DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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THE PEACE TERMS.

The Spanish peace commissioners are still playing to the galleries. They have signed the treaty by which the Philippine islands forever cease to be Spanish territory, and yet they insist that Spain's sovereign rights there remain intact. By virtue of a stipulation, which is practically not worth the paper on which it is written, they are to be permitted to say to the Spanish people that although they were compelled to sign away the islands, they still own them and consequently grant a grand diplomatic remedy. It is easy to deceive an illiterate people, as was shown in the Chinese war with Japan, which the Peking government succeeded in making the people believe that the Japs were beaten; and the Spanish commissioners evidently deem it necessary to take advantage of the ignorance of the people and the power of the press owned to keep the greater part of the nation in a state of idiotism. The American peace commissioners understand the ways they are made to play in the farce, and so do the people of the United States.

French newspapers profess to be much concerned about the future of the United States. The American triumph remains, they think, great elements of danger and anxiety. The Temps says: "The transcontinental democracy has become imperialist and a republic founded on federalism and autonomy has become a conquering one. From an international point of view, this means a repudiation of the Monroe doctrine and the entrance of America into the conflicts and intrigues of the great powers." The Petit Bleu takes a similar view. It says: "The Transatlantic Republic, conquering and colonizing, no longer has the right to claim to Europe the new continent, since she herself has stepped out of it."

The opinions of the French journalists on these points is of no particular consequence. It is believed that some of them would gladly, for a consideration, have championed the American cause. It is clear that the Monroe doctrine is in no wise affected by the outcome of the Spanish war. By that doctrine the fact was announced to the world that the American continents are no longer open to European military expeditions, such as have been, and are now, operating in Africa and Asia. The United States so far from relinquishing her natural right to guard the hemisphere from such incursions has added the islands in the Atlantic and Pacific to the domain of her guardianship. There is no stepping out of this continent. The venue of a piece of real estate does not give up its right and title by the addition of a variant strip of land across the river. As to the danger and anxiety predicted as a consequence of the transaction, it is not clear how Cuba and the Philippines can be a greater danger to the United States than to Spain, and judging from the reluctance with which the latter cudgels parts with the possession, the danger cannot be serious. If this country will continue to monitor the politicians and unity of purpose that supported it during the war, every colonial problem will be solved for the benefit of the colonists and the mother country alike.

In the United States there is much talk of the enormous expense involved. The experience of Great Britain does not furnish any support for such fears and misgivings. Republics have shown also to administer successfully the affairs of millions of people in every part of the globe and of every race, and that with a smaller army than any European power maintains for self-defense. According to Mr. Chamberlain, in India, where 300,000,000 people scattered over a vast area, the regular army, while garrison is only 70,000 men, in Egypt, with a population of 6,000,000, the normal garrison is 4,000 men, while in Cyprus, the Straits Settlements, the West Indies and West Africa not a single white regiment is stationed, native troops being employed for minor police and police under British officers. Spain has not had to maintain a numerous force of soldiers either in Cuba, Porto Rico or the Philippines, except when oppression and misrule became intolerable and it was thought necessary to slaughter the "rebellious" subjects in order to insure peace. All talk of the necessity of an enormous standing army and a formidable navy on account of their liabilities to extension, some addition to the military service of the country will undoubtedly be needed, but there is no known reason why this should be made on a European scale or be extended beyond the limits warranted by the additional revenue.

LITERARY COMPENSATIONS.

The statement (about paid to noted writers for special articles) seems to times out of all proportion as to either merit, purpose or quantity. For example, Conan Doyle can command $1,000 from American authors for articles in his best vein, but most of them had come anywhere near the high water mark, as Kipling and Kipling. The original genius has been known to decline an offer of $1,000 for 1,000 words, but, of course, because he didn't have the time, the disposition or the inspiration necessary, not because it never occurred to enough him. For a long story he gets $10 a thousand words and for short ones from $500 to $1,000 apiece. Of course Kipling is immeasurable and singularly gifted; it is also the case that there is no general standard by which the value of literary productions can be determined, but it would be interesting if one or more of the publishers who pay such large prices would state their reasons for so doing. Yet, chances to one the reply to such case would be that the articles are so far ahead because the writers are peculiar and the demand is so great that the publishers correspond with the increased price; in other words, there is money in it, which means that not much boldness that is determined. It would matter precious little to the publishers of the production was utterly devoid of merit from a literary standpoint if the writer were so competent or solution that what he wrote would sell; they would pay him accordingly.

