

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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

CHENZO SNOW, TRUSTEE-IN-TRUST.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING,
(EXCEPT SUNDAYS)Center of Fifth Temple and East Temple Streets
Salt Lake City, Utah.Charles W. Penrose, - - - Editor
Horace G. Whitney, Business Manager

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES	
One Year, in advance	\$4.00
Six Months, " "	2.50
Three Months, " "	1.50
One Month, " "	.75
One Week, " "	.15
Saturday edition, per year	5.00
Semi-weekly, " "	2.00

Correspondence and other reading matter
for publication should be addressed to the
EDITOR.Address all business communications
THE DESERET NEWS,
Salt Lake City, Utah.NEW YORK REPRESENTATIVE,
R. A. Craig, - - - 41 Times Building.CHICAGO REPRESENTATIVE,
Craig & Woodward, - - - 87 Washington St.

SALT LAKE CITY, - - - JAN. 1, 1900.

THE WAY TO DO IT.

The year 1900 opens with splendid prospects for Utah. Her material interests are in excellent shape. Her agricultural, stockraising, mining and manufacturing branches of industry are all prosperous, and their record for the past year exceeds that of any year preceding. Is there anything serious in the way of her progress? We know of but one thing that menaces her peace and throws a cloud over her horizon. It is the conflict that has been waged in the religious field and the political arena.

Without reviving the chief issue which has caused the agitation, we ask the people of this State to ponder over this question: Can we not take steps together to dispel the shadows and clear the atmosphere? This may require mutual concessions. When there are opposing factions, either one must be overcome, or there must be a yielding in some respect which will effect a cessation of hostilities. A civil war is the very worst of military conflicts. A home quarrel is always to be deplored. What can be done to establish peace in Utah?

Politics will, of course, occasion a ferment. That is to be expected and will occur periodically. There will also be differences of opinion on religious questions. But neither of these nor both combined necessarily involve such bitterness or produce those results which present contentions evoke. Cannot some of these differences be dropped without dishonor to either side? We believe they can. We are willing to make an effort in the direction of harmony, to the extent of the suppression of quarrels that injure the State.

Religious and political struggles need not be mingled. The State Constitution provides against the union of Church and State and the domination of any sect in State affairs. That can be faithfully observed. Experience has proven this. But no Church can prevent the suspicion, which arises in some minds, that it is secretly influencing one party at the expense of others. Nor can it prevent the utterance of those surmises on the part of disappointed partisans. But they can refrain from unjust accusations, and the public can either turn them down or cease to take notice of them, when there is no positive proof that they are founded in fact.

There can also be a cessation of false charges and exaggerations of small things, and of heralding them abroad to excite prejudice and arouse hatred. There is no necessity for such slander and it accomplishes no good purpose. It can be suppressed and it ought to be silenced or stamped out. The people can accomplish this if they will.

Of course there ought to be no real occasion for scandal. That is an important consideration, too. If the laws are honored and obeyed according to their spirit and intent, there will be no actual ground for charges of lawlessness. There have been mighty concessions to the supremacy of the law in Utah, requiring greater sacrifices than have been fully comprehended by the public. They have accomplished great good to the majority even if they entailed much trouble and suffering upon a few. More may yet be necessary, to bring the greatest good to the greatest number.

This need not and should not involve the surrender of any honest conviction or the violation of any true principle. Nor would it imply weak submission to any attack upon right, and truth and liberty. Civil and religious rights are sacred and must be maintained. But they should not be insisted upon beyond lawful limits. In this Republic the will of the majority is the sovereign power. Of course it must be expressed in a lawful manner and in the voice of a majority. But vox populi is not to be despised, and when it is heard in the appointed way it is majestic if not divine.

One thing should be understood and clearly made manifest. Defiance of the law is not to be encouraged by any class or fraction of the community. It cannot be permitted long without legal action. Laws are enacted to be obeyed. If they are obnoxious to the popular sense or injurious to society, they should be repealed. At any rate their infraction should not be flaunted in the face of the public. The changed conditions in Utah and the peculiar situation in which a portion of its older citizens are placed—ought to be viewed with due regard to the best interests of the State, and with as little hardship as possible to the individuals who are the most directly affected by these circumstances. But the willful violation of existing laws must in the nature of things bring trouble upon flagrant transgressors, and at least they will be placed at a great disadvantage.

