DESERET EVENING NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING EXCEPTED.
AT 30 EAST FIRST SOUTH.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
THE DESERET NEWS CO.

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Thursday, November 19, 1891.

MORE "LIBERAL" LOGIC(?)

"SAVE us from our friends!" might reasonably be the cry of decent members of the "Liberal" faction. Objection to the enforcement of the laws of the Territory for the preservation of public decency and order is enough to expose any party to public odium. Yet this is the present attitude of the chief champions of the "Liberal" organization. And it is carried to the extreme of actual abuse of the officers of the law sworn to uphold and aid in its execution.

More than that. The anger of the assailants of these officers is carried to the verge of idiocy. It is still argued that the officers, instead of arresting "lawless saloon keepers" caught in the commission of crime, should have told them to shut up and not do it any more. Now, where in the name of common sense does either law, or custom or official authority require a constable, when he sees a public offence committed, to turn lecturer and judge at once and after explaining the wrong tell the culprit not to do it again. The law and his oath require him to arrest the lawbreaker and convey him before judicial authority.

It is still objected that the arrest of "lawless saloon-keepers should not have been made because the officers making the capture have not seized any hold-ups and footpads. That is to say, because one class of criminals not seen by the officers have so far escaped, offenders detected in the commission of crime must not be arrested. A child who would contend for this would be thought deficient in ordinary intelligence.

Next we are informed that persons who for the purpose of proving a case against a "lawless saloon keeper," call for liquor over his bar on a Sunday are criminals as bad as himself and therefore the "lawless saloon keeper" ought not to be arrested. More babyism, or, in other words, "Liberal" logic(?) The violator of the Sunday law must go scot free because it is alleged that the officer who uses the only means of proving a case against him, partook of his offense in doing so. Softening of the brain must be the cause of such attenuated drivel.

It is within the memory of some of the most recent settlers in this city that "lawless saloon keepers" detected in their violation of the city ordinances, escaped punishment because the complainants could not swear positively that what was sold over the bar was a drink that is commonly known as intoxicating. In those cases the detection was complete and was made in the only way to perfect it. That is why the "Liberal" defenders of lawlessness kick so hard.

We are brought to task because it is alleged we "dodged the point that the Deputy Marshals failed to stop offenders in view, by neglecting to notify those in charge of saloons found open to close them." Is that so? Well, let us see. Here is what we said:

According to "Liberal" logic (?) an officer of the law should arrest a saloon keeper who breaks the law, unless the saloon goes to the officer. No gambler should be arrested unless the gambling house goes to the policeman. And further, when a criminal is detected in his crime, the officer, instead of arresting him should kindly "warn" him to quit and that what he is doing is "in violation of the law." Detectives, on this theory, would be played out. Peace officers would have a new occupation, and sheriffs, constables and policemen would become evangelists of the law instead of its executors.

Does the law authorize the United States Marshal and his deputies to preach or to lecture lawbreakers, and to "warn" them of what they are doing? No, it says they "shall each of them cause all offenders against the law to his view to enter into recognizance."

Not much "dodging" in that. The "dodging" is all on the other side. The territorial statutes make the opening or maintaining of saloons where liquor is sold on a Sunday a misdemeanor. Now, will the "Liberal" defenders of the "lawless saloon keepers," without "dodging," show us their authority for limiting officers of the law to giving those lawbreakers a warning to "close up?" Does not the law require the officers to arrest offenders "in their view?" If an officer saw a footpad "holding up" a citizen, if the former come to proper should he warn him that his act was unlawful or should he arrest him on the spot? If so why should not any other offender "in his view" be treated to a lecture or warning instead of being arrested.

There is one more question: Why were the Marshal and his deputies upbraided for "doing their duty" when they arrested offenders whom the police would not touch in Ogden, and are now berated and maligned by the same persons because they have done the same thing in Salt Lake City? This should be answered without "dodging," or the assailants of the officers should hold their peace. And sensible "Liberals" should put a muzzle on the pulpits who seem to have lost their senses in their rage at the enforcement of the law.

THICKENING WAR-CLOUDS.

