

DESERET EVENING NEWS

Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

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SALT LAKE CITY, JUNE 27, 1901.

THE MARTYRS' ANNIVERSARY.

This is the anniversary of the martyrdom of Joseph and Hyrum Smith, the Prophet and Patriarch of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. They were cruelly murdered in Carthage Jail, Illinois, by a mob with blackened faces, June 27, 1844. They were awaiting trial on charges falsely preferred, which it was well known could not be established by reliable evidence. The whole proceedings against them were in the nature of a conspiracy for their assassination, and their innocent blood stains the soil of this country and cries to heaven for justice. Joseph Smith was thirty-eight years and about six months old, and Hyrum Smith forty-four years and about four months old when they were slain. Religious prejudice, political animosity and mobocratic passion prompted this lawless and inexcusable slaughter of the innocent.

The killing of these two loved and venerated leaders of the Church was a terrible blow to the Saints throughout the world. But it did not arrest the progress of the work of the Lord, as expected by the perpetrators of the abominable deed. In the providence of the Almighty, it has served to accelerate its spread and attract the minds of investigators of the truth in all nations. It has added to the many demonstrations of the truth of the saying: "The blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church."

The organization founded under divine inspiration by the Prophet of the nineteenth century, has since his decease become more perfect and more fully consolidated. "Built upon the foundation of Prophets and Apostles with Jesus Christ as the chief corner stone," it stands before the world as the grandest ecclesiastical superstructure on the face of the earth. Its members bear testimony to all mankind that Joseph Smith was and is a Prophet of the Most High God, raised up in the last days to usher in the last dispensation. He still holds the keys thereof and is laboring behind the veil which divides the physical and spiritual spheres, for the salvation and exaltation of the human family, both the living and the dead.

The two martyred heroes of the dispensation of the fullness of times are revered by the people who believe in their divine mission, and their names will ever be held in affectionate memory. Their places are filled by their legitimate successors, clothed with all the power and authority in the priesthood which they held when on earth, and the principles which they introduced will never perish nor pass away, but will accomplish for which they were revealed, and all who receive and live by them will gain access to God and obtain eternal life. "Praise to the man who communed with Jehovah," honored and blest be his ever great name!

LET THERE BE NO MISTAKE

The people of Salt Lake City need be no longer in doubt as to the intentions of the city officials, in reference to the enforcement of the ordinances of the city as to the sale of intoxicants on Sunday. The police are under the direction of the Mayor. The responsibility in this matter, therefore, rests upon that functionary. If he gives the word, the police will doubtless endeavor to carry it into effect. If he forbids them to do their duty they will, we suppose, submit to the inhibition.

The Deseret News, voicing the sentiment of a large majority of the citizens, has several times invited the Mayor and police to enforce the city ordinance regulating the liquor traffic. The only response that we have seen to this request is the statement, purporting to be made by the Mayor and published in the Salt Lake Herald, to which our attention has been directed by a communication published in another part of this issue of the "News." The substance of it is: "It seems to me that things are all right as they stand at present." The Herald thereupon announces: "Salt Lake saloons will continue to do business on Sunday, notwithstanding the Sunday closing. The Mayor announces that he will not attempt to close them, and the county authorities do not propose to do the police work of the city."

The gentleman who occupies the position of Mayor of this city has a right to his personal views on the benefits of open saloons on Sunday. If he entertains the notion, as reported, that there would be more drunkenness on Sunday if the saloons were closed than at present when they are running in full blast, as stated, it is his privilege to think so, and it is the privilege of other people to dissent altogether from his opinion. But that is not the question to be considered. He has no right whatever to place his idea above the law. He has taken an official oath to execute the ordinances of this city, and if he intends to violate that oath and permit the ordinances to remain a dead letter, it is proper that the people who elected him to office should understand his position. Every liquor-seller in this city must obtain a license for his business. In

that license he agrees to the terms under which it is issued. He must also furnish a bond in the sum of \$1,000, with two sureties, that he will fulfill the conditions of the license. One of those conditions is compliance to the business. The ordinance prohibiting liquor selling on Sunday is as follows:

"Any person licensed as aforesaid, or any person neglecting or refusing to obtain a license as herein provided, who shall sell, give away or otherwise dispose of any intoxicating drink at any time during the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, except for medicinal purposes, upon the prescription of a regularly licensed physician, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding \$100, or be imprisoned for a period not exceeding 100 days, or both such fine and imprisonment."

