ought not to be required of any one. Water cannot be created. Every source of supply, however, can be utilized, and work projected can be pushed to completion, according to contract as nearly up to time as is possible. Hurry up and give us the water relief that was promised, before it is too late to be of any great public service!

## IF THEY ARE RESCUED.

News now comes from Shanghai to the effect that the so-called allied armies have reached Peking, and that the foreign ambassadors probably are safe among their rescuers. The dispatch is published by a paper that some time ago had the "details" of the cruel massacre of these foreigners, and, consequently, needs confirmation. If it is founded on fact, the official announcement of the event should not be long delayed.

At the same time, the impression in official circles is that the Chinese complications have now arrived at a most difficult crisis. So far the powers have co-operated, having had but one object in view—the rescue of the besieged foreigners. This accomplished, each country will pursue its own policy, and since the interests are so conflicting, a clash can be averted only by the exercise of the most skillful diplomacy.

Russia is already at war with China, whether the fact is formally recognized or not. It is quite probable that the Russian government is not awaiting the safe rescue of her representative in Peking from his perilous position, to officially declare the existence of a state of war. All along the Amur river there have been conflicts between the troops of the two countries. Russian property has been destroyed by Chinese troops, and there are heavy accounts to settle, even if M. de Giers is safe.

Germany, too, has a clear case bell in the murder of her ambassador, while on his way to the Tung-Shi-Yamen, whether he had been summoned by the government. The German emperor clearly regards his country as at war with China, and a war of revenge at that. He has not modified his expressed views that there can be no cessation of hostilities until the German flag floats triumphantly over the Chinese dragon on the imperial palace.

The other powers might be willing to settle with China, on a basis of a money indemnity, but Russia and Germany would not be supposed to be willing to withdraw without having secured extensive and valuable territory. And Great Britain and France are sure not to acquiesce in their plans, unless they are given an equivalent. The same may be presumed of Japan. And thus the rescue of the foreigners will be the beginning of a contest between the powers, which may end in a general war, unless wiser counsels prevail.

The news from China during the past couple of months has been extremely thrilling, almost eclipsing everything

else. But the play has just commenced. For some time to come the attention of the world will be riveted on that part of the globe, and the dispatches will be watched with intense interest and anxiety.

## NOW INGALLS HAS GONE.

John J. Ingalls is numbered with the dead. He was one of the noted men of America. An orator, a writer and a politician of striking ability, who in the Senate of the United States shone brilliantly among its leading lights he made his mark in every position he occupied.

He was born in Middleton, Mass., December 29, 1833. He studied for the law and was admitted to the bar in 1857. The following year he moved to Atchison, Kansas, where he practiced his profession and became active in political affairs. He was secretary of the State Senate in 1861, and in 1862 was elected a State Senator. He ran for lieutenant governor on two occasions but was twice defeated. For three years he was editor of the Atchison Champion. He was elected United States Senator for the term commencing in 1875, and re-elected in 1879 and 1885.

He was gifted in the use of language particularly in sarcasm and invective. He was vitriolic in his attacks upon political adversaries, and as fearless as he was bitter.

He was a stalwart Republican for many years but after his defeat for the United States Senate by Jerry Simpson, the "Rockless Senator," he became more and more gradually lost in the influence of his party, with which he found fault in his customary pungent style.

He was afterward for some time a correspondent of the New York Journal, and wrote for it a report of the fight for the championship between Corbett and Fitzsimmons, which occasioned much comment on his descent from the high position that he once filled with signal ability. He was very tall and thin and seemed to be dyspeptic, which may account in some degree for the acidity in his utterances, and which, no doubt, led to the malady to which he succumbed.

He will long be remembered as one of the forceful spirits that moved in national affairs and who inspired more fear than love among his opponents.