THE prospects for a European war are increasing. Russia is carrying on her preparations, because of symptoms of outbreak exhibited by France toward the alliance. She has resolved not to wait for the filling of an immense order for new rifles, but is fashioning a contract to fill old cartridges with smokeless powder. The Finnish division of the army is to be transferred to the Austrian frontier. The Finlanders are splendid soldiers, probably the best fighters in the Russian army. They are mostly large, powerful and hardy men. Forty thousand Russian troops are moving toward the Polish frontier. Counter movements are being made by Austria, who is strengthening her outpost fortifications. Germany has ordered a large number of tents to protect her soldiers from the inclemency of the weather in case of war with Russia. All this looks like preparation for actual business. The closer the respective armies get to each other the more prominent will be the opening of the struggle. The strain upon the nations involved in these movements is necessarily great. The outlook seems cheerly. Still the dogs of war may not be let loose until the opening of the approaching spring.

THE BONDAGE OF DEBT.

A MAN who has pronounced opinions and expresses them in strong terms is generally regarded as a radical whose enunciations are to be taken with much allowance. If a thing ought to be said, however, it is better to state it with sufficient earnestness to give it weight, rather than hedge it around with qualifications which give the appearance of doubtful sincerity. Men differ in their characteristics, and their utterances are generally an index to the strength of their sentiments and convictions. Horace Greely was one of those forceful men who do not recognize any half-way house in stating what they conceive to be right and true. In times of comparative business recklessness, the following from his powerful pen may be useful as it is, on account of its strength, interesting:

"To be hungry, ragged and penniless is not pleasant; but this is nothing to the horrors of bankruptcy. All the wealth of the Rothschilds would be a poor recompense to the five years' struggle, with the consciousness that you had taken the money or property of trusting friends—promising to return or pay for it when required, and had betrayed their confidence through inadvertency.

I dwell on this point, for I would deter others from entering the place of torment. Half the young men in the country, with money old enough to know better, would "go into business," that is, into debt—if they could. Many poor men are so ignorant as to envy the merchant or manufacturer whose life is an incessant struggle with pecuniary difficulties, who is driven to constant 'shinning,' and wriggling, from month to month, barely evades that road-vessy which sooner or later overtakes most men in business, so that it has been computed that but one in twenty of them achieves pecuniary success.

For my own part—and I speak from sad experience—I would rather be a convict in State prison, a slave in a rice swamp, than to pass through life under the terror of debt. Let no young man adjudge himself unfortunate, or truly poor, so long as he has the full use of his limbs and faculties and is substantially free from debt.

Hunger, cold, rags, hard work, contempt, suspicion, unjust reproach, are disagreeable but debt is infinitely worse than these all. And, if it had pleased God to spare either or all of my sons to be the support or solace of my declining years, the lesson which I should have earnestly sought to impress upon them is: "Never run into debt! Avoid pecuniary obligations as you would pestilence or famine. If you have but fifty cents and can get no more for a week, buy a peck of corn, parch it and live on it, rather than owe any man a dollar!"

"Of course, I know that some men must do business that involves risks and must give notes on their obligations; and I do not consider him really in debt who gives his bank director on the means of paying at some little sacrifice all he owes; I speak of real debt—that which involves risk of sacrifice on the one side, obligation and dependence on the other—and I say from all such let every youth humble pray God to preserve him evermore!"

THE THIRD PARTY AT INDIANAPOLIS.

DISPATCHES from Indianapolis give detailed accounts of the Farmers' Alliance convention now being held in that city. The word Alliance entrance in this sense the various political organizations of the country which relate to agricultural interests and the meeting at Indianapolis has reference to the advancement of agricultural industry by political action. As will be seen by the dispatches, the proceedings are not of the most reassuring kind, and the indications are that, with the close of the convention, the end of the third party movement in the United States will arrive.

There are various farmers' organizations still maintaining a separate existence, and some more or less outside of politics. What is known as the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry is one of the oldest of these bodies, and is still latent. The others are known as the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association, the National Farmers' League, the Patrons of Industry, the National Colored Farmers' Alliance and Co-operative Union, the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union.