This prohibition is supposed to be in force. The Mayor is sworn to execute it. His opinion concerning it has nothing to do with this matter of law and order. If he can offer reasons sufficient for the repeal of this ordinance, perhaps the City Council may take action accordingly. But even then the laws of the State would remain in full operation, and while he might be excused from the duty which is now incumbent upon him, the county officials would be required to execute the laws of the State in this case made and provided. It is doubtful, however, whether the City Council, even if converted to the views of the Mayor, could make such a change as to permit the sale of liquor on Sunday, under the restrictions imposed in section 41, of chapter 124, Laws of Utah, 1901.

The county officers appear to be doing their duty within their special jurisdiction. The sheriff does not wish to interfere with the infraction of city ordinances, nor to invade the city limits in the execution of the laws of the State. The county commissioners and peace officers are not expected to step outside the line of their specific authority. But on complaint of any citizen who can furnish sufficient evidence to warrant proceedings, the county officers will enforce the laws of the State within as well as without the city limits, inside the boundary line of this county. That may become necessary when it is thoroughly understood that the officers of the city, notwithstanding their official oath, will not enforce the city ordinance on this subject.

There has been a great deal of argument on "obedience to law" and the necessity of its enforcement until it is repeated. This is the position we take today: If it is for the benefit of the city, or of any large number of its people, that saloons shall be allowed to keep open on Sundays, let an effort be made to abolish all prohibitions against that business. But while the laws of the State and the ordinances of the city peremptorily forbid and provide stringent penalties against Sunday liquor selling, we claim that the officers of the law, no matter what may be their own opinions concerning it, are in honor and in duty bound to attend to its enforcement. If they will not, they stand convicted at the bar of public opinion with gross violation of their oath of office, and of their virtual agreement with the voters that they would discharge the duties and responsibilities to maintain which they were elected. There is no mistake about this, and all parties concerned should understand it thoroughly.

OUR SUGAR INDUSTRIES.

Secretary Wilson is quoted as having predicted that in ten years from now, the United States will produce all the sugar it consumes. That would mean an increase in the present sugar production of in the neighborhood of four billion pounds, which are now imported.

The fulfillment of this forecast is thought to rest on the rapid development of the beet sugar industry. It is claimed that any one of the states of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, and Nebraska could alone produce from beets all the sugar needed in this country, and if this is so, it is no vague dream, that the United States will in the course of time become independent in the matter of sugar, of the rest of the world.

The Chicago Record-Herald, speaking of this subject, says:

"The only problem to be solved, is a rotation of crops and a utilization of the by-products of beet sugar manufacture that will make beet culture profitable for the farmer. American ingenuity can be depended upon to solve this problem. It has already improved the manufacture in such a way that the pulp of the beet, from which the juice has been extracted, is compressed into cakes and used by the farmer for feeding his cattle and other live stock. It is found to be more profitable also to extract the juice by diffusion and send it to central factories through pipes than it is to ship the beets. It is noted also that it is more economical to build factories costing \$350,000 and upward."

The paper adds that over forty factories will be at work this fall, many of which have a large capacity. The industry is evidently growing with rapid strides, and it is one of great financial benefit for the farmer as well as for all interested.

SANCTA SIMPLICITAS.

The St. Paul Pioneer Press tells a good story, showing the degree of ignorance that, in some cases at least, was behind the agitation for the abolition of the army canteen, and which swept Congress of its feet, as it were. One of the ladies who were lobbying for the measure was asked if she really knew what a canteen was. "Of course I do," she answered. "Everybody does. It's a tin bottle that the soldiers carry, and it was made for water, but the government fills it with whiskey."

The story is vouched for as correct, and it is further added that more than one of the zealous reformers knew as little about the object of their solicitude.

It sounds almost incredible that such can be the fact, but it is very certain that during popular commotions and agitations, many active participants are found among those who know but little about the questions involved. The ignorant are following the lead of those who shout loudest. There is such a thing as "holy simplicity," to use the phrase of one of the martyrs, and when that simplicity is stirred to action, arguments are useless.

The anti-Mormon agitation that

has been set afoot from time to time furnishes many examples of just such simplicity. People ignorant of the matter have been worked up by agitators. They have cried out like the mob in Ephesus, until they have been heard even in legislative assemblies and demanded attention, on account of the volume of the voice.

The opinions as to the wisdom of the abolishment of the army canteen are much divided, and it is claimed that experience has already shown it to be a mistake. Whether this is so or not, time alone can demonstrate, but it is certainly very significant that some of the advocates of abolition were ignorant of the nature of the institution they made war upon.

CHINA AWAKENING.

The arrival in New York of Loo Chin On, a Chinese mandarin and representative of the Chinese minister of commerce, is an event worthy of a passing notice. He comes to this country, he says, to study our institutions with a view of embodying them in the reform plans contemplated in the Mongolian empire.

