

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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Salt Lake City, Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY, DEC. 30, 1901.

CRIMINAL SUNDAY LABOR.

There have been many complaints of late, from several sources, of the violation of the law against unnecessary labor on the Sabbath day. Work is being done on buildings, trenches are dug in streets, and some contractors in the city are endeavoring to complete what they have agreed to finish by a given time, and are to be ignorant of the law on this matter or else to openly defy it. We, therefore, call attention to the statute which is still on the books and which ought to be reasonably enforced. Section 423 of the Revised Statutes of Utah says:

"Every person who performs any unnecessary labor or does any unnecessary business on Sunday, is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$5.

"Sec. 423—Exception. Labor performed by employees of such works as are usually kept in constant operation, and in irrigating, is not included in the foregoing section.

"Sec. 424—When Sunday begins and ends. For the purposes of this act, Sunday shall commence at midnight Saturday, and terminate the following midnight.

"Sec. 425—Every person who keeps open on Sunday any store, workshop, bar, saloon, banking house, or other place of business, for the purpose of transacting business therein, is punishable by fine not less than \$5 nor more than \$100.

"Sec. 426—Exceptions. The provisions of the preceding section do not apply to persons who, on Sunday, keep open hotels, boarding houses, bathhouses, restaurants, taverns, livery stables, or retail drug stores, for the legitimate business of each, or such manufacturing establishments as are usually kept in continued operation.

There is a separate provision against liquor traffic on Sunday, contained in section 1250, which imposes a penalty of a fine in any sum less than \$300, or imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months, or both such fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court, on any person 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 medical purposes upon the prescription of a physician.

The law on these points is clear and specific. It may be easily understood. Proceedings can be taken against any person guilty of its infraction in either particular. Not only are employers who keep men at work unnecessarily on Sunday liable to prosecution, but also the laborers engaged in that work. People who have a religious regard for the Sabbath are scandalized by the open defiance or ignoring of the law, and consider a bad example is placed before the eyes of Sunday school children who are taught to "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy," and then see men at work on that day the same as on any other day of the week.

The law is not founded upon any particular rule or observance, but is broad enough in its letter and spirit to give such liberty as is necessary in cases of emergency or reasonable necessity. It is the persistent and needless violation of the Sunday laws that is complained against, and to which we direct the attention of employers and employees, with the hope that it will not become necessary to push the matter before the courts, or to urge the law's enforcement upon the peace officers whose duty it is to proceed against the transgressors.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA SYSTEM

The dispensary law of South Carolina has been brought into prominence, through its advocacy by Senator Tillman, in a New York magazine. The somewhat eccentric advocate of the system inveighs against prohibition States and against the general government, on points that are extraneous to the subject presented. To his remarks on those questions we need pay no attention. Any measure that is to be considered, any measure that is likely to regulate successfully the traffic in stimulants that are in demand, and which no laws or regulations have been able to suppress, is a matter of moment which deserves investigation.

Under the South Carolina law, all liquors brought into the State or to be placed on sale, are to be purchased by a State commissioner who is associated with an advisory board. The liquors are taken to a central depot and analyzed by experts. The law prohibits no harmful adulterations, therefore only such liquors as will pass the tests employed are placed on the market. They are bottled and sealed up and labeled with a statement of the kind, age, quality and price. The bottles are sent to the dispensaries of which there are now ninety in the State. The dispensaries are each called off in front, and the purchaser is supplied with a card containing the name and price of each of the various brands. He selects his "poison," filling out a blank designating what he wishes to buy, and giving his name, age and place of residence. He passes the filled-out blank with the purchase price to the dispenser, and receives a sealed package containing what he wants to buy. The order presented is used simply as a cash check on the dispenser.

The State is thus the only lawful dealer in liquor. The dispenser is ap-

pointed by a State board but may be nominated by county political conventions, the successful candidates being accepted for appointment by the State board. They have no pecuniary interest in the business. They are under bonds and draw a regular salary. It does not matter to them whether they sell much or little. They have no incentive to push the business.