Internal strife will certainly not advance the interests of the State nor promote its welfare. There should be an earnest endeavor to put an end to it. All parties will have to use patience, forbearance, charity and a due regard for the opinions and training and customs of others. Good citizenship requires desire and intent to live within

the laws, and to yield some private interests for the public welfare.

If the people of Utah will commend this year with the purpose in view of coming closer together in sentiment, and of working in harmony for the upbuilding of the State, we believe peace can be established, bitterness be rooted out, reconciliation take the place of animosity, law be impartially enforced, not for personal vengeance but for the common good, and the odium that has been cast upon the very name of Utah be utterly dissipated, so that the word may be a synonym for all that is praiseworthy in an American commonwealth. Let us strive in this way to make 1900 indeed a Happy New Year!

THE YEAR AND THE CALENDAR

The American Monthly Review of Reviews reminds its readers that the present year, 1900, although the number is divisible by four, is not a leap year.

According to the Gregorian calendar the year consists of 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes and 46 seconds. The hours, minutes and seconds, over and above the full days, amount during a century to about 24 days. There is just 1/4 of a day lacking, then, to make every fourth year a leap year. On that account it has been arranged to allow 24 leap years each for three consecutive centuries, and then give the fourth century 25 such days. Thus, though it is not likely to concern many of us in an immediate, practical way, it may be remarked that the twentieth century will be one day longer than the nineteenth, since it is arranged that the twenty-fifth leap year which is assigned to every fourth century shall be brought into the calendar of the year that is divisible by 400. The failure to sacrifice three quadrantal leap years—that is to say, three extra days in every four centuries—has led to the discrepancy between what is known as the Julian, or old-style calendar, and the Gregorian.

In this connection it may be recalled that rumor has had it for some time that Russia is about to adopt the Gregorian calendar, so as to correspond in chronology with the rest of the world. This calendar dates back to 1582, when Pope Gregory decided on the 21st of March as the date of the vernal equinox, and made some other adjustments which have brought the common reckoning of time as near in accordance with the solar year, as practicable. Roman Catholics adopted the corrected calendar at once. Germany made the change in 1796 and England in 1752. By that time the dates were eleven days behind time. Russia is now twelve days out of gear, and she will have to eliminate that number in order to bring the vernal equinox to March 21.

It is sometimes amusing to read of the struggle reformers always have, before their ideas can obtain among the masses of the people. In Great Britain, when the new calendar was about to be introduced, people objected to it on the ground that it would take away eleven days from their lives, and make them die that much earlier. And this was in the eighteenth century. Candidates for Parliament were defeated, because of their alleged connection with the steal of time from the people.

And the worst of it is that human nature is not so very different now from what it was then. Enlightenment may be more general, but when reforms that touch prejudices or ignorance, are suggested, the fight is on as intense as ever. It has always been the fate of truth to progress over obstacles. It will always be so, until the time when knowledge shall cover the earth as the water the bottom of the mighty ocean.

A BRIGHT FUTURE.

It is natural, at the opening of a new year, to pause a moment to reflect over the past and survey, as far as can be, the future.

The year that has just been closed leaves the world rather in a state of turbulence. One of the mightiest empires on earth is engaged in a conflict, which the fact cannot be disguised—may involve its very existence. What will the new year bring? We cannot tell, but this is certain, that if through any combination of circumstances Great Britain is forced to take a back seat in the council of nations, the world will most likely enter upon an entirely new era of its history. The Anglo-Saxon race stands for peaceful development along the lines of commerce and industry. What would, for instance, Slavonic supremacy mean to the world? Would religious and political liberty be safe with an autocracy, or a military government giving tone to the affairs of states, without the check of democratic influence?

