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THE NEW ORDINANCE.

The trick turned in the City Council on Tuesday evening, by which the Mayor was apparently outwitted, was very neatly manipulated. The measure substituted for the ordinance vetoed seems to meet the objections urged by the Mayor, and it has merit in itself. We believe the general sentiment is in favor of placing the sanitation and food inspection of this city in charge of the health department.

If the board will study the welfare of the people, and leave out political preferences and the providing of places for pets, the change now proposed will work well. It is neither pleasing nor profitable to see the different departments of the city government pitting themselves against each other, trying to circumvent the plans one may make and playing into the hands of another, for private ends and petty purposes.

Apart from such considerations, it looks like good sense and fitness to put the duties of keeping the city clean, and detecting unwholesome food offered for sale, under the direction of the department specially appointed to watch over the health of the municipality. The ostensible object of the ordinance is therefore praiseworthy, whatever other purposes may be lurking behind the proposition. If the work needed to be done is accomplished under the new management, the public will be satisfied, and the officers duly appointed will receive the support of the public.

There is much that ought to be done in the city by way of sanitation. Out-houses and yards are, in many places, in a very unsatisfactory condition. Men with good noses ought to be employed to find out the bad spots in the city's sanitation. Much decaying matter is suffered to lay around on the surface of the ground, that ought to be buried or burned. The officers appointed to see that such stuff is cleaned up, ought not to be of the sort that is more sensitive than the refuse.

So with the food inspectors. We may not expect to have refined and polished gentlemen in that position. But they should be courteous though firm, and devoted to the interests of the public rather than to the profit of the purveyors who offer unwholesome articles for sale to the poor buyer. At this season, spoiled fish and chickens are sometimes so frozen that they pass for good until they are thawed, when their true condition is smelly revealed. Sickness and death frequently result from ptomaine bred in the decaying flesh of fowls "seasoned" and used for food. The vigilant inspector can save much suffering and prevent much imposition by a fearless discharge of duty.

These are health matters, and it would seem ought to be placed under the direction of the health department, even if some disappointment may be the consequence to political aspirants or dispensers of patronage. Political debts ought to be paid, of course, if they can be discharged without injury to the public, and with a view to fitness for the positions to be filled. Also every public functionary should be supported in the position which he is called to occupy. His authority should be maintained and his privileges respected.

The various departments of the city government have each their defined rights and limitations. One ought not to attempt to encroach upon the other, or to interfere with the powers specially conferred. It would be well, however, if mutual efforts were made looking to general harmony. This cannot be reached without mutual understanding. The executive and the legislative have separate functions. It is true, but they ought to be exercised with due regard for each other's position, and above all for the public welfare.

The people of Salt Lake would be pleased to know that in the management of municipal affairs, personal and political differences were obliterated and the greatest good of the entire community was made paramount. In all the measures devised and the appointments to be filled.

ONLY A COMPROMISE.

The bicycle ordinance, introduced by Mr. Hartenstein in the City Council, appears to be a good measure as far as it goes. But we believe the majority of our citizens will think it does not go far enough in the desired direction. What the people want is protection from the nuisance, that sometimes develops into positive danger, and which is just as bad at one season of the year as another, whenever the sidewalks are dry enough for wheels.

The proposition is, to banish bicycles from the sidewalks from May 1 to October 1 in each year. That looks like a compromise, which is frequently very poor legislation. It is just as bad to be run down by a wheel on May 1st or October 31st, as in June or in September. If wheels are vehicles in July, they are the same in March. And if it is improper to permit vehicles to run on the sidewalks at one time it is wrong at another time.

If a portion of each street is to be sacred to the bicycle and kept free

from obstructions, it will be nearly if not quite as available as the sidewalks all the year round. In very wet weather wheels cannot be used at all. It is true the sidewalks are not so crowded with ladies and children in the winter as in the summer, and the terrors of the "bike" are consequently lessened in the winter months. But the principle contended for—that the sidewalks are for pedestrians and not for vehicles—does not change with the seasons.

