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IRRIGATION CONGRESS.

The subject of irrigation and the reclamation of the arid regions of the great west, is one of the highest interest to the people of Utah, in common with all the inhabitants of the Rocky mountain States and adjoining territories. What can be done by the use of water upon the parched soil of the once "great American desert," distributed with skill and regard for the rights of all possessors, has been demonstrated in Utah as much, at least, as in any other part of the country where irrigation has been extensively adopted.

The examples afforded here have had their effect upon all the dwellers in the arid region, and Utah has been looked to for lessons in the art of water distribution and conservation. But there is much to learn in this direction. Common sense, necessity and experience have hitherto been the chief teachers here. The time has come when science, history and advanced training must be brought into use, to cope with the needs of the present and the requirements and possibilities of the future. To make these invaluable, the National Irrigation Congress was organized, and its sessions have always been profitable.

This year, for the first time, the Congress will assemble at a point east of the Mississippi river. It is to meet at Chicago on November 21, 22, 23 and 24. It is a very suitable spot, taking into consideration the fact that thoughtful and practical minds, throughout the whole country, are interested in this great question, and it is desirable that they shall come together on this occasion. Chicago is readily reached from all points, by rail. It is an important business center, and many visitors can combine their business interests with those of the Congress, by making a trip when the latter is in session.

The National Irrigation association has the matter in hand and the program which has been prepared for this session will attract wide attention. Some of the most prominent men of the country will speak—senators and members of Congress, government officials and some of the heaviest business men of Chicago, who see the chance for the development of trade through the opening of the west by irrigation. The great Auditorium theater which seats four thousand people, has been secured for the evening sessions and illustrated lectures will be given on forestry and irrigation.

What is Utah intending to do, in order to be properly represented at the ninth annual session of this Congress? Heretofore this State has always taken an important part in its deliberations, and it ought to be fully represented next week. It is Utah's duty to impart her quota of the information to be presented there, and her privilege to receive all that will be contributed from other sections of the country. We hope that the pioneer workers in the cause of practical irrigation, will not be behind others in the great gathering at Chicago.

A SPLENDID COUNTRY.

A railway folder, just issued and that is now being circulated, gives some valuable information and a sectionized map showing the advantages of the Snake river country in Idaho, to persons who desire to make good farms and homes.

The descriptive matter gives many particulars of the chief towns and the country surrounding. In those parts where our people have taken up their abode and have turned the desert into fruitful fields and splendid gardens, and where they have introduced the benefits of civilized life, with advanced facilities for education and other agencies for the promotion of all that tends to fraternalize and uplift humanity.

The map not only shows the location of the towns and villages along the line of the great Snake river and its tributaries and approaches, but the location of the canals which so plentifully water the country, the line of the railroad that now runs through the most important parts of it, and the farming and grazing lands, surveyed and unsurveyed, that are yet open to home-seekers.

We make mention of this folder, issued by the Union Pacific people, because it conveys a good idea of the possibilities as well as the actualities of that very inviting region with its fine climate, abundant water facilities and rich lands, which energetic, hard-working, progressive and progressive people are occupying and improving, and which is bound to become one of the most important parts of the State of Idaho, in every sense of the word.

down and grow up with the community and dwell in peace with their neighbors. It is indeed a splendid country and well adapted to the wants of young folks, and others of our community who wish to swarm from their present hives and commence to spread out and make honey for themselves. The Snake river country and its vicinity offers magnificent opportunities for farmers, stock-raisers and other workers, who have a little means on hand wherewith to make a start on the way to permanent prosperity and temporal independence.

ALFALFA FOR DRY LAND.

The Omaha World-Herald notes editorially the experiments made in the western country with the variety of alfalfa known as the Russian Turkish alfalfa, and gives the following advice to western farmers:

"The reports from the 1,100 packages sent out by the department in 1898-99 are sufficient evidence to warrant us in recommending to all farmers and those having poor success with the common alfalfa, to try the Russian Turkish variety before deciding that alfalfa is not the best grass to cultivate on the western farm."

The idea of experimenting with this feed seems to have been suggested by the fact that Russian Turkish is in many respects similar to the western alfalfa of this continent. Turkish, too, is far removed from the ocean. The summers are hot and dry, and the winters open, with but little snow. From May to September, but little rain falls, and in many parts of the steppe regions, which are removed from the mountainous districts, there is absolutely no rain during the entire summer season.

PALESTINE EXPLORATIONS.