These, and similar questions, naturally arise, as the horizon today is being scanned. The signs seem to indicate storm. But there is this ever present assurance, on the strength of which faith rests secure, that God omnipotent rules, and that His plans and purposes are being carried out. History furnishes one of the most convincing proofs of the power and goodness of Providence. It shows, that notwithstanding the ups and downs of nations, or the plots and plans of rulers of men, the course of mankind is always directed toward a fixed goal. The waves may rise or fall; there may be calm or storm; the breakers may advance with irresistible force or recede with thunderous roar, but the ship is always headed for the harbor. Mankind is always led onward and forward. The Ruler of the universe directs the helm.

The thought is especially inspiring to the Latter-day Saints. When the Church was founded, the highest and holiest promises were given. From the beginning plans were laid to frustrate the work. Has the enemy succeeded? It is highly instructive to look back upon the history of the Church. Each year has its own lesson to convey, and taken all together they show this, that the Lord has accomplished His purposes so far, and glorified His name through the Church in the midst of the nations of the world. Every promise given through the Prophet has been, or is being, fulfilled. A great and marvelous work has been established. This Church has been made to flourish in the desert. Millions have been, and are

being blessed, through her administrations for the living and the dead.

It was the custom of the royal poet of ancient Israel to contemplate the past mercies of the Almighty, and draw from them an inspiration of hope for the future. If the Saints follow this example, they can find nothing but victory and triumph before them. The joy of the wicked is brief. "For evil-doers shall be cut off; but those that wait upon the Lord, they shall inherit the earth. For yet a little while, and the wicked shall not be; yea, thou shalt diligently consider His place, and it shall not be. But the meek shall inherit the earth; and shall delight themselves in the abundance of peace." Psalm 37: 3, 10.

NEW YEAR'S PAPERS.

Salt Lake City may well be proud of its daily journals. They are, in the main, a credit to this city and the State. They publish more news every day than can be found in the daily papers of many larger cities. The ability, constantly displayed in them, is of a more than ordinary character; and whether the views expressed and the principles advocated are viewed as correct or not, it must be conceded that they are presented, usually, with vigor and intelligence.

But we desire now to speak more particularly about the holiday editions of our local papers. The Christmas number of the Deseret News has been praised by all who have seen it. We will not make any comparisons, which sometimes appear very egotistical if not odious. The "News" speaks for itself. But our morning contemporaries deserve recognition and praise for their New Year's numbers. Both anticipated the opening of the year by issuing their New Year's edition on the last day of the old year.

The Salt Lake Herald excelled itself in all the departments of the Sunday paper. Its fifty-six pages were filled with particulars concerning the various parts of the State which are of interest and value, not only to the people of those localities, but to the State generally. They were well prepared and will give to the country a good idea of the resources and progress of Utah. The cover to the paper is a neat embellishment to the entire issue, and we congratulate our neighbor on its success.

The Salt Lake Tribune has been noted, for a long time, for its New Year's number. The pains taken to collect and compile statistics of the mining, manufacturing, agricultural and other industrial interests of Utah, have been recognized wherever the paper has circulated. This year it has exceeded its researches and labors, and in its sixty-four pages has given to the public a fine epitome of valuable information that should be filed away for future reference. No one can take it all in at a single reading. Few perhaps would wish to do so. Each town and industry therein represented will take special pleasure in reading about itself, but the general public will have to take time to appreciate the entire effort. The Tribune is entitled to credit for this grand number, and we cheerfully add our need of congratulation and appreciation.

SELLING LIQUOR TO MINORS

Lehi, Utah, Dec. 25th, 1899.

Dear Sir:—Referring to an editorial in the News of Dec. 27th, entitled "Liquor selling to minors," I beg to ask you to read subdivision 42 of sec. 206, relative to powers of city councils, which gives the city council power to punish, prohibit the selling or giving away of any intoxicating liquor to any minor, insane or idiotic person, etc. In the light of this do you not think that a city council could enact and enforce a law prohibiting saloon keepers, from selling liquors to minors, or giving away of any intoxicating liquor to minors, from their parents. By answering the above you will greatly oblige.

A READER.

In reply to the foregoing, we would refer our correspondent to the article which appears to have caused his inquiry. "In the light" of the following quotation from it, we ask him whether his question is really necessary:

There is another provision of law on this point that should be considered. It is that, "Every person who sells or gives to another under the age of sixteen years, to be by him drunk at the time as a beverage, any intoxicating drink, is guilty of a misdemeanor and punishable by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding three months."—See Section 425. This, however, does not apply to parents or guardians or physicians of such minors.