Make a good path for bicycles on each street, and leave the sidewalks for the people, free from danger and the wheel. That is what the public demand; that is the rule in other cities. We may arouse the ire of a few enthusiastic wheelmen by this statement, but we are voicing the sentiment of the masses.

Let the will of the majority rule, and don't pass a half measure that will not meet the evil complained of, nor satisfy even those whom it attempts to placate. Sidewalks for pedestrians; wheels must run on the roadways where they belong!

LOSSES IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Secretary of War Root has published a list of casualties in the Philippines, in reply to the criticism that characterizes the loss of life there as "terrible" and "appalling." In the two years covered by the figures published, the fatalities were 77 officers and 1,774 men. About 4,000 more were rendered hors de combat; about 50 per cent died of wounds or of disease, and less than one hundred had to be sent home as dejected.

The list is long enough and can be contemplated only with a feeling of sadness, but when it is remembered that this is a war record, there is not much ground for speaking of an "appalling" loss of life. The British losses in one single battle—that at Spion Kop on Jan. 29, for instance—were 1,500. At Tugela river 1,100, and at Ladysmith on the 30th of October, 1,270. So that in several single battles the British had nearly as many fatalities as the Americans have had during the entire campaign in the Philippines. The fact is still more remarkable, when it is remembered that the total losses in South Africa on the British side, during the seven months' war, amount to 30,000 in round numbers. And yet, even the British losses are far from "appalling."

If compared to the massacres that have been characteristic of some former wars in this century, when the usual percentage of deaths is deducted from the casualties reported in the Philippines, the country has cause for congratulation that it has been possible for its gallant sons to achieve what they have done, at the comparatively small expense of life.

There can, perhaps, be no surer proof of the accuracy of the reports that have stamped the disturbance in the islands as brigandage, not war. Our troops have had to chase the bands of robbers that have infested the country as long as history records, and that are made use of by political agitators to cause trouble. They have had to protect the loyal people against the thieving tax gatherers, who simply go around robbing their victims for the benefit of the robber "generals" that pose as military dignitaries.

The guerrilla warfare is still going on. Those who lead it send their agents to every town and every village and levy taxes. They do not mean to fight; they are after the loot. It is stated that the money is deposited in banks at Hongkong and Singapore, and it is said that Filipino officers of rank, gorged with the plunder, have retired from the field to live a life of ease. But the supply is continuous, and others are willing to run the risk of a stray bullet for the chance of fortune. It is even suspected that a general here and there who surrenders is moved to do so by the reflection, that he has accumulated enough to live on and prefers dwelling among his own people to expatriation.

Were this not the case the Philippine war record would be phenomenal. But, as has already been stated, the trouble there now is not a war, but a conflict of the representatives of the law with outlaws.

The Americans are attacked, only when they are outnumbered by the bandits. Night attacks are most frequent, and ambushes seem to be the only tactics now employed. How long this will go on, depends entirely on the success our people may have in gaining the confidence of those who desire peace. When the people can be organized against the imposition practiced upon them, the work of the robbers will be cut short. And at present it seems to devolve upon this country, as its first duty, to save the Philippines from the hands of their oppressors, and strengthen them to resistance against oppression. There can be no doubt that the number of brigands, during the Cuban insurrection and the subsequent war with this country, swelled beyond its normal proportions. General Schwan, however, believes that in a short time the marauders will be reduced to the numbers that were accepted as normal under the Spanish regime and that our forces may then be materially decreased. This again proves the splendid work done by our soldiers, at what must be regarded as a small sacrifice of life.

THE SULTAN AND US.

Russian papers of influence pay much attention to the little difference between this country and Turkey, relative to the indemnity due some of the American missionaries. Many of them take the view that Great Britain is at the bottom of the trouble, and endeavoring to induce the United States to extreme measures, in order to draw the attention of the world from her own doings in Africa. Others express the opinion that the United States has launched on a policy of meddling with European affairs, and all give more or less directly the advice to arbitrate with Turkey.

The Novosti says Turkey is under European guardianship, and that the United States must reckon with the wishes of the trustees and guardians. If the Porte deems the American demands unjust, it can ask any of the powers to mediate; and if this fails, Turkey can still ask for reference of the difficulty to an arbitration tribunal.