## PLOT AGAINST THE PRESIDENT.

The story said to have been told in a letter to an Italian paper printed in this country, to the effect that there is, or was, a plot laid against the life of President McKinley, at the same time the assassination of King Humbert was decided on, may be important enough to cause an investigation, but it is not likely to have any foundation in fact. Anarchist cranks who resort to murder very seldom name any accomplices, no doubt for the sufficient reason that they very seldom have any. They can hardly be said to have any organization. They recognize no leaders, and if one of them conceives of the idea of committing an appalling crime, a conspiracy for its execution, involving a number of participants, would be of no use. A New York Herald correspondent, quoted as follows in the Evening Post, and his reasoning sounds plausible from his point of view:

"Such deeds as this slaying of Humbert are not the work of a body of men. One man alone thinks out the plan. He will not tell his best friend or his wife. Why should he? It would do no good, and might do harm. It is his theory that a certain man has done harm enough, and that he should for ever be put beyond the power of doing more harm. To accomplish his purpose he is willing to sacrifice his life; but he will not also sacrifice his friends. Of this you may be sure. Anarchists do not plot together such a deed as this. One man only can be held responsible."

If this is a true representation, there is no probability of a "conspiracy" against the President, whatever may be the sentiments entertained by individual, deluded adherents of the dangerous so-called philosophy of anarchism.

There are many anarchists in this country, especially in the larger cities. Some are Russian Jews, who were nihilists in their own country, where they suffered many wrongs on account of their race. They are generally regarded as a quiet class, leading a correct life in their adopted country, whatever their political views may be. Others are of different nationalities, principally from the countries of southern Europe. They are all thought to be more or less appreciative of the liberty they enjoy under American institutions, and therefore not very dangerous as a class.

The best method of dealing with that phenomenon is not an easy question. The atrocity of the European governments has not had the desired result, and in a country with almost unlimited freedom of speech, the matter presents numerous difficulties. Still, we believe the meetings of the anarchists, their publications should be closely watched. Through those means a diseased imagination is frequently inflamed, and the criminal instinct aroused to activity. It may not be desirable to curtail the liberty of which every American citizen is proud, but the abuse of that liberty cannot be purely tolerated. If there is "an ounce of prevention," it should be applied long before, through neglect of doing so, the "ounce of cure" has been sharpened for sanguinary work.

## GOING OUT OF FASHION.

The action of business men in the large cities, in refusing to employ persons who smoke cigarettes, is causing considerable discussion, and cigarette smoking is receiving a serious blow. The result of excluding cigarette-smokers is meeting with much greater favor than was expected. Employers are learning that the non-smoker does the most and the best work, all other things being equal, and of course that is a business reason which impels them to persist in the adopted course. They are not afraid of strikes, either, for no labor union with sensible men in it would strike for the privilege of sucking cigarettes.

One form of the discussion brought out in Chicago as a result of the anti-

cigarette orders is whether smoking or chewing is most objectionable and injurious. Replying to inquiries on the subject, the Chicago American says:

"Of two filthy habits, chewing is probably the worse. The man who chews tobacco looks and is dirty. On the other hand, it may be said for him that he keeps his unpleasant habits to some extent to himself, unlike the individual who smokes filthy cigarettes. He does not blow the impertinent smoke into the faces of others. We are inclined to decide that the man who chews tobacco is more offensive to himself; the man who smokes tobacco is more offensive to others."

The objectionable comparison is well put, in the foregoing, while the relative unhealthfulness is summed up in the following:

"We are inclined to say that chewing, filthy and revolting as the habit is, probably does less actual harm. The man who chews puts the poison into his stomach; the man who smokes puts the poison into his lungs. Nicotine and other poisons introduced into the digestive apparatus are eliminated to a great extent by the wise forethought of nature."

"Nature probably said to herself: 'When she made man with his stomach, this half baked animal will put into the stomach almost anything he gets his hands on, and I must arrange for that stomach to stand a considerable strain.' But no similar provision was made to offset the poisoning of the lungs. Nicotine deposited in the lungs stays there, destroys the lung tissue, affects the heart directly, predisposes to consumption, and inevitably shortens life in ninety per cent of cases."

Now for the remedy. According to the Chicago editor's view, it is not to be found in any argument as to the unhealthfulness or the objectionable character of the practice, to the person who indulges in them. It is a sharp comment on man that reasoning with him will not cause him to turn from the habit; but to a large extent it is justified. The notions and likes or dislikes of others are credited by the American as of greater potency than any force of reason, when it says:

"Tobacco chewing has nearly died out among civilized human beings simply because it has been discouraged by the disapprobation of women and the contempt of men."