If anything further is required on our part, we will say that in our opinion, under the section already quoted, and that referred to by "A Reader," a city council can both enact and enforce an ordinance such as that which parents are in the habit of giving permits to minors to frequent saloons or places where liquors are sold. We think such a practice ought to be stopped, and that there is ample power in the law to stop it. The article in our daily issue of Dec. 27th had special reference to a particular city, with the ordinances of which we were not familiar. What the authorities of that city could or could not do in reference to this matter, depends upon the ordinances of that city. On general principles, we gave our opinion as we do now. We presume that the views of our correspondent are similar to our own, and have no doubt that they are correct.

SHOT FOR HIS CARTOONS.

The cartoon controversy on account of the liberty taken by a portion of the French press with the British queen, has had added to it a rather serious chapter. An Irishman, Captain O'Neill, took it upon himself to be the avenging angel, and he shot, perhaps fatally wounding the editor of one of the papers, La Caricature.

This paper and another, La Rire, have been particularly offensive in their caricatures, and at last the insults to the queen became too much for the loyal captain. He challenged one of the editors. The combat was brief. The brave cartoonist was at once rendered hors combat and his antagonist received a slight wound in the arm. The intention was to instantly kill the offending newspaper man, but the bullet aimed at his head struck the collar bone. No valid argument can be framed in

defense of duelling, but it prevailed at a time when the laws were inadequate for the protection of a good name and character, and when, consequently, their defense was largely left to individual skill and valor. It cannot be doubted that many a rascal was prevented from inventing and circulating savory stories about popular men and women, by the thought that behind the names of such persons was very often a sharp, flashing steel, ever ready to find its way to the heart of a defamer. Chivalry and decency were thus effectively established, notwithstanding some deficiency of the laws.

Duelling has been declared illegal, and rightly so, but at times the practice almost appears justifiable. When the press, as has been the case both in France and elsewhere, descend to personalities, to ridicule in word and pictures, to deliberate falsehoods, either direct or by insinuation, there seems no other redress than that resorted to by the Irish defender of the Queen. Public opinion will justify that mode of procedure, whether the laws do or not.

There is a legitimate and proper field for the cartoonist, and when he confines himself within its boundaries, he often creates a more lasting impression than the writer of articles. But when this legitimate use of art is deviated from for the villainous purposes but too often apparent in modern degenerate journalism, cartoonism is no better than a nuisance, intolerable in decent society.

Arizona and New Mexico hope to be made happy by Statehood this year. Success to them.

California is always original in something, and this time shook the old year out with an earthquake.

It is a little awkward for the man-in-a-hurry to change three figures at one place in a date line, but he must write 1900 now.

The "News" salutes the new President of the new City Council and hopes that he will always be able to "Buckle" his onerous duties.

Pope Leo is said to have designated his successor; but if the present pope can arrange it, the date of succession will be still far distant.

Great Britain's New Year's day is not exactly what Joseph Chamberlain figured on when he pressed the war issue on the Transvaal republic.

Notwithstanding the reported collection of supplies for a Fenian invasion of Canada, there appears to be much more noise than work in the scheme.

Colorado's again the banner producer of precious metals, with \$23,000,000 in gold and \$11,208,677 in silver, a total of \$34,208,677 in her credit. Good for the Centennial State.

That uprising which was nipped in the bud at Manila, shows that the insurgent Filipinos have not yet reached the giving up point, though they may be close to it.

Pro-Boer and Pro-English talk in this country fixes definitely one thing, namely, that the United States will keep its fingers out of the present war, so far as actual interference goes, no matter what the European powers may do.

Germany is rushing warships to Delagoa bay, so as to be there when the grab for Portuguese East Africa comes. There is no warrant for the thought that they are directed against Great Britain, notwithstanding the anger of the German public at the seizure of a German steamship.

Those Dutch jokers cannot be said to be greatly disheartened or discouraged at the progress of events, when they fire into a British garrisoned town shells loaded with plum puddings, and announce the fact three days ahead of the British officials, as was the case with those Christmas shots.