Loo Chin On talks intelligently on the recent trouble in China. He says it has opened the eyes of the rulers of the nation to what is needed, and they are determined to see that the people obtain it. There will be many radical changes, he says. Railroads and telegraph lines will be built. Men will be sent to the United States to study our school system, and in time every Chinese village will have its own school house. Every part of the country will be opened to trade, and the United States will, he believes, take the lead in the fields of commerce that are to be opened up.

The eminent Chinaman is a noted reform leader, and his views are, perhaps, too sanguine. But it is to be expected that the shock received by the Chinese empire will result in a general awakening, and if an up to date school system is established, and lines of communication built, the giant of Asia will before long be in a position to command respect among the nations of the earth. The invasion will then prove to have been a blessing in disguise—very much disguised.

The next thing needed is a prophet-statesman who, with some mighty trumpet blasts can awaken the slumbering conscience of "Christian" nations, to the unspeakable wrongs committed in the name of justice on pagan soil. The injury done to western civilization by the exploits of its representatives cannot, at this time, be estimated accurately. They have committed murders and robberies under the cloak of Christian civilization. They have betrayed, in the presence of paganism, the Master whom they profess to kiss. They have bragged about their deeds of horror, instead of weeping over them. How is this to be atoned for? That is a question which the future must settle. And who knows but that in the very awakening of China to energy and modern ambition and aspirations, perhaps under the tutelage of Japan, there is a suggestion of coming atonement? History is full of examples of weak and obscure nations coming into prominence and power, seemingly for the sole purpose of hammering to pieces empires that have deviated from the paths of justice. Why does not the pulpit of the "Christian" world endeavor to arouse the slumbering conscience, and call for repentance? Is it because darkness is covering the nations, and they are unable to see any danger in the present situation?

The really genuine board of equalization is the headboard.

All things come to those who know how to wait—even a street car occasionally.

"Boss" Croker has been living like a king for a good while but henceforth he will drink royal wines.

Speaker Henderson says that King Edward is America's friend. Modesty forbade him to add, "and also my friend."

No more is heard of the resigning of Senators Tillman and McLauren. After their fitful resignation fever they sleep well.

Marshall Field, Chicago's merchant prince, has purchased a lot on Fifth avenue, New York. This is a greater blow to Chicago's prestige than is a winter's wind from Lake Michigan.

About forty million dollars in gold and silver bullion in the United States assay office in Wall street is soon to be weighed. It is to be weighed because it is believed that some will be found wanting.

The Springfield Republican thinks there is "need of more mugwumpery in Pennsylvania." There is need of something in Keystone State politics, but just what it is we do not undertake to say.

Mr. J. P. Morgan has given Harvard a million dollars. It is a munificent gift and has been put where it will "do the most good." Are Messrs. Carnegie, Rockefeller and Morgan going to run a race to see which can give away the most money and become the greatest public benefactor?

In our island of Guam there have been a number of thefts of whiskey, and Gov. Schroeder has ordered the naval garrison confined pending the production of evidence as to the guilty parties. Perhaps much trouble would be avoided if the whiskey were confined in some dungeon and the garrison kept out.

"You cannot have a little heaven here on earth all at once," says the Mayor, speaking of Sunday saloon closing. Very true, indeed, Mr. Mayor. But enforcing the ordinance against Sunday liquor selling wouldn't bring a "little heaven here on earth," and even if it would that is no reason why the city executive should not execute the city ordinances.

A fatal and most distressing accident has just occurred in a Utah county town. A boy of twelve shot a little girl with whom he was playing and killed her. Not knowing the small gun he had was loaded he deliberately aimed at her head and pulled the trigger. Perhaps no blame can be attached to any person, but all children

should be taught never to point a gun at any one, and owners of guns should see that they are not loaded and left where children can get them.

The Deseret News admits that its quotation from the Tribune on the "Mormon" Mexican colony was garbled so as to thwart its true purpose and meaning; it also admits that it was properly called a dishonest scamp for so doing. The record is therefore made up.

The foregoing is, of course, from the Salt Lake Tribune. As our readers know it is entirely, purposely and atrociously false, further comment is needless. We copy it simply that they may have a sample of the Tribune's direct and undiluted mendacity and be able to judge of its general unreliability.

"When a good piece of California mining property happens to find a fair market there is always some one ready to do a little 'knocking,' to throw discredit on the deal and to bring the state into more or less disrepute as a mining field for investment. The 'knocker' is often a newspaper which, after growing tired of 'knocking' politicians, turns to industrial 'knocking' as a diversion," says the San Francisco Chronicle. California is not alone in this respect. The "knocker" exists in all countries and in every department of life. He is filled with envy, and the success of others is to him a most bitter poison. He is more than a pessimist and worse than an iconoclast. Wherever he is and whatever form he assumes he is a public enemy. Satan was the first great "knocker."