No liquor must be sold to any person under age, nor can any one buy it after sundown. It cannot be "drunk on the premises." The profits of the traffic, after all expenses are paid, are thus divided: One half goes to the state, one quarter to the county and the other quarter to the municipality wherein the liquor is sold. It is stated that this one-fourth is of greater benefit as revenue to the towns which receive it, than all that was derived under the old license system. All transactions must be for cash, as no credit can be allowed under any circumstances.

The benefits of this system are these: There are no drinking saloons where tipplers can assemble, and where drunkenness and brawls disturb the public peace. The evil of "treating" is restricted if not suppressed. There is no organized liquor power to wield its influence in political or other affairs. It is claimed that drunkenness and street disturbances have been made uncommon, where once they were frequent and led to greater crimes. The evils growing out of intoxication have been vastly lessened. The colored people, who are prone to run into debt, have no opportunity to do so in order to obtain the liquor they crave. It is the same with the poor whites, who, under the old system, were continually in debt to the misery of their families. The vile stuff sold as liquor but adulterated, and of such inferior quality as to increase the bad effects of such deleterious beverages, is not placed on sale and therefore the results of imbibing it are banished.

Experience has demonstrated that in ordinary towns and cities the entire prohibition of the liquor traffic cannot be made successful. There are communities, especially those that are religious, where public sentiment is strong enough to bar out the business. But its regulation so as to minimize the evil and secure the best possible results, is that which is favored by the wisest minds, and the experience of the wisest systems should be well considered so as to guide legislation on this important subject. The South Carolina method appears to be very effective, and to meet the conditions existing in places where the public demand is sure to bring a supply, no matter how stringent may be the law designed for its prevention. It is worthy the attention of every State in the Union.

THE BOERS' NATIONAL DAY.

The 16th of the present month is the great day of the Boers—a sort of Fourth of July—and it appears that it was celebrated in the various camps as usual. Enthusiastic addresses were made, and patriotic exercises held. The day is celebrated in commemoration of an event in Boer history, which is well worth knowing, as it illustrates vividly the character of the sturdy settlers of the African territory to which they trekked. It shows the quality of the stock from which the present patriots came. From an exchange the following facts are gleaned:

In 1838 the Boers, under Piet Retief, left Cape Colony for what was then a part of Natal, not claimed by the British. Their parting words to the civil-ized world were:

"We are now leaving the fruitful land of our birth, in which we have suffered enormous losses and continual vexation, and are about to enter a strange and dangerous territory; but we go with a firm reliance on an all-seeing, just and merciful God, whom we shall always fear and humbly endeavor to obey."

Retief, and his followers purchased land from the Zulu chief Dingaan. But later this chief turned against the settlers and massacred a large number of them. Retief among other leading men. This was repeated, and 252 men, women and children were cruelly slain by the Zulus.

Then the Boers gathered together 464 men capable of bearing arms, and this force, on the 16th of December, 1838, attacked 10,000 Zulu warriors under Dingaan and gained a most remarkable victory. The military power of the Zulus was annihilated. Dingaan's day, as it is called, saved the Boer trekkers from annihilation, and it was the first great triumph of Boer valor. The republic of Natal was created and the Boer nation was born.

It is probable that the memory of the past struggles of the Boers, in which they have always seen their cause triumph, at last, is serving the present scattered bands to continue the conflict, "against hope." Their national holiday speaks to them, from the shades of the past, of the deeds of their fathers, and that voice is leading them onward. Not long ago, a curious article appeared in a Berlin paper, which is said sometimes to reflect the views of the government, to the effect that there is a probability that the United States will take some interest in the case of the Boers. This suggestion is also made, that their leaders still hope for some such occurrence. But it is quite conceivable that the Boers find in their own past history the most powerful inspiration for wielding the sword as long as there is one left to do so.

PEACE IN CHINA.

A Peking dispatch states that the Chinese capital recently had a great sensation, the occasion being a dinner given by the American minister, at which function several Chinese dignitaries, including a former Boxer leader, were present. Formerly Chinese officials never entered foreign legations except on matters of business, and the event is therefore considered significant of the progressive tendency recently manifested.