The Spanish Admiral Montojo complains that in the battle of Manila bay, Admiral Dewey did not come out "into the open" and fight, but kept out of range of the Spanish guns while battering to pieces the Spanish fleet. There seems to be a bad among defeated warriors to complain that their foes did not fight to suit the vanquished warriors.

There is a vital distinction between the seizure of a British steamer during the recent war with Spain and the seizure of a German steamer by a British warship. In the first case the captured vessel was running for a port held by one of the combatants and under blockade, while in the latter instance the vessel was running between neutral ports, under a neutral flag. If the United States had seized a vessel playing between German and French ports, on the plea that some of its passengers intended to cross from France into Spain and take up arms against this country, the cases would have been parallel, but they are not so now.

PENSION APPLICATION.

Denver Post.

The Government Pension office is now daily reminded of the Spanish war by the filing of claims for pensions. Over 25,000 of such claims have already been presented for adjudication, and this is only the beginning. Claims arising out of the war of conquest in the Philippine Islands will soon begin to make their appearance, and the pension office threatens a deluge of such remembrances. The office seems to be inclined to attribute the presentation of so many claims to the pernicious activity of the claim agents throughout the country. This, however, can be true only to a limited extent. Numerous claims are filed now because of the time it takes for their adjudication and the experience the soldiers of the civil war had in getting their claims passed upon. It is mainly on their advice that the Spanish war claimants make such a timely appearance. By speedy action now they are hopeful to have their claims adjusted some time before death through senility overtakes them. The soldiers of the war of conquest in the Orient will follow their example, and in this manner it is expected that the ranks of pensioners, gradually depleted by death, will be kept up to the present number for at least a generation to come.

Boston Transcript.

Many of these applications come from men in regiments which never went out of the country, and as might be expected, far more from the volunteer than from the regular service. Probably one in ten of the men who saw service in the war has made application for a pension.

SWEEPING REDUCTIONS,

Tuesday Jan. 2, and all the Week.

Our Entire Stock of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Winter Goods must all go. We want the room for fresh shipments now arriving. These goods are Rare Bargain Offers. One-third to One-half off the regular price—away below cost. Suits, Waists, Coats, Jackets, Skirts, Capes, Dresses, Fur Scarfs, Collarettes and Capes,

33 1/3 to 50% Off.

Remember that this is no old stock, but that every article was selected carefully for this season's trade, the entire assortment consisting of

BRAN NEW GOODS IN THE LATEST STYLES.

Here are a few of the items; There are many more:

LADIES' TAILOR-MADE SUITS HALF PRICE	CHILDREN'S REEFER JACKETS, AND JACKETS FOR MISSES, 14 AND 15 YEARS OLD	ALL \$7.50 TO \$25.00 TEA GOWNS AND ALL \$3.50 TO \$7.50 CLOTH CAPES AT
ALL LADIES' JACKETS 33 1-3 OFF	33 1-3 OFF	33 1-3 OFF
ALL FANCY SILK WAISTS HALF PRICE	CHILDREN'S LONG COATS HALF PRICE	ENTIRE LINE OF SEPARATE SKIRTS AND CHILDREN'S READY-MADE DRESSES
		33 1-3 OFF

GREAT SALE OF WINTER UNDERWEAR in Ladies', Misses' and Children's Goods,
now on at

Z. C. M. I.

T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

The claims more than offset the decreasing civil war pension list, and those who had expected to see a saving to the government within the next few years due to the decreasing number of pensioners are likely to be disappointed.

Kansas City Star.

The government pension bureau is now struggling with a new list of applicants which has resulted from the war with Spain. The old pension list of the civil war has been the source of a great deal of fraud and political contention, and it has grown to dimensions never dreamed of by those who stood sponsor for it in Congress. There is a chance in this new pension list to avoid many of the expensive errors made in the old one, and it is to be sincerely hoped that fraud and politics will be eliminated from the new disability roll.

Los Angeles Express.