There are minor instances of this. Men and women who have developed no special faculty for composition have been paid as much as and even more than the Conan-Doyle literatures the Kipling have proved. Such people have secured all kinds of orders in life and may have been possessed of ability for anything else on earth but writing, but that did not matter in the least. A notorious murderer under sentence of death, an outraged heroine who has long resided abroad, a woman on trial for poisoning her husband, the hero of some great casualty, a successful pugilist, a military or naval commander who has made some remarkable achievement, and so on. Articles from these are always salable at good figures, not because they enlarge or contribute to the improvement of the literary domain, but because and such people are in money in them. Does not this look somewhat grovelling? Is it not something of a discouragement to hopeful and struggling yet sincere capacity? Does it not tend to unsettle legitimate criterions and cause the literary field to be dogged and seemingly outbreak by means of which ordinary merit, if it is not so succeeded in creating a "square" of some sort, is rewarded for the spasmodic manifestation and not at all for the mind? It would seem so. It would also seem as if it had the effect of muzzling the clever writers like Kipling and Doyle to be mechanically compensated.

Admiral Dewey's reaches thus speed with a conspicuous example of attending strictly to his own line of business and keeping out of complications with which he is not familiar. The magazine people have given him but little seat of late, but all to no purpose. The latest offer reported was one that would have made even the high-priced professionals stare. It was from McClure's Magazine and was a cabled offer of $5,000 for a short article on the battle of Manila Bay. His reply was unemphatic and laconic, but expressive. "Thanks; too busy." Now anybody can take time enough to string together a few hundred words, especially when the incentive of a small fortune awaits him for so doing, and we may all confify sidewalks that at present the somparell admiral is not hard pressed; but he spoke truly. What he meant was that he had no time to spare from his regular business to devote to another. Such men, when possessed of ability, generally attain to eminence.

Another naval hero was not proof against the seductive influences which Dewey so scornfully withstood. This is Lieutenant Hobson. He wavered for a while, but finally yielded and is now under contract to the Century Magazine to tell the story of his daring exploit in the entrance to Santiago harbor, for which article he is to receive the splendid consideration of $1,000. Thus we go. Talent is a certain diversion is a great thing, but unconditious circumnavigation are quite frequently grossly.

GENERAL MERRITT.

The Times of Ceylon has an interview with General Merritt which is reproduced in the Manila Freedom. The general was on his way to Paris and the interview occurred at Colombo. It is quite interesting, shedding, as it does, new light upon some matters and things in the Philippines. He devotes some little attention to Aguinaldo, saying that he will be unable to keep his forces together for any length of time. Against the Spanish it would be different, but in opposition to the Americans he would be unable to hold his own and his following would disappear. Admiral Dewey's reputation for sure ships was not on account of the well-constituted disaster as all but assured of superior gunnery. Interestingly the ships he had in the first place were simply for all practical purposes useless, owing to reasons of the insurgents. The general spoke of the ill feeling of the Germans for a while, the commanding not being confident enough to pay civil to Dewey or himself on other occasions. Dewey, he thought, was a man of nerve and pelon under British officers. Spain has not had to maintain a numerous force of soldiers either in Cuba, Porto Rico or the Philippines, except when oppression and misrule became intolerable and it was thought necessary to slaughter the "rebellious" subjects in order to insure peace. All talk of the necessity of an enormous standing army and a formidable navy on account of their liabilities to extension. Some addition to the military service of the country will undoubtedly be needed, but there is no known reason why this should be made on a European scale or be extended beyond the limits warranted by the additional revenue.

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but after the governor of Cavite had officially called the former being in it he was being socially manoeuvered a message to ascertain what time would be convenient for the general to receive him. Having but little regard for the fellow and being determined to make him feel that his consequence was otherwise than imagined, the general replied that he was to return the gentleman's visit that day and the following one (Saturday) he had a previous engagement for the whole time, while the next was Sunday. The engagement referred to was the attack on Manila—which Aguinaldo was not invited. The Spanish thought hard that to see Dewey, 2,000 prisoners, 12,000 small arms and millions of cartridges were taken.