Some foreigners in China, however, do not share this view. They regard the present conditions merely as a calm before a storm.

The American Bible Society has published a report received from its agent in Peking, Charles Gammon. This gen-

tleman, too, states that Peking is now as quiet and peaceful as any city, and that there never was such perfect freedom between Chinese and foreigners. But he adds that the end is not yet. Within ten years, he says, and possibly within five, strife will again be the order, and war ensue the like of which the world has never known. The foreigner, he says, is feared by the officials, and it is pitiable to see the cringing fright of the formerly haughty and insulting people of Peking in the presence of one from any other nation. If the return of the court is not made, he continues, Peking will be reduced to a village within a year, and even now the people, fearing this, are selling land and property for one-tenth its value and leaving Peking forever. The presence of the military has brought prices up tremendously, and houses are rented at absurd figures and are still insufficient.

Mr. Gammon also speaks of the duplicity of the Chinese officials and the manner in which the terms of the protocol are violated. He says on this point:

"I was discouraged by what I learned. The Chinese, in obedience to the powers, were issuing edicts of sorrow for the past and promises for the future, but nearly all were subtle, and their interpretation by scholars could readily be based reflections on the powers and approval of the dark past. The Chinese government was openly violating the provisions of the protocol. Thousands of boatsloads of small arms and ammunition were passing weekly up the Yang-tse-Kiang. The arsenals were being enlarged and worked day and night. Carcasses of explosives were being received, and the dowager had issued instructions to all officials to recuperate the army, and to inform her as to the fighting strength of each division and the time required to concentrate the forces at a given point. There were, and are, many other unpromising features which weighed heavily upon the minds of those interested."

If these reports are true, it looks as if the Chinese officials were assuming a friendly attitude to foreigners for a purpose. These Chinese have learnt that with their present military equipment they cannot afford to dictate terms to the rest of the world. But have they also learnt that it will take them more than one decade to gain strength enough for another effort? If not, they will probably have to learn another lesson in civilization.

The Mortensen case has reached the A-boy-has-found-a-gun stage.

The days are fast approaching when the horticulturist will get in his graft.

If Chili and Argentina cannot settle their differences they might settle their debts. Anything for a change.

Mr. Macley is still engaged in looking for a seat but as yet he has not found one sufficiently far back to suit him.

There is a time for all things. That for looking a gift horse in the mouth is when the giver is not looking.

There is a difference between the vindication of the law and the vindication of the officers of the law. This fact should ever be borne in mind.

Uncle Sam's trade continues to expand and expand, and while it has reached enormous dimensions it shows no sign anywhere of "busting."

If it were the summer excursion season railroad accidents could scarcely be more frequent or disastrous than they have been for the past few weeks.

Senator Hoar has been under the necessity of explaining his remarks on undesirable immigrants. It is fortunate for him that he has no superior to reprehend him.

When Filipino rebels catch a countryman who has accepted service under the Americans, they bury him alive. So long as this practice is indulged in the rebellion will be kept alive.

Marconi says that if his system can be successfully established commercially, it will mean a rate of a cent a word for cablegrams. That would be a D. P. R. rate, the best now given newspapers.

Ever since Secretary Root reprimanded General Miles, a strange and almost oppressive silence has surrounded the Schley-Sampson controversy. But the people are getting used to it and they rather like it.

A local divine says that if the Savior were to come to Salt Lake he would accept invitations to dinners and receptions. When He came into the world it was for an entirely different purpose. But of course times have changed in nineteen hundred years.

M. Lazare Weiller, who is in this country as the representative of the French government studying American commercial and manufacturing ways, says that Charles M. Schwab is the "Napoleon of steel." In stating that fact in writing he needs to be very careful of his spelling.

They are very loyal to the memory of General Robert E. Lee down in Virginia. His daughter, Miss Mary Mildred Lee, was in the state senate the other afternoon when State Senator Wickham, whose father was a distinguished general of cavalry, arose and said: "Mr. President, I have the honor to announce that the daughter of the greatest man America has produced is a visitor in the chamber. I refer to the daughter of Gen. Robert Edward Lee." The senate then took a recess for five minutes, during which the members were presented to the young lady.