There are thousands of men drawing pensions from the government today who are morally entitled to them. Many of these men have been taken care of in public positions ever since the war closed, and have drawn their pensions besides. Others, again, have amassed fortunes, but they do not release their grip on the public treasury. This thing of the pension roll being a roll of honor sounds well, but no man who can afford to do so without a pension should take one. Let us care for the old soldiers, and the new ones, too, who need it, but keep off the parasites who are patriots for the sake of revenue.

CALIFORNIA EARTHQUAKES.

Sacramento Record-Union.

In the meantime, it is the duty of the press to state the exact truth about earthquakes with us, to conceal nothing, and to see to it that exaggeration and intensifying sensationalism as it rolls eastward is checked in its course by the simple truths of our history. Of that record we need have no fear whatever. Come to think of it, earthquakes in Eastern States in the last twenty years have been quite as numerous as on this coast, which never yet has been visited by one as severe as the one which so lately wrecked the city of Charleston, S. C., a few years ago.

Chicago Record.

Within recent years, California, aside from minor tremors and oscillations which attract but little notice, has undergone a number of earthquakes sufficiently severe to be destructive of both life and property. The records of 1855, 1868 and 1872 show severe shocks during those years, while similar shocks were again felt in San Francisco and central California in 1890 and 1891. The destructive force of the earthquake of March of last year was shown in the violence of the tidal wave which it occasioned along the coast. The constant recurrence of these Pacific coast disturbances, all of the same general character, though of varying degrees of severity, is one of the most interesting subjects for the study of seismographers.

Chicago Times-Herald.

The damage caused by earthquake in the San Jacinto Valley proves that the shock was severe, but it will not start the Californians to emigrating. They have ceased to fear earthquakes, reserving all their terrors for the thunderbolts of the east, which they do not have, and leave it to the delightfully frightened tourist to rave in his novel experience and tell his tale of half-breath escapes when he shall have returned home. Both in California and Hawaii the usual "seismic disturbance" is entirely harmless until it gets to disturbing the imagination. Then it promotes unverity, and the conservators of the truth and land values in those parts are kept busy denying and ridiculing sensational stories.

STOCKS, INVESTMENTS
AND BONDS.

Utah Bank and Commercial Stocks and other high grade investments securities bought and sold. Loans on Stocks. Dividend paying stocks bought and sold. Investment orders from institutions, trustees of estates and capitalists will receive the best of attention.

JOHN C. CUTLER, JR.
26 Main Street.

DIARIES

For the new year. Some neat ones for the pocket only 25c. Blank books and Calendar pads which you will need.

L. F. HAMMEL,
49 W. 2nd St. S.

NEW GRAND THEATRE, M. E. MULVEY
Manager.

One Week, Commencing Monday, JAN. 1. Matinees Monday, Wed. and Sat.

ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY
The Talented Young Romantic Actor

PAUL GILMORE
and his colossal spectacular production of Dumas' immortal romance, "The MUSKETEERS"

THE RAGE OF THE HOUR.
Magnificent Costumes, Elaborate Scenery, a Metropolitan Cast. Two carloads of effects.

A \$10,000 PRODUCTION.
On Thursday and balance of week, the bill will be changed to

THE DAWN OF FREEDOM, A Romance of the Late Struggle in Cuba.

We're Going to Start



Right in the beginning of the New Year to give you the best value in Men's Clothing that its possible to get in this world. An instance of this we mention today these \$7.50 suits in round or square cut, sack style, made of dark gray mixed Cheviot, just a thread of red running through to give the invisible plaid effect. The coats are faced clear back to the armholes and piped with satin. The linings are good and the tailoring is up to the Gardner standard. We know the suits cannot be duplicated anywhere for less than \$10.

One Price. J. P. GARDNER, 136-138 Main St.

Honest Now,

Did you ever get such coal
anywhere else?

Bamberger Coal Co

161 Main Street.

GRACE AND BEAUTY

are combined in the elegant Padlock style of overcoats that are so popular with men of style and good taste. We are making them to your measure in fine imported fabrics, satin lined and beautifully finished, at prices that you will pay for a ready made garment. Our fit is perfect, our style exclusive.

Overcoats to Order, \$25.00.

CALL ON US AT 235 S. MAIN ST
Established 1873.

BUCKLE & SON,
TAILORS AND WOOLEN DRAPERS.