A few weeks ago a young woman took the highest honors in mathematics at Cambridge university. Last week at the Yale commencement a number of young ladies won scholarships. Thus Mary K. Benedict of Cincinnati is declared the holder of a full fellowship in philosophy. She was graduated from Vassar in 1897. Miss Sara K. Emerson of Waterman, Mass., won a scholarship in biblical literature. She was graduated from Boston university in '97. Miss Margaret Bradshaw of Brookfield, Mo., a graduate of Vanderbilt university in the class of '93, was given a university scholarship in English. Miss Marion Hackborn of Galvin, Ohio, a graduate of Ohio Wesleyan university in 1900, received an English scholarship. And yet there are dolts who insist that women are incapable of high intellectual attainments and are only fitted for the commonest domestic duties.

OUR CHINESE PROBLEM.

San Francisco Chronicle.

The more the subject is considered, the more evident it is becoming to the mind of everybody concerned that we are reaching a critical stage again with the Chinese question. The consensus of opinion among the friends of white labor is a perfect agreement with the "Chronicle" that our only security against another invasion of coolie labor lies in the re-enactment of the exclusion act. The local legal representative of the federal government agrees with the Chronicle that the Gresham exclusion treaty is in itself insufficient. This was the view taken generally in Congress when its ratification was debated. The best that can be said of it is that it officially indorses the exclusion of Chinese cheap labor and removed the possibility of objection by the Chinese government to an anti-coolie legislation. But as it provides no machinery for making exclusion effective it is worthless as a self-operating instrument.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

By the existing law Chinese immigration of the laboring class is absolutely prohibited and all masters of vessels bringing Chinese to this country are subjected to a fine of \$500 for each person. Each Chinaman in the United States is required, under penalty of deportation for non-compliance, to secure from the collector of internal revenue in the district where he resides a certificate of residence. Every precaution possible has been taken to prevent the violation of the law, yet it is known that extensive smuggling of Chinese into the country through Canada and Mexico is going on, and that falsification of registered Chinese by immigrants have enabled many to enter.

Boston Herald.

The Chinese all over the country are reported to be organizing in opposition to the renewal of the exclusion act at the date of its expiration in 1902. It is doubtful, however, if they can have any great influence on Congress so long as they do not control any votes. It has been charged again and again that a large number of Chinamen were still being brought to this country and smuggled over the Mexican and Canadian borders. How large this movement actually has been can only be told when the full returns of the census are made up showing the number of Chinese in the country at the present time in comparison with the number here ten years ago.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

One of the interesting features of Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for July is a vivid description of an exciting battle in the world of industry. The greatest log jam on record occurred in the Grand river in Michigan in the summer of 1883. Fully 150,000,000 feet of logs, a mass weighing upwards of 30,000,000 tons, was jammed together, backed by the stupendous pressure of the river. The force in charge knew that once this tremendous force should get beyond control nothing short of a miracle could prevent its scattering abroad over Lake Michigan. How this was accomplished is told in the article referred to. Other articles deal with the adventures of structural workers, and the student ferment in Russia. The fiction in the number is really first-rate. Mr. Eden Philpotts' dramatic novelette, "Crossways," is concluded, and we would call particular attention to the "undoing of Elbertson," a story of latter day politics.—New York.

In the July number of the World's Work, J. D. Whipple writes of the relations of the United States with Canada. Sydney Brooks of the strength of the French Republic, Booker T. Washington of Hampton's great work in negro education, and E. P. Tolman, of a striking industrial community in England which he calls a "trust for social betterment." Prof. Bailey, of Cornell, tells of revolution in farming, and Earl Marx, of the picturesque and practical "Good Roads" train. Senator McLaughlin gives a concise interpretation of the new industrial and political south. Some wonderful photographs of tropical fishes are reproduced. Considerable space is given to Wall street. The national movement toward an economical and regulated preservation of forests is explained by Gifford Pinchot, the chief of the United States Forest bureau. Of the departments, The March of Events considers among other topics the Supreme court decision, church creed revision, the labor troubles, and the problems in Cuba and China.—Doubleday, Page & Co., New York.

The July number of "Everybody's

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T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

Magazine" is one that everybody will want to read. It is artistically made up in every respect, and its contents cover a great many subjects. Its opening article is on "Photography as a Fine Art." This is handsomely illustrated. Other features are a short story by Booth Tarkington; "The Real Sultan of Turkey," and "The Truth about Christian Science."—\$5 east, 9th street, New York.

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