The list named, though large, may be termed the king pin of all the others. Last year it claimed a membership of 1,500,000. And in a recent assembly or controlled most of the farmers' societies of the country. It is the organization of an organization in Texas in 1876, purely for local purposes. This extended until in 1880 a Texas State Alliance was formed. In 1887 a kind of Inter-State alliance was established at Waco, Texas, under the National Farmers' Alliance and Co-operative Union of America. On December 3, 1889, at Meridian, Miss., a convention was held which embraced this and other Southern bodies, and from it came the Farmers and Laborers' Union of America. The next annual meeting of this body was held at St. Louis December 3, 1889, and the name was changed to the National Farmers' and Industrial Union, which it still bears. Meanwhile it extended through the South, West and Northwest.

A political platform was adopted at the St. Louis meeting which promulgated the sub-treasury scheme. A year later, Dec. 5, 1889, a convention was held at Ocala, Fla., which adopted a platform conflicting in some respects with the St. Louis one. Before the holding of the Ocala convention a sub-treasury bill was introduced in Congress, by Vance in the Senate, and Fisher of South Dakota in the House. Mr. Davis of Kentucky proposed a resolution at Ocala favoring the passage of the Vance-Fisher bill in Congress. This provoked debate, many prominent delegates opposing it. The resolution, though adopted, led to bad feeling, and, as we learn from Indianapolis today, this sub-treasury scheme is what causes most if not all the disturbance.

The first plank of the St. Louis platform reads as follows: "We demand the abolition of national banks; we demand that the government shall establish sub-treasuries or depositories in the several States which shall loan money direct to the people at a low rate of interest not to exceed 2 per cent per annum, on non-perishable farm products, and also upon real estate, with proper limitations upon the quantity of land and amount of money."

This it was that gave birth to the sub-treasury warehouse scheme as introduced in Congress, and as discussed by reformers since. Many of the provisions are not only ultra sectarian, but they are entirely impracticable under any form of government.

APPLICATION OF THE MUNICIPAL INCORPORATION ACT.

WE are in receipt of the following communication from a correspondent in the South:

As there is a difference of opinion as to the application of the different articles and sections of the act for the incorporation of cities, that was passed in 1890, would you please answer the following questions through your valuable and able paper, and oblige a number of your readers:

First—Does section 3, article 23, of the above-mentioned act include all that is applicable to cities until their become incorporated, as provided in section 6, article 1?

Second—If not, what others apply?

Third—If all or others do apply, why are the whole act?

Fourth—Does section 1, article 3, give third class cities authority to enact seven Councilors, without recommending?

In answering the above questions you would render a favor.

Answer—To the first question yes. To the second and third questions, they are answered by the reply to the first. To the fourth question yes, unless the Aldermen or Councilmen are elected from wards or districts under the old charter, in which case the section does not apply.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW.

HENRY CLEWS, in his report for the week ending November 14, 1891, says that the recent bank failures in Berlin and the rumored financial dangers in Paris have affected both London and New York stock markets. It was found, however, that these reports were exaggerated, and the markets are resuming their normal condition.

At present there is no questionably a healthy confidence at the bottom of the market, sufficient to protect prices against important drops; but conditions are not right for active buying. The failure of the Maverick bank through speculative alliances caused a temporary disturbance of the rates for call money. At the same time, this event, coming so closely after the developments in the Keystone bank of Pennsylvania, and the large defalcation in a New Orleans bank, has shaken public confidence in the official system of bank examination. This infidelity in bank management may occasion some trouble in the money markets in the future.

Distrust in European finances prevails. The receipts of gold from Europe have abated, but the abatement is said to be temporary. Argentine finances do not improve. The news from Brazil is discouraging. Chile has a very hazy outlook. All these influences affect European money markets. The situation is still further complicated by the strained attitude of European nations towards each other. However, it is thought that this uncertainty in Europe helps American securities. But so long as there is only apprehension, favorable conditions cannot continue for the United States.

