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ROYALTY'S PECCADILLOES.

If the Infanta Eulalia has not already out-stayed her welcome in America she has come perilously near it; she has certainly contrived to provide a double gladness for the Chicagoans, who were enthusiastically glad when she came to their city and are now grimly glad that she has gone away again.

It is not recorded that even once during the stately programme arranged for the Spanish guests in New York was the royal princess guilty of a *fauz pas*. She may have been irritated with the elaborateness of the preparations, and may have been fatigued with the frequency of the functions at which she was to be the chief and shining figure. We should think all the more of her if we knew that her heart rebelled against knickerbocker flunk yism and sighed for the privilege, everywhere accorded to peripatetics, of doing in America as the Americans do.

But it is recorded that in Gotham no social exaction was to her too severe. She was all smiles in the presence of a series of receptions and soirees that were tiring to the reader and must have been much more so to the participant. She fairly exhausted good nature in the effort to be agreeable during the long, trying ordeal that vanity and obsequiousness, not propriety and good taste, had condemned her to. But she lavished her Spanish politeness so freely upon the New Yorkers that she had little left for the people and the city as whose guest and at whose invitation she came. In New York she was dignified but urbane, joyous but self-contained. In Chicago she displayed hauteur mingled with petulance, and annoyance not conformable with good breeding. The Lake city's papers have treated her outbursts of temper and her disregard of the proprieties with rare magnanimity and consideration; but it is an open secret that she offered many and flagrant affronts to those who were striving every effort to show her hospitality and deference, and was guilty of breaches of etiquette that would have been unpardonable in a boydenish school girl. Her contemptuous disregard for programs and appointments, that were made presumably with her approval, caused frequent disappointments and at length disgust. Her mad prank in careering about the Exposition grounds at midnight was unroyal enough; and when to it was added the intimation broadly stated that her highness was several times actually intoxicated, the mantle of charity was hardly large enough to cover her shortcomings. It is argued that a person with such plebeian tastes is unworthy the princely welcome and entertainment provided. The lessee

ascruing from it all ought to be that in a land of republican simplicity every well-mannered guest will be content with such reception as is due to distinction for intellect or public service—not birth; and that every attempt to go beyond this only makes us ridiculous. If the World's Fair teaches us this much it will have accomplished one most excellent thing.

JUDGE FULLER'S RULING.

Chief Justice Fuller's ruling on the Sunday opening question contains one or two surprises, but they are not sharp ones, and perhaps to those who know his honor and his methods of reaching legal conclusions better than does the writer hereof, would have no point at all. It is a strictly legal performance, the law employed being adorned by ornate phrase and each sentence being as incisive and as much to the point and as naked of anything but its cold self as a scalpel in the hands of a surgeon. Law is law, sentiment is sentiment and religion is religion with the Chief Justice, and in keeping them not only separate but erecting barriers against their commingling hereafter, he has done the state some service in that he has at least established order out of chaos, although to many it may seem that the Cæsar method was the one adopted to bring forth the creation.

Two things are settled by the decision—the appropriation for the World's Fair was a gift, and any interest which the government may have in the Exposition will not be curtailed or injured by reason of the opening. The latter coming from any lesser dignitary or any ordinary person would probably be taken for a titulum, since, looked upon merely as a means of obtaining funds and dispensing the greatest amount of proper gratification to the greatest number, a seven-day business as against one of six days could scarcely be detrimental to those financially concerned. But we are of the opinion that there will be at least a few who have given some thought to the law who will be for a time somewhat confused over the first proposition and perchance wait for their judgment to become better hal-lasted before venturing an opinion. Gifts by the government to private enterprises have not as a rule been looked on with great favor, even when the public was to some extent concerned in their success.

The general effect of the ruling will, we think, be beneficial. While it is not always a safe and far from a proper suggestion that the Sabbath day should have no other recognition than such as is accorded any holiday, there are still some exceptional features attaching to the World's Fair. There are a great number of working people in and contiguous to Chicago with whom Sunday is the only time when it will be practicable for them without considerable loss to see the show at all. Again, the saloon and shady resort interests are loudest of all in their clamors for closing, and even if there were no other good reason for opening, this ought to suffice. As a great many who have no other place to go would inevitably

drift to the dens, it is proper that a less noxious diversion on a sufficiently grand and commodious scale to receive and entertain all be provided; so that viewed in the light of public policy alone, Judge Fuller's ruling has about all the support it requires.

There is a goodly number who are as well disposed toward the Sabbath day as any people can be who can see no special harm in the gates of the White City being ajar on that occasion, so long as the mechanism is not in operation. It is a vast aggregation of the artistic, the skillful, the curious and the sublime, representing every clime and every race; the result of commingling with such scenes and peoples is to elevate the mind, to set it to exercising healthfully, to cause the heart to turn from effect to cause and thus to bring the soul into better communion with mankind and lead to genuine Christianity itself. Aside from the dangers avoided and the wickedness escaped, they contend that there is more of good than of evil in a visit to the great Fair on the day of rest. If this be the correct view, the fact that the Chief Justice made no use of it does not diminish its force in the least; it is matter in substantiation of the ruling.

CONFIDENCE WAS BLIND.

A western representative of an eastern house gave a coast newspaper the other day an amusing account of a financial ruse which saved during a panic some years ago at least one Milwaukee bank and doubtless did much to restore confidence in many others both in the Cream city and elsewhere. The story is not new but there are many who have never heard it, and at the present time it will perhaps seem opportune and interesting to all.

The depositors in a German savings bank suddenly became alarmed about the safety of their money and began to draw it out. The run grew fast and furious as it progressed, but pretty soon the frightened depositors began to look about to see what they should do with their money after it had been paid to them. Somebody suggested that they leave it in Alexander Mitchell's bank around the corner in the same block, which, everybody agreed, was as safe as the United States treasury itself. So the sturdy Germans, as they left the savings bank with their wealth, formed a line at the receiving teller's window in Mitchell's bank and transferred their deposits to his vaults as fast as they withdrew them from those of the other institution, whereupon they went home satisfied. But the savings bank didn't break, nor did the heavy drain upon its cash reserves prevent every depositor from getting his money in full as soon as his turn came in the line to be waited upon. And this is what enabled the bank to stand the run: When Mr. Mitchell found how things were going—how the German depositors were transferring their coin and confidence from his neighbor's bank to his own—he quietly started a relay of messengers from the back door of his own bank to the corresponding entrance in the savings institution around the corner, each messenger bearing a sack of cash,