The New York Times tells of a New York lady who had a slight cold. She was advised by a faith healer to consult one of the cult, but she declined to accept the suggestion. Later the cold disappeared, but in its place came a bill for \$5 with the information that by absent treatment she had been cured by a healer she had never seen. The bill was ignored, but it was followed by others in quick succession, and finally, from a truly American distrust for a row, it was paid. But it is a very dangerous thing to establish a precedent of this kind, because one could never know when he was incurring expense for medical treatment.

Rev. E. G. Hunt, of the Liberty Park M. E. church, has recently returned from a visit to his parents and his old home in Iowa, and has given a brief

sketch of his trip, in the Utah Methodist. He attended the conference of his church in upper Iowa and by appointment visited about thirty churches and societies which he addressed. He speaks very highly of the good effects of the temperance spirit, in several towns where the traffic in liquor has been almost if not entirely eliminated. The order, and peace, and absence of those glaring evils that attend the indiscriminate use of intoxicants, are strikingly exhibited, and give evidence of what can be done when people are converted to the right and against the wrong. Mr. Hunt is welcomed home not only by the members of his church but also by a large number of other admiring friends.

THE CENSURE OF GEN. MILES.

New York World.
Dewey made his well-known declaration and millions of men said: "We are willing to take the judgment of Admiral Dewey in this matter. He has been the commander of a fleet, and he has heard all the facts in the case." Now, Miles said just that, and thereupon authority rises up and fulminates an insulting communication to him. Based upon this article of the army regulations: "Discussions or discussions among military men conveying praise or censure, or any mark of approbation, toward others in the military service, are prohibited." Gen. Miles did not violate the spirit or letter of the rule. He did not discuss the Schley case nor praise or censure anybody in the military service. He said simply that he accepted the judgment of Admiral Dewey.

Philadelphia Record.
This imposing spectacle of Chief Warrier Root rebuking the mere subordinate Miles might well move the gods on high Olympus to mirth and laughter, so widely disproportionate are the elements involved. Aside from its inherent provocation to stinging rejoinder, the formal censure bespeaks an almost ludicrous misconception of the functions and limitations of administrative authority.

Pittsburgh Dispatch.
The question of etiquette must be left with the war department, but the people will agree with Miles. Dewey's opinion is good enough for them.

Philadelphia Times.
Through forty years of continuously distinguished service the country has known Gen. Miles as a brave soldier and a honorable and a gentleman. If he needed further distinction, it is an honor to take his place with Dewey and Schley among the men of achievement whom the jealousy of political commanders but raises higher in the popular esteem.

Baltimore Sun.
According to the stern and inflexible etiquette of the war department, Lieutenant generals, like the little boys in model households, must be seen and not heard. Having administered reprimands, rebukes and censure all round, the next thing to be done is to squelch the 75,000,000 people, more or less, who are in hearty agreement with Admiral Dewey and Gen. Miles.

New York Evening Post.
The severity of the censure of Gen. Miles for his indiscreet interview upon the Schley case is probably without parallel in the history of the army, in view of his rank and prominence, yet it would be hard to say that it is undeserved. The habit of talking too much seems to have fastened itself upon high officers in this country, as it has upon the Bullers and Whites and Colvilles in England and the Von Waldsees in Germany. Wherever it establishes itself it makes against discipline and subordination, and it must be checked if a military service is to be kept efficient.

St. Paul Pioneer Press.
The president will have the cordial support of the country in his determination to put a stop to all attempts to nurture discord and dissension in the navy and army on the Schley question. The country outside of those military circles is utterly sick and tired of the whole controversy. Having said this much, we are bound to add that Gen. Miles has shown himself one of the most gallant and capable officers in the army, that he has earned his rank by a long career of distinguished service, and that he only lost his head when he was transferred from the wilds of the West to the fetid atmosphere of Washington.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

"The January number of the Woman's Home Companion contains some glowing fiction. 'The Reincarnation of Captain John Radnor' is continued; Edgar Pawcett contributes 'A Weird Kind of Wooing'; J. J. A. Best 'By Advice of the Doctor'; while Kate Upson Clark weaves a touching story around 'A Horse-Chestnut Tree.' The most important article is Mr. Knight's description of 'The Camerlengo's Zoo.' Gustav Kobbe writes of Emma Eames, and Clifton Johnson of 'Valley Forge in Midwinter.' The paintings in the Gallery at Cincinnati make a rare double feature.—The Jewell & Kirkpatrick Co., Springfield, Ohio.