The Novosti Vremya speaks much in the same tone, and suggests that Russia is the best friend the Sultan has got, which is but a hint that Russia would like to settle the little difficulty.

The most interesting feature of this is the apparent lack of understanding of the matter at issue. This country has no interest whatever in the so-called "eastern question." It does not want any interest in that ever-smoking crater. The simple fact is that the Turkish government owes some citizens of this country some money, for failure to protect their property against Turkish mobs. There is nothing to submit to mediation or arbitration, inasmuch as the Sultan has acknowledged the indebtedness, and promised to pay the sum agreed on. It is only a question of collecting the money. There is really no international element in the controversy, that should create alarm among the diplomats of Europe.

If, as the Russian papers assert, Turkey is under European guardianship, the guardians would better advise the Sultan to settle the bill without further delay. If to their imagination, Uncle Sam looms up as an uncanny shadow on the wall in their secret councils, the way to dispell the hallucination is to make the Sultan pay his little bill, thus keeping the promises he has made. When that is done, this country will be glad to keep its role as spectator of the intrigues that center in Constantinople.

SPEAKING OF CHINA.

Rev. I. T. Headland, a missionary in China, and professor of the Pekin university, on his way east through San Francisco recently, spoke of the Chinese situation, which is causing a good deal of anxiety just now.

According to him, the empress dowager is at the bottom of the trouble. He believes that but for her dread of the foreign powers there would not be a missionary in the entire country. The lower classes, Mr. Headland asserts, are encouraged to lawlessness by the authorities, while the Chinese government professes to be unable to suppress the disturbances. Thus encouraged the bandit band together in alleged secret societies and levy blackmail on their own countrymen.

One of these bands is now known as the "Boxers." They employ knives, clubs and rocks in their reformatory work, and are well designated by the name by which they are known. Allied with them and still more dangerous is the "Big Knife society," whose name explains itself. These men are armed with a bolo or machete almost like a sword and their favorite method of execution is by decapitation. They are responsible for the recent assassination of the American missionary Booth at Shantung, a wanton crime, for which this government is at the present moment demanding redress.

The present Empress of China, according to Mr. Headland, has an insatiable desire for power. She deposed the last emperor, Kuang Hsu, and had him deported to a lonely island, all because he manifested some independence. The emperor's adviser made his escape to Hongkong, where he established himself as the head of a revolutionary party.

The nominal head of the empire is now a boy, 15 years old. He is being trained in the school of the empress. All the teachers, the gentleman quoted says, are of the most conservative character, and even should be live to attain his majority China has little to hope from his rule. Meanwhile the dowager is secure in power. Nothing short of a revolution can shift her, and unless the growing strength of the reform party forces her hand she will continue to govern China on the same conservative and exclusive lines, hoping, by playing off one great power against another, to postpone indefinitely the threatened partition of her empire.

Mr. Headland but confirms the impression existing about the conditions of the so-called "celestial" empire. Corruption reigns in high places, and the people are divided. There must be either a reform in the right direction, or the old empire will cave in over the present head of the dynasty. The missionaries in China, probably are encouraging any movement for the inauguration of European rule. That would mean much to them, in the way of influence. And some of the foreign governments are but too willing to listen to suggestions as regards China. It was said some time ago that a missionary in Turkey was not worth a cent, while one in China was worth millions of dollars. It seems so, when the anxiety for the safety of Chinese missionaries is considered.

At all events, influences are at work, which mean the disintegration of one of the most ancient governments on earth, and the creation of a Mongol problem to be added to those already perplexing the statesmen of the world.

LONG LIFE.

The Lewiston Journal is authority for the statement that Norman Hallings, of Deer Isle, a gentleman one hundred years old, has commenced to grow younger, or at least is exhibiting remarkable signs of returning vigor. The Journal says his eyesight, which for years was so feeble that he had to wear strong glasses, has been restored, and now he does not use spectacles even to read. He goes about without the use of any cane, his lameness and stiffness entirely gone. The most remarkable evidence of returning youth is in his hair. Years ago Mr. Hallings' hair began to fall out and gradually fell out altogether, he becoming entirely bald. In the last few months his hair has started to grow and he says he is certainly growing young again, and feels as young now as at 75 years.