General Merritt, when informed of the rich close rate of keeping Lonie and letting the rest of the group go, said it would not do that we must take all or let all go. He is a clear-headed, straightforward man, who has already shown that he is in the right place.

OUR BOYS AT MANILA.

Some time since a private letter from Manila was turned over to the "News," in order that some portions of it that might be of general interest might be published. This was done, in the letter were some reflections upon the Utah volunteers and hospital corps, which are said to have caused relatives and friends no little anxiety.

From advices just received, there seems to be no foundation for any verbal complaint against Utah boys at Manila. They have made a splendid record there and it is sincerely to be desired that they may, as we believe they will, return without a stain upon it.

Mr. J. W. Clovis, under date of Oct. 23, writes in part:

"On the night of the 31st of July we had three companies of the Utah detachment of the hospital corps stationed and two within stonewalls. This left about twelve men, of those W. H. Hampton and myself, and three more were sleeping on the beds which were full of sick men. At the close of the battle our boys were up before the alarm was sounded in camp and had everything ready in good shape in a minute. After the battle we went to the front about fifteen minutes, a squad of Pennsylvania hospital men came in with a man with a compound fracture below the knee. Then began the work of a lifetime.

"It kept two men busy boiling water for the surgeons and two men to assist the surgeons. The rest were kept busy keeping men alive until they were able to be sent to the hospital. Among the wounded that were brought in was a man of the hospital corps who was shot through the lungs. He was alive when trying to save his comrade, who was shot through the lungs. He belonged to a California regiment and had a letter on his shoulder when he came to the trenches. He dropped it and ran to the aid of the fellow who had fallen and tried to pick him up when he received his wounds. Two others of the hospital corps were shot through in the nearest dressing station.

"Now for the work in camp. We worked night and day until the last of all the wounded kept coming in. We did not sit down to breakfast, but ate on thirds as we worked. We worked all that day and the next night. I never in my life saw surgeons work so faithfully as they did. They never stopped to eat, and our rounds where we did not lose a life, that it was possible to save. For forty-eight hours I never slept, as I was ill. I did, it was in the wet. We had to put in twelve hours a day after the battle, then in twelve hours out of the twenty-four. We have about 800 sick in the hospital now and more are coming in every day, sometimes twenty-five at a time are being brought in.

"Respectfully yours,
J. W. CLOVIS."

This and other letters also show that all the hospital boys from home were steadily at their posts all the time during and after the battle attending faithfully to their duties.

WHY IT IS DONE.

A contributor to Harper's Bazar accounts thus for the fact that so many wealthy American women marry titled foreigners:

"Women never marry for money. Money persons find it difficult to understand that women do. But they do, for exactly reasons, but they forget altogether the human which is little space to her. There not only is the social ambition to take to people over, the houses be rich—houses which are often restored old, and which are in the hands of ancient and old customs which no new money can know. Then there is the political side which appeals to her ambition, and with that life there is the coming in contact with many minds, with the possibility of being herself a power among them. To the woman of highly endowed mind nothing can take the place of companionship with a great statesman, and this is possible only if it at Washington find a strange death in their lives when a new administration forces their husband or father out of office.

"Bodies are not to say that beauty is a factor in the matter. It accomplishes for all the brilliant marriages which our women make, and the fact is little regarded that it is equally true of the ugly. It is a frequent factor in them. Take, for example, the case of Miss Vanderbilt, now the wife of the duke of Marlborough, with a position to hold in the Hungarian court, and the fact that she ignores Von Ross herself was ugly. Few of our American girls have studied so hard or contained so careful an education. She has been cultivated in all the directions of mind and body, equipped for other conditions than those which she is now called to fill. One is accustomed to look to ask, whether this can be said of many of our young women."

Elsewhere in Editor's "Nook" will be found notice of social conventions to be held this evening and tomorrow night. All citizens are invited to these gatherings and should make use the occasion of the best one available for meeting of the board of education, regardless of party affiliations. It is proposed meanwhile and there is every disinclination on account of the change of the place of meeting from the Knight ward meeting house, as originally intended, open and another convention called for tomorrow (Thursday) evening at the Tabernacle. The spirit of the convention are manifest of a large and enthusiastic gathering.