The secretary of the Palestine Exploration fund, Theodore F. Wright, reports that the work of exploration in the Jordan valley and Dead Sea basin is going on with gratifying results. Rev. Putnam Cady, an American, has taken a small boat up the Arnon stream, which once was the dividing line between the territory of Moab and the Reubenites, and furnished a description of its cataraacts. Another American, Professor Robinson has examined Petra and found a great altar, hewn in the solid rock, together with steps, vats and numerous apertures for sacrifices. Another American, Dr. F. J. Bliss, has uncovered the site of an ancient city at Sandahannah, where he found, among other things, about fifty stones, some inscribed with Hebrew, and others with Greek characters, and supposed to have been used for writing purposes.

Improvements are being made in the locality near Solomon's Pools, by which that naturally beautiful spot is to be restored to what it supposedly was at the time when the royal author of the Song of Songs penned these lines: "For, lo, the winter is past, the rain is over and gone; the flowers appear on the earth; the time of the singing of birds is come, and the voice of the turtle is heard in our land; the fig tree putteth forth her green figs, and the vines with the tender grape give fragrance." Explorations are also contemplated in the Dead Sea basin, where it is believed great deposits of petroleum and copper will be found. The supposition that this metal exists in abundance there, rests on the fact that the copper columns erected in front of Solomon's Temple probably were made in the Jordan valley. But explorations there present many difficulties. The Sultan of Turkey claims the valley and the river and lakes as his private property, and he will not permit the explorers to navigate the water or investigate the country.

The activity displayed in the work is notwithstanding all obstacles, full of results. There is some skepticism as to the practicability of restoring Palestine to anything like its former importance, owing to its apparent poverty when compared to the wealthy countries of the world. But what resources may be hidden in the wonderful region of the Dead Sea, and the Lebanon mountains, nobody knows. Should it be found, however, that in addition to the agricultural possibilities, there are treasures of gold and silver, copper and iron, coal and petroleum, sulphur, bitumen, salt, etc., the colonization of the country would soon be looked upon in a different light. Under the present conservative methods of government, not much can be done toward the uncovering of the hidden resources, but when once their existence becomes known, the means of bringing them to light will be found. The work of the exploration society is of the greatest importance.

SECRET OF LONGEVITY.

New York papers tell of the existence in that city of a club which calls itself The Hundred Year Club. Its members believe that under present conditions, it should be practicable to prolong human life beyond the century mark. They meet to discuss rules of correct living, and although they do not expect to live to be a hundred years themselves, they hope to contribute such information about the laws of longevity as will help themselves and others to obtain a long lease on life and thus increase the average age of mankind. They are not vegetarians, or Christian Scientists; nor have they pledged themselves to any particular set of rules. They are simply inquirers endeavoring to obtain reliable information on the subject.

Among the prominent members of the club are Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox, Theodore Sutro, Dr. Carleton Simon, Dr. H. W. Wiley, director of the United States pure food display at the Paris Exposition; G. W. Smith, Albert Turner, Mrs. May Banks Stacey, John De Witt Warner, Dr. John R. Hayes, of the United States Pension bureau, Washington, and Col. E. P. Voliam, U. S. A., retired.

They have learned that there are in the city of New York at least twelve persons over a hundred years old. In Ireland there are, according to their information, 514 centenarians, while in Germany there are only 76. Serbia has 721 over a hundred years old, of which 123 are over 125, and 3 over 135 years of age over a hundred years old, of whom

pays a premium to old age, special honors being accorded there to all persons over 96 years of age.

One of the members of the club, in a recent lecture on longevity, took the rational view that the physical condition of individuals does not play the important part in attaining results generally attributed to it. Some people are alling all their lives and yet go beyond the average age of man. Others are strong and robust, well built and appear to be able to defy death itself. Yet, when they meet with a little undue exposure, an accident or epidemic, they succumb and life goes out like a flame before a breeze.

Temperament, the speaker said, has much to do with this. The nervous temperament does not wear well. The phlegmatic invites many forms of disease. The conscientious man and woman have the best chances. They desire to do what their judgment tells them to be right, and this leads them to observe the laws of health and to avoid excesses. Few things break the health and shorten life like a broken spirit. The man who puts a true estimate on himself is more likely to remain in the world's workshop, than he who thinks himself of no account.

The most important factor in longevity, however, is, according to the speaker, love of life for its own sake. This is found, he said, in all animal forms of life, but it is not alike in all, and this lack of uniformity is shown in the cat with its proverbial nine lives, and the turtle, which is very hard to kill; while the rabbit, sheep and some other animals seem to have no resistance whatever, and a slight blow, even fright, is enough to render life extinct. In man we find varying degrees of resistance as we do in animals.