Such is the marvelous story told of Mr. Hallings. Perhaps it is somewhat exaggerated, but it is a noted fact that human beings are gradually attaining to a higher average of longevity than at the time when Thomas Parr of Shropshire was prematurely cut off from the land of the living, at the age of 150, by the kind treatment he received at the royal court, the King being desirous to see so great a curiosity. The reasons for the lengthening of human life are many. The greater facility for obtaining the necessities of life; the

lightening of the burdens of the laboring classes, and the better understanding of the rules of hygiene are having their effects. When to these are added a sound ancestry and the influences of morality, the result cannot but be longevity. Pure morals are as essential as pure air and wholesome food. The body is, after all, but the tabernacle in which the spirit dwells. When both are sound, the harmony is perfect.

This is the last day of Congress, and the people seem perfectly resigned to having the members quit and go home.

This is a day of big trusts and little confidence among the nations. The European powers trust gives a good illustration of this.

Lord Roberts' promenade seems to have been a round dance. At least he made the Boers run by swinging first to the left, then to the right.

St. Louis may not be a well-ordered place just now, but there is no doubt of its being plentifully ordered, judging by the many commands given to the augmented police force regarding the handling of strikers.

South Africa is losing its place as a center of special public interest, so North Africa makes a bid for it in giving trouble to the French. At the present, however, China bids fair to take the prize for a time.

A Mississippi mob has been torturing a negro to make him confess a heinous crime. As there is only a suspicion, and no evidence as yet, against the negro, the course of the white men in this case is brutal in the extreme.

The Boer army has escaped Lord Roberts, and during the past few days has taken more prisoners than have the British. In this situation it is a puzzle now as to what the Afrikaners intend to do. There appears to be nothing in their reach to fight for, and too few of them to fight if there were anything.

The poultry market of the West has been little short of demoralization this year. Hens have laid better than for several years past, but the market has been much lower, to the discomfiture of the poultryman. The consumer has had one consolation, however; he could substitute eggs for beef, with a much lighter drain on his pocket.

War now looks to be a certainty in the Far East, over the Chinese question. Russia is determined to have the predominance, and Japan objects. An outbreak of war between these powers may come at any moment. Certainly there is going to be some violent upheaval because of the Chinese situation.

The majority of the House committee on military affairs say the President did just right when he responded to the call of Idaho's governor to send troops to suppress the Coeur d'Alene rioters. Most of the people in the West are of the same mind, for they have no sympathy with recourse to lawless violence by strikers.

In the William Waldorf Astor and Bradley-Martin cases, the New York tax-gatherer clings to the theory of once a resident always a resident. Mr. Astor, for instance, shook off the New York dust from his feet five years ago, but Gotham still claims him, notwithstanding his protest, and the courts have been appealed to, to make it let go.

The orders given by the navy department for the battleships Indiana and Massachusetts to proceed at once to Hampton Roads, has occasioned some flurry, as the vessels are ready for taking part in hostilities, should occasion require. It is likely, however, that their service will be of a more pacific character, since the United States has no present inclination to launch out on another war.

King Oscar has sent a circular to the consulates stating that a reward will be given to persons who may find any objects belonging to the Andree polar expedition. The hope of reward is meant to be an incentive to whalers and other mariners who go far north, to search for traces of the explorer and penetrate places out of the beaten path for that purpose. The fact may be taken as an evidence that the daring explorers are given up for lost.

THE ECLIPSE.

New York Mail and Express. The obscuration of the sun was a great event and a great spectacle. The sudden drop in temperature, the uncanny darkness, the formation of dew under a cloudless sky, the perplexity of the domestic animals and the appearance for the moment of the birds of night, impressed every spectator and spread a chill of terror over thousands of colored people who could not shake off an immemorial superstition.