The procession for January opens with a discussion on "Shortening of Orbits," in which the theory is set forth that the planets are gradually approaching the sun. Another paper deals with "Charters of the Moon." The "Isthmian Canal" is discussed by a writer who can do no reason why 'the people' should not be gradually approaching the building of that waterway. There are also editorial notes on current topics.—215 Stimson Block, Los Angeles, Cal.

An article on "Wireless Telegraphy" in the January number of Cassell's Magazine, has an illustration representing an ancient Gaul shouting a message from a hilltop to a brother-in-arms some distance away, who, similarly, transmitted the message to yet another farther removed station, and so on and on, across a wide stretch of country in a short space of time. This species of wireless telegraphy is said to be in use today by the peasantry in one of the Southern mountain sections of the United States to warn the proprietors of illicit stills when the revenue officers are on the warpath. When they come in sight of a cabin, the tenant emerges with a tin horn and sounds a blast which is taken up at the next cabin, and so on along the trail to the heart of the mountains. The number has further, interesting papers on "The Electric Incandescent Lamp," "Hoisting Machinery," "Engineers in the United States" and "Current Topics."—New York.

The opening paper the January number of Anslee's Magazine is on "Jerome—the Pullman Militant," by Walter L. Hawley. It is accompanied by several portraits and cartoons. "The Flag Paramount" is a short story by Oliver Henry. "Russia's Vodka Monopoly" is the title of an article by Anna Northcott Bealman, in which that subject is interestingly treated. The third installment of "The Fortunes of Lal Faversham," by Rafael Sabatini, is given. There is an interesting paper on "Training Wild Animals" by Joseph Sutherland, and in this some information is imparted that is contrary to common ideas. "Keesh, the Son of Keesh" is a short story by Jack London. There are also other short stories and "batteries," and the number closes with "Topics of the Theater."—Street & Smith, New York.

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Until Saturday, January 4th, Z.
C. M. I. Carpet Department
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Magnificent Fur Rugs

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high quality goods at a price never before
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This is Stocktaking week, and we are giving to our
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NO FREE LIST.

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Friday and Saturday, and Saturday
Bargain Matinee, Thos. Jefferson as
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DEALING WITH
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Life Scenes of Palaces
and Prisons. Revela-
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Time Magnificently
Presented by the
Great Artists of the
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Heartless Judges, Pitiless Punishment. Hopeless
Exiles Powerfully Portrayed.
By a Cast and Company of Unquestioned Merit.
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on the first of the month you
ought to investigate the Tavern
board, at \$25 per month. It's the
best board bargain in town.

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Is a safeguard
against a good
many diseases,
especially lung
troubles.
If you're troubled with
cold on the lungs
you'll find one of
these a good thing
to wear.
It will keep out the
severest cold winds.
Some of them are made
single shield for chest—
And some double for back
and front.
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The prices run 50c to \$2.50
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The materials are felt and
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Drop in and let us show
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CHANT OF VENICE, Act I. Scene II. POEMS OF Victor Hugo, Oliver
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J. H. Fitzpatrick, Esq., Manager Margaret Barry:

Dear Sir.—It has afforded me great pleasure, to have been present
and heard several readings of Margaret Barry. The talent she evinced
is unquestionably the highest it has been my lot to witness displayed by
any woman, I have been privileged to hear. My greatest regret is that
you are not able to stay longer, as I feel it would have proved of incal-
culable good for more of our young men and women to have heard her.
Trusting you will be able to visit other settlements of our people, and
spend more time, for their good, than you have been able to do with us.
I am

Yours respectfully,
ANGUS M. CANNON.

Matinee Price, 25c; night prices, 25c and 50c.