"If women would kindly look upon cigarette smokers with the same disfavor that they hand out to the less despicable tobacco chewers, cigarette smoking would soon be done away with."

"But fortunately, women, charming and altogether lovely as they are, share in the weaknesses that attend the undeveloped social condition. They often admire, instead of discourage, the most foolish things that men do."

"As others think of us." That is what gives the "backbone" to quit or continue a habit, good or bad. Men and women who will stand in their own practice, for that which their reason says is right, and do it against the opinions of others and merely because it is right, are not numerous. "The truly brave are few." But when others say nay, and fashion goes against a thing, reform follows.

Do women often admire, instead of discourage, the most foolish things that men do? It would seem so: for women are foolish too, sometimes. Then, when men are foolish, women have more control over them, hence it is desirable to keep them so. But with sensible women it is different. They discourage wrong because it is wrong.

Will cigarette smoking have to go? Probably, to a large extent. Sensible women disapprove of it, and sensible men, too. Then, with the cigarette smoker out of work, he is out of money, and giddy girls disapprove of that. If the no-employment method continues the combination will be too much. The cigarette smoker will have none to admire or encourage him but himself, and he hasn't the courage to continue long on that.

## TOO MUCH CHINAMAN.

There is nothing in the account of the fighting in China that justifies this from the Worcester, Mass., Gazette, of August 8th:

"The resistance which the Chinese are offering is surprising. Thus far they have been more formidable opponents than the Boers. The Chinese, moreover, are braver fighters than the Boers, although not so intelligent. The Chinese are not afraid to fight in the open. They are putting up in the Turkish or Spanish-American war, or in any of the minor campaigns of recent years."

Only pro-Chinese sentiment, unacquainted with the real Chinaman, would be guided like that. The Boers fought against heavy odds, and the Spaniards at Santiago resisted a superior body of troops for several days before surrendering. But the Chinese were in almost an overwhelming majority; they never stood up in the open to display courage; their "stiff fight" was from behind entrenchments against a much smaller body of men, and became a decidedly limer affair when these men charged the entrenchments. If one-fourth the number of Boers or Spaniards had held Taku or Tien Tsin, the probability is that the allies would not have landed yet. Besides, the Boers and Spaniards would not have played the Chinese game in Peking. The man who knows a Chinaman will never rank him up to Boers or Spaniards. He is brave enough, but as a soldier he is a fifth-rate affair in such comparison as our Massachusetts friend tries to make. This part of the country is acquainted with Dutchmen, Spaniards and Chinese.

Is it war between Britain and Russia? The growling is growing ominous. Is Russia playing a double game? The evidence that she is accumulating. The iron trade is reported as feeling better. It does seem to be hardening a bit.

The ministers in Peking are relieved. That is the likely situation today; but official confirmation is needed.

New York is found to have more than two million people. It still has the "big" of Chicago and Fine Hollow.

The New York man who buried 1,000 paupers has been buried a pauper himself. He should not feel in strange company.

If Czar Nicholas were the only czar, or even the most tyrannical, the world would have little cause to complain at such wielders of power.

It will be observed that the anti-Brit-

ish feeling in central and western Europe grows no less, only it has been glossed over for a short time.

The fate of the ministers in Peking has been settled, but which way was not known definitely in this country today, although the chances favored their rescue.

It is said that General Dewey is keeping well ahead of Lord Kitchener, in the chase west of Pretoria. The Boer general seems to be a good sprinter as well as a good fighter. He may run to cover yet.

In Colorado, children wreck trains for "fun." The little ones who engaged in that business give conclusive evidence of inadequate training. Even children nine years old should understand that interference with railway property is wrong.

Now that all the more important cities of the country have a fad for prefixing "Greater" to their titles, there may be some Salt Lake who will come to regret that the word "Great" was ever dropped from the name of Salt Lake City.

The British nation has its weaknesses and foibles, but its record is not one of enmity to human liberty. To be extremely anti-British, anti-German, anti-American, or anti-anything else in the way of national dislikes betokens an unsound judgment.

It is said a fifty-foot stone wall at Peking would bar out the allies, because they did not have guns large enough to batter it down. The author of the statement is in error. The allies can make that wall untenable to Chinese in a short time, and by scaling it, mount their guns to sweep the city, or clear their way to the legations. A fifty-foot rock wall is no puzzle to military engineers unless it is defended by brave soldiers with ample supplies of ammunition.