Prudent watchers here are therefore continually straining their eyes to detect a rising cloud in the Eastern horizon, and they cannot be diverted from their nervous outlook so long as they know how much clerk material is lying smoking below the Russian and political bottom.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

DUN & CO. in their report for the week ending Nov. 14, 1891, say: "Business has recovered from the shock caused by the failure of the Maverick bank. Money in New York has fallen to four per cent on call. Trade is large in volume, but margins for profits are narrow. Breadstuffs are advancing. Manufactured products are declining. The encoiling of mutgages shows the vast bulk of the money received by the farmers. This is one reason why farmers cannot buy manufactured products.

Wheat advanced during the week 14 cents on sales of 23,000,000 bushels in New York. Corn advanced 5 cents for spot, but scarcely higher for November delivery, with sales of 21,000,000 bushels, and sale unchanged. Receipts of wheat at the west can about 6,000,000 bushels a week. The export trade is active. In October shipments (flour included) equalled 19,197,000 bushels of wheat against 6,300,100 last year. Pork remains unchanged. Oil stronger, though exports decreased since last year. Cotton is somewhat depressed.

Trade in all the large cities is said to be fair. The wool manufactures and clothiers are waiting in anticipation of more activity. Failures for the week mentioned in the United States were 251 and for Canada 36. For the corresponding week last year the figures were 223 for the United States and 42 for Canada.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Here is an excellent specific for the blues, prescribed by an exchange. Try it: "Go straight to work and do something for some one more miserable than yourself. Whatever your trouble may be, there is always some one to be found who has a harder lot to bear. The other day a young wife was deserted by her enemy of a husband and taken to the hospital to face a terrible illness, without a friend to stand by her in her hour of need, and without a cent to defray expenses or unlock the door of the future. Suppose you go hunt her up and offer a helping hand. Such betrayal and desertion discounts your pulls of vapor. A mother watched the coffin lid close the other day, between her yearning eyes and the face of her only boy. What is your transient depression compared to the heart anguish of such a grief as hers? Don't you think it would help cure you of the blues if you sat down and wrote that mother a letter, or dropped in for an hour or two to keep her company? It seems such a selfish thing to be so exclusive in bearing trouble. A load shared is a load lightened, and the deepest gloom takes on a bright hue now and then if overshone with the cheek the silver."

It will soon be in order for magazines to offer prizes for holiday stories and essays. How would it do to offer a premium for the best literary production on the rapid development of snobbery in Salt Lake City?

The "Liberal" organ claims to have discovered a conspiracy in another "Liberal" member of the City Council. Speaking of the refusal to grant a franchise on West Temple street to the Salt Lake Railroad Co. mpany, it says "And then it is liable to sad misconstruction when it is currently said of a city official, as it is said of Councilman Heath, that he had consented to vote for the franchise if the company would agree to build down to Ropes street, where his property is situated; that the company manager said he would do so, but didn't want it put in the franchise, and that Mr. Heath wouldn't trust the promise but voted against the franchise, because he couldn't have the stipulation in black and white. We say this looks bad, and wish that such rumors wouldn't get in circulation, for they tend to diminish the reverence and love we all owe to the fathers of the city."

It is getting very common in connection with accounts of charity and other balls, to publish long lists of descriptions of luxurious and costly dresses, "cotillion," etc., worn by ladies selected for special mention. What is the effect on people of moderate means? Either to bias them against exhibiting their benevolence in that way, in case they might be regarded as desired to contain aphonsity plain for such society. That would certainly be a more healthy conclusion than to run themselves into financial straits by attempting to vie with their more wealthy neighbors.

A story comes from Roseville, on the Union Pacific, nineteen miles from Topeka, to the effect that rain poured down copiously upon the orchard of Mr. H. Klein, of that place, for nineteen consecutive days. The orchards of Mr. Klein's neighbors were, during that time, parched for lack of moisture. This may be said to be a case of atmospheric discrimination.

The pistol as a means of suicide seems to be in special favor at present. Press furnishes the latest local case of self-destruction. The growth of the national habit means the commencement of development of moral and, to some extent, physical cowardice.

A boycott war has begun in Montana, with special reference to Butte, Missoula and Great Falls, against the employment of Chinamen. The labor unions lead the movement. All business people who patronize Chinese labor in any shape are to be subjected to the boycott. As there are 2000 Chinese in Montana—600 of them in Butte alone—the matter must be somewhat extensive.