The Public Clearing House is a fine bureau of information, advice, etc., on a "Saturday evening reader" edition." It is a very meritorious enterprise, and in aiming at reducing the evil of robbery is engaged in a goodly work.

It ought to be known where it is not, that the Salt Lake Knight, something, who was lately in charge of the building of the battleship Wisconsin, is a former Salt Lake. His name is Elliott Snow and he is a son of the late President Lorenzo Snow, deceased.

What has become of George D. Lowery? he is another that grows with and being answered.

The scientific question is still a question.

Rain in the valleys, snow in the mountains—plenty of it.

Race Pies Barcelos.

Our Cuban agent, J. M. Guillion, recently taken, has returned here in perfect condition, except for cases slightly marred. Prices of orders are close then and at the following bargain prices:

One $75 fine oak Conover, new, case marred, $50.

One $75 fine Walnut Conover, been used, $50.

One $100 fine Mahogany Schubert, piano on case, $50.

One $100 fine Walnut Kingsbury piano, been used, $50.

One $400 fine Walnut Schubert, case defaced, $200.

One $400 fine Walnut Kingsbury piano, case marred, $400.

One $400 Walnut Kingsbury piano, case marred, $400.

Pianos for $50 and upward free. Pianos strictly as represented. Don't delay seeing them. Terms, cash or easy payments. They were here last year.

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A cough is not like a fever. It does not have to run a certain course. Cure it quickly and effectually with One Minute Cough Cure, the best remedy for all lung and throat troubles. Most cases. We recommend it because it's good. F. S. Schramm, Prescription Druggist, McCornick Building, corner Main St. and First South.

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The direct line to Kansas City, St. Louis and Atlantic seaboard is via the Missouri Pacific Railway. Fine Pullman Sleepers, Through sleeping and chair cars, and all connections made in Union depot in the daytime. If you are going East call and take for a delight ride through the grandest scenery of the Rocky Mountains, excursion, or Tourist tickets free via Missouri Pacific Railway. Elegant chair cars positively free to the holders of regular first class tickets.

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Nasal Catarrh quickly yields to treatment by Ely's Cream Balm, which is agreeable, aromatic. It is received through the nostrils, cleanses and heals the whole surface over which it diffuses itself. To cure it, a trial size for 10 cents is the least, for 50 cents is mailed by Ely Brothers, 56 Warren Street, New York. Druggists keep it. A remedy for catarrh, which is drying or exciting to the diseased membrane should not be used. Cream Balm is recognized as a specific.

$1.50 CHAYON INK PORTRAITS in elegant frames, $1.25. Utah Portrait Co., 41 West First South, Calder's Music Palace.

Late to bed and early to rise, prepare a man for his home in the skies, but early to bed and a Little Early Riser, the pill that makes life happy and better and wiser. F. S. Schramm, Prescription Druggist, McCornick Building, corner Main St. and First South.

Overcome evil with good. Overcome your cough and colds with One Minute Cough Cure. It is so good children cry for it. It cures croup, bronchitis, pneumonia, grippe and all throat and lung diseases. F. S. Schramm, Prescription Druggist, McCornick Building, corner Main St. and First South.

Constipation means the accumulation of poisons in the system. Should be discharged daily, and unless this is done the food matter is absorbed and poisons the system. DEWITT'S LITTLE EARLY RISERS insure regularity of the bowels. Price 25 cts. E. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

Infant mortality is something frightful. Nearly one-quarter die before they reach one year, one-third before they reach five years, and half before they are fifteen! The timely use of WHITE'S CREAM VERMIFUGE would save a majority of these premature lives. Price 25 cts. E. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

Thousands of men and women suffer from piles, especially women with female troubles. This suffering is needless. Pyramid Pile Cure quickly effects a safe, sure and permanent cure. Price 50 cts. E. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

For burns, cuts, bruises, lacerations, or injuries of any description, BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT is a sure cure. It never fails to do good, and we promptly that its wonderful curative properties speedily create satisfaction. Price 25 and 50 cts. E. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

If you have sore throat, soreness across the back or side, or your lungs feel sore and tender, or you are threatened with diphtheria or pneumonia, apply BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT externally and take BALLARD'S HORHOUND SYRUP. E. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

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