Kaiser Wilhelm criticizes Admiral Seymour for not knowing better than he did that he could not get to Peking with the small force he started with. But the reply of England is apt. The Kaiser knew no better himself, if indeed, he was as well informed as the British commander.

It is said that the New York man who calls American soldiers pirates is "only a crank." That may be, when his expressions do not damage; but there are sometimes criminal "cranks" who find many foolish people to believe and follow them, thus making them dangerous.

The improvements and enterprises in connection with the Southern Pacific railway, for a new line between Salt Lake City and Los Angeles, are not to be stopped by the death of Mr. C. P. Huntington. But there are many people who would have liked to see the work accomplished under his vigorous administration.

There comes a story from Nebraska that Wharton Barker, who heads the "middle-of-the-road" Populist ticket, is ineligible to be President of the United States, because he accepted a bribe from the Russian Czar. The danger that might be conjured up as a possibility in such a case is not great, even in advance of a denial from Mr. Barker.

The Shah of Persia has seen something new and good on his trip to Europe. His attention has been attracted by the telephone and the trolley road. The former he has introduced in Persia, and the latter he will have soon. By the way, these are American inventions, and if the Shah continues at the rate he is going, he will want a republic and a presidential election soon. Keep on, America is the "land of promise" in methods as well as in things, and her systems have many glorious things for the Persian monarch to desire to attain to.

With Britain back down now, at the demand of France, Germany and Russia? That is a question of great moment. Japan would say no, and probably would stand by Britain. But there are times when discretion is the better part of valor, and usually Britain has had the good sense to avail herself of this. Whether the present is an occasion of that kind, Lord Salisbury must make reply. His country is in no condition to act rashly, but later on it may be prepared for a different reply to the Russian move than seems wise at this time.

## OUR FOREIGN COMMERCE.

St. Louis Globe Democrat. Within a few days ten big steamships will leave the James River loaded with 40,000 tons of coal for foreign countries. One cargo of 4,200 tons will go to Alexandria, Egypt. American foreign trade is larger than ever before and extending every month.

Iowa State Register. The foreign commerce of the United States showed an increase in the fiscal year 1899 of \$120,000,000, or more than a million dollars for every working day in the year.

Boston Journal. June's total manufactured exports were \$28,222,582, as compared with \$21,517,772 in June, 1899, when prices were quite as high as they are now, or higher, if anything. Only three in our history has this record of June, 1900, been surpassed, and that was in the three months just preceding, March, April and May, which are generally better export months than June is. For the whole year 1899 American exports of manufactures were \$432,254,366, as compared with \$329,552,146 for the fiscal year 1899. In June last the manufacturers made up almost 27 per cent. of our total exports.

COUNT VON WALDERSEE, Chicago Record.

Von Waldersee is a soldier of long experience, and would command the respect and deference of general officers of any nationality. He is old, but rugged and healthy, and if age brings prudence and a willingness to take counsel it might be of advantage in a situation where so much depends on the promptness of action. The appointment would be all the more acceptable in view of the belief that not all the commanders now in China or on the way thither are fitted for the tasks which they are to undertake. The announcement made in London July 25 that Gen. Sir Francis Grenfell had been picked upon as the proper person for the China command brought out much comment,

## THIS WEEK'S BARGAINS

Ladies, during the week commencing Monday, August 13, we will sell our entire line of new

## Summer Corsets, 25c Each

Our Complete Stock of the latest styles and most highly finished

Novelty White Shirt Waists Ranging in Price from \$5 to \$15 Each, Regularly, will go at 33 1/3 Per Cent Off

We will also sell, during this week, everything that is left of our immense stock of COLORED SHIRT WAISTS REGARDLESS OF COST.

THESE ARE CHOICE BARGAINS THAT THE LADIES WILL BE SURE TO APPRECIATE.

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

## SALE OF BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS

AGES 8 TO 15 FOR \$1.25

Commencing Saturday, Aug. 18th we will sell our \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00 boys' school suits, ages 8 to 15 years at \$1.25. Now is the time to get School Suits at half price. We also have School Suits both vestee and double breasted jacket and knee pants, in blue and black worsteds and chevrons, made from Washington Mills cloths at very low prices.