Divorce in Japan.

The most extraordinary tales related of the facility of obtaining decrees of divorce in Indiana or Chicago pale in comparison with those from Japan. A native Japanese paper mentions the case of a man aged forty this year, living in the province of Bizen, who has married and divorced thirty-five wives, and is now married to the thirty-sixth, says the Illustrated American. He was first married at eighteen, and the reason assigned for this extraordinary example of inconstancy is that he has a younger sister of extremely jealous and censorious disposition, who from the moment that a bride enters the house, institutes a system of persecution which soon drives the unhappy woman to ask her husband for a divorce. The husband is helpless to restrain the vagaries of his sister, and cannot force her out, so the wedding business goes on year after year. The native chronicler adds a circumstance which is inexplicable to the West. He says that in the cases the brides, arriving at the door of their future home, changed color, and, declaring that they recognized the house as one where they had already passed some months of most miserable wedlock, fled without further parley. Commenting on this story, the Japan Mail says that, whether accurate in all respects or not, it illustrates the difference between Japanese and Sabbins in the respect of marriage. Among the lower orders in Japan sentiment is seldom allowed to play any influential part in the arrangements preliminary to matrimony. In many cases the man and woman have never seen each other until they are formally brought together with the object of securing their consent to become husband and wife, and it rarely happens that either is so impolitic as to endeavor or admit any disagreeable independence after this interview. The higher the social scale the more allowance is paid to the fancies of the young and of late those of women also are beginning to be regarded. But the principle underlying the whole marital relation in Japan seems to be that the affection which really survives the passage of years and makes married life happy is that the love which precedes union, but the respect, esteem and sense of mutual helpfulness that grow up after it. In short, marriage in Japan is a prosaic, practical, sensible, whereas in the West it is a final contract. At the same time, to be divorced by her husband is a disgrace to a Chinese wife, and the divorce life wife without reasonable cause is a disgrace to a husband.

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White Blankets, One lot—good: $1.00 and $1.50 per pair.	Dress Plaids, All wool—the fashion, Just 25c. yd. yd., worth 40c.	Black Cashmere Hose, Ladies' sizes, 15c., 20c. and 25c. per pair.
Bed Quilts, Very desirable: 75c. to $1.00 only.	Wool-filled Suitings, 36 inches wide, Cheap, 12c. only.	Black Cashmere Hose, Misses', 5½ to 8 size. What a price! 25c. pair.
Pink Irish Frieze, We will sell for 12½c. per yard.	Tricots, 36 inches wide, Reduced to 25c. per yard.	Infants' Hose, Needed everywhere, And we will sell 5c. pair
Standard Prints, We've adjusted to say it, 5c. per yard, this time.	Henriettas, all colors, 36 inches wide, stylish, 25c. only.	Infants' Cashmere Vests, And they are going — At 5 for a quarter.
Cream Table Damask, Always useful, 15c. per yard.	Ladies' Cloths, 56 inches wide, all colors' 50c., 75c. and $1. pr. yard.	Silk and Cashmere Vests Infants', dainty, Reduced ½ in price.
Linen Toweling, Just think of it, 12 yards for $1.00.	Dress Goods (Remnants) All lengths; These will go at half price	Jersey Vests for Ladies, Well—a fair supply, And at 25c. each!
Damask Towels, "Cheap as never was," Only 25c. each.	Shoulder Capes, Ladies' Jos. Astrachan; All we ask—$1.50 each.	Union Suits for Ladies, Just the season, Offered at $1.25.
Ladies' Hand Bags, 25c., 50c., 75c. and $1.00. Worth twice as much.	Real Fur Capes, A special line; see them, $10.00 only per Cape.	Knit Skirts, Warm and healthy; Big bargains 50c.
Ladies' White Aprons, Neat and useful; All we ask is 25c. each.	Full-sized Wool Shawls, 32 per cent less than regular, from $1.25 to $2.00.	Felt Hats, Ladies' size, serviceable, All at half price.

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