The philosophy here set forth was known thousands of years ago, and was embodied both in legislation and song. In one of the Psalms of the Hebrew collection we read: "What man is he that desireth life, and loveth many days, that he may see good? Keep thy tongue from evil, and thy lips from speaking guile. Depart from evil, and do good; seek peace and pursue it." And in the Deuteronomy, as is well known, the promise of longevity was given on the condition that "honor" was rendered to parents. That is, those who would render obedience to the counsels of persons whose experience and position entitled them to be heard and obeyed in all affairs of life, would, among the rewards, find a long and happy life in the land of promise. This is only another way of stating that peace of mind, the avoidance of wrong, and conformity to the laws of God are conditions without which long life cannot be obtained. For the "honor" spoken of is not an empty politeness. It means the subordination of youthful folly to mature wisdom—of inexperience to experience, and of all to the divinely appointed authority. That was one of the secrets of the longevity in the early ages of our race.

Women are not half so valuable in politics as men.

For jumping up, Standard Oil stock beats the kangaroo all hollow.

Jeffries wants to fight. It may be doubted; he is talking too much.

Many explanations of a political defeat are but a Mother Goose's tale.

Boston has started a new school of philosophy. A great place for fade is the Hub.

And now a Canadian is organizing an expedition to the north pole. The pole was still there according to last accounts.

In Paris and Boston they are discussing "the ideal bread." It is easy to determine which it is. It is the bread of life.

Don Carlos says that he will never abandon his rights. Brave words, and bravely spoken; and only less empty than those rights.

Explanations of how it all came about are still being vouchsafed the country. Yet no one can say with Coriolanus, "I alone did it."

Morocco has again declined to pay any indemnity for the killing of Marcus Esagian. This does not mean the end of the matter by any means. What steps will Uncle Sam now take? Probably some that will walk over the Moors.

From now until the President's second inauguration there will be a superabundance of rumors of cabinet changes. There probably will be some, but all that are to be predicted cannot be. Popular making of presidential cabinets is a pleasant pastime and harm no one.

Secretary Hay was undoubtedly a very popular man at the court of St. James, but it may be doubted if he was any more welcome there than the late James Russell Lowell. There have been many popular American ministers there, and no one can say which was the most popular.

Undoubtedly China is at the threshold of an era of reform, a reform throughout her whole vast extent, but it will take time, and much time, to accomplish it. To attempt to hasten it too much would result in simply retarding it. Make haste slowly, is the proper method of procedure. Rome was not built in a day.

Mary Cuthbert of Chicago has been in the employ of one mistress for fifty-three years, and she is about to be awarded the woman's club medal for the longest domestic service. She certainly is entitled to it. In these days of servant girl supremacy the girl who stays a month in one service is somewhat of a rare avis.

Queen Victoria has issued an order that in future her horses are not to have their tails docked. She has also induced the Prince of Wales to do the same. The docking of horses' tails is a most barbarous custom and is done at fashion's dictate. In this country it has never been very popular except in the large cities where bad European customs are aped.

Li Hung Chang says that the demand of the powers that Prince Tuan be punished and that the Dowager Empress be deprived of all power in the government, is too humiliating to be accepted

by China. It may be, but the imposition of all conditions is more or less humiliating to all conquered governments, and China occupies that position. But what will she do in the event that the powers insist on these humiliating conditions. It is Europe and America who are dictating terms now.

Army officers do not anticipate that the guerrilla war in the Philippines will be over for several years, and in Manila itself the news of the result of the presidential election seems to have had little or no effect whatever. It was absurd to assume that an insurrection that had been virulent for nearly two years would cease or continue as the election in this country went. Calm reflection would have told any one that it would either have to wear itself out or be stamped out. And now those well qualified say it will take several years to wholly wipe it out.

The remaining returning English soldiers are to be offered tobacco instead of liquor and strong drinks. On this the Lancet, the great English medical journal, makes some comments, saying it is second in value to food itself in the case of men enduring long labors on short rations, when used in moderation. Medical opinions seems to be changing as to the effects of the use of stimulants and narcotics on the human system. That they may be beneficial in some cases there is no doubt, in the nature of medicines, so to speak. It is their constant use and daily abuse that work such havoc to the human system.

The American public need not take too seriously the adverse criticism by the Russian press of the results of the recent elections in this country. The Russian power behind the throne always regarded with jealous solicitude the firm, manly attitude of her possible rivals in commerce, and now the supposition is that the two English speaking nations of the world have, by their elections, evinced a tendency to stand together more firmly than ever, and this is, of course, a cause of momentary Russian chagrin, as the United States would better have served the purposes of the czar's government by a policy of perfect isolation from the rest of the world, but the disappointment will not last long. The Russian government and the press will soon perceive the propriety of the people of this country running it to suit themselves, without too tender regard for the wishes and desires of the shrewd statesmen of St. Petersburg.