## COME EARLY AND GET YOUR PICK.

We are closing out 50 dozen Men's Silk front Shirts at 50c each worth 75c, and we have Boys' and Girls' underwear at remarkably low prices.

CUTLER BROS. COMPANY, 36 MAIN STREET, SALT LAKE CITY.

## A RED INDIAN

Doesn't lose any sleep over the style of his furniture. Why? Because his neighbors don't criticize him. But your neighbors will have a whole lot to say about you if you don't get one of our beautiful piano finish

## MANTELS.

Don't run away with the idea that they are beyond your pocket-book, because that's a mistake. Come in and we'll soon convince you. We have

Mahogany Mantels, Birds Eye Maple Mantels, Golden Oak Mantels, Curly Birch Mantels, Cherry Mantels.

Mantel facings in Royal Worcester and Gold, Sevres Gold and Pailley and White and Gold finish.

Don't stand on the order of your coming, but come at once.

## THE SALT LAKE HARDWARE CO.,

42, 44 and 46 West Second South. SIGN OF THE BIG GUN.

## GARDNER DAILY STORE NEWS:

So many mothers are getting their boys ready for school. Are you? No better time in all the year. Because we're selling boys' clothes pretty cheap. Not much more than half what new goods of equal value will cost a month later. Wouldn't it be wise to come to-morrow. From 3 years to your biggest boy. From \$1.50 to \$5.75. That ought to be \$2.00 to \$7.50. We've lots of other things for boys too. Shirts—Waists—Extra Pants.

ONE PRICE J. P. GARDNER, 136 and 138 Main.

## WESTERN DENTAL CO.

ROOMS 31-32 EAGLE BLDG. 73 WEST SECOND SOUTH STREET... BEST SET OF TEETH \$6.00. WORK GUARANTEED FIRST CLASS. TEETH EXTRACTED PAINLESSLY WITHOUT PAIN. CROWN AND BRIDGE WORK SPECIALTIES. "VITALIZED AIR." WM. BROADBENT, D. D. S., PROPRIETOR.

## Salt Lake Theatre

MIDSUMMER ENGAGEMENT.

Two Performances, Monday and Tuesday evenings.

AUGUST 20th and 21st,

The Comedy Event of the Year, "THE NIGHT OF THE FOURTH," with MATHews & BULGER.

Presenting

—MONDAY EVENING—

The Night of the Fourth.

TUESDAY EVENING—BOYTS

"A Rag Baby."

A Superb Comedy Organization including

MATHEWS & BULGER,

MARY MARBLE,

WALTER JONES,

NORMA WHALLEY,

AUDE COURTNEY,

Philip H. Riley, Jessie Tarnell, Tony Hart, Louie Ross, John W. Brown, Marion Gaudin, Elsie Kirsch, The Eight Mascots, English Dancing Girls, The Pony Ballet and Wisconsin's Male Scoundrels.

A large and efficient chorus, Gustave Linder, Musical Director.

Seats on sale Friday at 9 a. m.

HENRY J. PAIN,

The Fireworks King of Many Countries.

Will reproduce on a grand scale his very latest success

"THE BATTLE OF SAN JUAN"

—AT—

## The Baseball Grounds

Commencing Next Monday Evening, AUG. 20TH

And continuing for Six Nights.

The opening night will comprise some of Mr. Pain's greatest inventions in Fireworks. Among the most prominent will be portraits of

PREST. MCKINLEY

—AND—

WM. J. BRYAN

IN A FLAME OF FIRE.

—SPECIALTIES—

The Provost Family of

Acrobats.

Larado & Blake,

Contortionists.

Lee Ingraham,

Marvelous Hand

Balancer of

the World.

Special features will be announced in the papers later.

## STOCKS, INVESTMENTS

AND BONDS.

Utah Bank and Commercial Stocks and other high grade investments securities bought and sold. Loans on stocks. Dividend paying stocks bought and sold. Investment orders from institutions, trustees of estates and capitalists will receive the best of attention. JOHN C. CUTLER, JR., 211 West 2nd Street.