Boston Herald. Hereabout the day was gloomy enough. The whole month has been so unusually cool, with the exception of a day or two, that if one had forgotten all about the eclipse the chilly morning would have seemed hardly strange. In due time we shall learn what hypotheses have been verified and what ones have exploded. But the most successful observers will be no more able than the rest of us to tell by what occurred yesterday who will be elected President in November.

San Francisco Chronicle. One of the side results of the eclipse was the discovery of the little planet Eros; but so far as known nothing was seen of Vulcan, the planet whose existence is a matter of speculation and whose path around the sun is supposed to be inside the orbit of Mercury. If Vulcan has an existence and was not in eclipse himself, his image may be found on the plates when they come to be developed and examined.

Chicago News. Lord Roberts seems to be singularly fond of coincidences. It was on Ma-juba day Cronje surrendered and on Queen Victoria's birthday the Vaal was crossed and the invasion begun. And now he adds a third by announcing the Grange Fire State on the day of the total solar eclipse.

Springfield Republican. The sun's eclipse, which was a phenomenon of great and vivid interest in Virginia, was a hard nut to crack for the venerable Rev. John Jasper of Richmond, who has won fame by his striking pulpit demonstration that "the sun do move" around the earth. He does not lack courage, however, and faced the question calmly and bravely. In a special eclipse sermon he said that "Jehovah arranged it in the beginning of this visible created world. It be-

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RECEN PUBLICATIONS. In Lee's Texas Magazine for June, appears the second sketch by Oliver Lee, entitled "In the Heart of the Rockies." In this sketch the author takes his readers through Colorado, giving vivid descriptions and illustrations of points of interest. Much space is given to the "Congress of American Mothers." There are also educational notes, book reviews and miscellaneous notes.—Dallas, Texas.

The following is the list of contents of the current number of the Living Age: "Count Tolstol's New Romance," by Rene Doumic; "Revue des Deux Mondes," "Ladysmith after a Siege," by H. Babinot Smith; "National Review," "The Moor Loch," by Robert Bain; "Chamber's Journal," "The Fourteen Helpers in Time of Trouble," III IV, by Heinrich Rhiel; "William Cowper," by Urbanus Sylvan; "Cornhill Magazine," "Forgotten Candidates for President," by Margaret Polson Murray; "Nineteenth Century," "A Dramatic Decree," by Adam R. Thomson; "Chamber's Century," "Sumner in Forest," by W. H. Hoar; "Longman's Magazine," "On the Death of Arnold Toynbee," by J. W. Mackall; "Spectator," "The Grand Manner," "Spectator," "American Policy and the Monroe Doctrine," "Economist," "Southern-wood," by Nora Hopper.—Boston.

The frontispiece of the Chautauquan for June is an "Election Scene in 1816." In the department entitled "Highways and Byways," such topics as these are treated: "The Ideal Newspaper," "Perpetual Copyright," "American Benevolence," "A Distinguished City Councilman," "The Cuban Census," "Frank H. Cushing, ethnologist," "Opposition to Trusts," "Nearaguan Canal Bill," "Women at the Ecumenical Conference," "In Topics of the Hour," "Systems and Forms of Colonial Government," "The subject," "Forgotten candidates for President," is an interesting article by Francis N. Thorp. These are only a few samples from a list of contents in which all magazine readers are sure to find something of interest.—The Chautauquan, Cleveland, Ohio.

In Cassell's Little Folks for June an amusing story of a monkey and a tortoise is included. It is called "Topsy-Turvy Tortoise." When two animals are kept in the same household and one of them is a monkey, the other is much to be pitied. A cat-and-dog life is perfect peace compared with the wretched dance a monkey once led a poor tortoise. It is true that when the latter first appeared on the scene the monkey could make neither head nor tail of it. At first he tried to open the shell, but every time he put in his By-and-by, however, he found out that when the tortoise was turned upside down it was helpless, and from that moment the creature knew no quiet. As often as the monkey could get at it, it was promptly placed on its back. Often this happened twelve times a day. For malicious cruelty commend us to a monkey.—Cassell & Co., 15th St., New York.

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