SPEAKING OF RESULTS.

Boston Herald.
The election of Mr. Bryan would not have been in itself so serious a blow, as would have been the fear of what would happen, and fear, which is the absence of confidence, would unquestionably have worked havoc in a large number of not absolutely sound financial interests, an experience which would have proved disastrous to a very large number of people.

San Francisco Chronicle.

Democrats who would have welcomed the success of their presidential nominee are easily reconciled to his defeat at the hands of a political party whose authority in office involves no hazard, whose administration of the affairs of the government has always been productive of popular benefit, and of whose patriotism there can be no honest distrust.

Milwaukee Wisconsin.

The result is grand and glorious to the people, to the country, to the nation and all other nations of the earth. It is not a triumph of a party but a triumph of the masses.

St. Paul Pioneer Press.

And it is a victory so overwhelming and so decisive that the war of business and social anarchy is not likely to be renewed for a long time to come.

Springfield Republican.

There is not wanting experience admonishing the Republicans not to presume too much upon their victory. Prosperity—the full dinner-pail—is the most treacherous of ground on which a political party can plant itself in laying claim to the support of the people. No party knows how to command prosperity for more than a brief period. The election of 1872 is still easily within the memory of men of middle age.

Chicago Times-Herald.

The Times-Herald congratulates the American people, and especially the voters of the great West, on the splendid victory for sound money and the solidity of the American Republic that is exemplified in the outcome of yesterday's election. It trusts that the details will bear out bright promises of the general result.

Sacramento Bee.

It is the will of the people, in which all good citizens should and will acquiesce.

Kansas City Star.

The campaign of 1900 has vindicated the sober judgment of the American people and their firm confidence in their own institutions. It has shown that they will not be misled by spurious and apologetic issues.

Kansas City World.

The campaign just ended, while not exactly apathetic, has been one of unusual quietude, and at no time did public feeling run very high. Still, the public opinions involved received full consideration by voters of both parties, and were intelligently expounded by the orators on both sides.

Chicago Record.

Mr. Bryan's defeat is attributable mainly to this lack of faith in his financial and economic theories. In part too, it may be traced to the lack of confidence in his capacity for the administration of practical affairs. Admiration is not confidence, and the esteem for Mr. Bryan's personal character for his purity, honesty and sincerity, was not sufficient to make up for his lack of confidence in his capacity for getting down to earth and dealing with the affairs of earth.

Omaha World-Herald.

We extend our congratulations to the McKinleyites upon their great triumph and reserve for ourselves the consolation that we fought for American principles, followed a great leader and went to a glorious defeat. A man who in spite of the large defections in the Republican ranks, it is because they

Chicago News.

On the other hand, there is a significance in the reduced majorities by which Mr. McKinley has been elected. If the news not elected a man who in spite of the large defections in the Republican ranks, it is because they

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have involuntarily given him credit for being amenable to the popular will, in respect to certain policies against which it is apparent a considerable portion of his party has protested. If Mr. McKinley is wise he will heed this expression of lack of full confidence in certain of his policies.

Chicago American.

The Democratic party has paid by two defeats for the adoption of an unpopular and discredited issue. Free silver was defensible in 1896, although even then its advocates had an uphill fight. But everything that has happened in the past four years has helped to bury it deeper in the graveyard of obsolete issues.

New York Journal.

Mr. Bryan could have been elected by such a majority as no President since Grant has ever had, if the two extraneous issues of free silver and the abandonment of the Philippines had not been needlessly dragged into the campaign.

New York World.

Yet the fight against imperialism, militarism and monopoly—against plutocracy and privilege—will not stop. It will go on unconfused hereafter with the new dead and everlastingly buried free-silver fallacy. The Philippines must be as free as Cuba. The eternal vitality of the Declaration of Independence must be acknowledged. The supremacy of the Constitution wherever the flag flies in sovereignty must be admitted. If the Congress just elected does not restore the Republic in all its integrity, a Congress must be elected two years hence that will do it. Long live the Republic!

New York Evening Post.

The greatest overturning in the whole country is in the case of Utah. In 1896 that new State gave Bryan 64,507 votes, and McKinley only 11,491. Yesterday it went for McKinley by a plurality of about 4,000, and the Republicans also secured the State offices and the Legislature, which will elect a United States senator.

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