

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY, - JUNE 14, 1901.

THE OLD FOLKS' OUTING.

The annual entertainment given to the aged people of this community, has become one of the permanent institutions among the Latter-day Saints. The old folks look forward to the treat with pleasure and anticipation. It is for them a reunion of old friends and acquaintances and a time of enjoyment, the memory of which is a delight and an encouragement. All people over seventy years of age are invited to participate in the festivity, no matter what may be their creed, race, party or condition. The excursions and exercises have always been successful and without injury to the aged people, who have been conveyed to different points and feted and entertained to their hearts' content.

We learn from the Old Folks' committee that this year the outing will be to Saltair. All the old folks in Salt Lake City and its vicinity will be conveyed to that splendid resort, through the courtesy of President Lorenzo Snow. The committee will also invite the old people of Davis and Weber counties to unite with the Salt Lake folks in this year's celebration. The Rio Grande Western railroad will convey them to this point free of charge. The entire trip will cost them nothing. Each ward in Salt Lake City will be requested to provide its proportion of the picnic for the visitors, so that they need not be hampered with baggage nor troubled with looking after anything connected with necessary meals.

The old folks of this city have enjoyed the boundless hospitality of the people of Davis and Weber counties on several occasions. Their kindness has been fully appreciated. The invitation of this year is but a partial recognition of their generosity. Their old people will be cordially welcomed by the committee, and everything possible will be done for their comfort and enjoyment.

The excursion to Saltair will take place on July 2nd. It is hoped that the bishops and their assistants in the various wards will be prepared, not only to look after the old folks within their jurisdiction, but to aid in the good work of entertaining the guests invited from the counties here mentioned. There is no need to urge this upon them, for they have always been ready to co-operate with the Old Folks' committee, in entertaining the aged people whenever these excursions have been projected. We hope and believe that the old folks' outing of 1901 will prove at least as beneficial and enjoyable as any of the entertainments so liberally provided in the years that are past.

FOR THE MAYOR AND POLICE.

The police of this city are entitled to credit for the arrest of the debased individuals who are known to live upon the proceeds of vice and shame, and who prey upon the unfortunate victims of vice passion and also act as decoys to lead depraved or weak-minded male resorters to dens of infamy. Such creatures ought to be hunted out and made to feel their degradation and the heavy hand of the criminal law. The violence of the officers is to be commended so far as it goes.

This activity on the part of the police would be still more appreciated by the law-abiding people of this city, if it were extended to the enforcement of the law in relation to Sunday liquor selling. The brazen, defiant attitude of a number of saloon-keepers is resented by the public, with the exception only of persons who frequent the places where all kinds of intoxicants are for sale on Sundays. We believe that the closing-up of those resorts, wherever they exist, within the city limits, would be approved by at least nine-tenths of our citizens. Even the men who are employed in those saloons would, no doubt, be thankful for a day's rest from their labors. Liquor sellers are not always liquor drinkers, nor are they as commonly low-down and lawless as some folks suppose.

The proprietors of such places, of course, desire to swell their profits as largely as possible, and as they have to pay a heavy license, they naturally endeavor to keep open their places of business as long as is practicable. There are some of them who keep within the law. They are to be esteemed so far for their compliance with the wishes of the most respectable part of the community, and we believe that if the enforcement of the city ordinances were made general and no exceptions were permitted, even the saloon-keepers themselves would come to regard the regulation with favor.

The strong objection would come from the habitual drinkers, who hate to be deprived of their customary beverage. But their number is few when compared with the bulk of the people who desire a close Sunday, and is so small as not to command any great consideration, particularly as it is possible for those of that class to supply themselves for Sunday wants by Saturday purchases, if they cannot abstain for one day in the week.

It is currently reported that notwithstanding

standing the sport of a few weeks ago, gambling still flourishes in this city. That the closing of some of the worst places in town has driven the gamblers who infested them, into other places to which "sports" guide the feet of those who wish to confront the "tiger" and risk the results of getting into its clutches. We do not know whether these rumors are true or not, but we wish to say that the Mayor and police of this city will gain more in political influence and in general reputation by executing the ordinances of the city in this respect, than by standing idly by or winking at their infraction.

There are working men in this city who are so susceptible to the gambling spirit that, on taking their wages from the week's labor is over, they are easily led into places where games are conducted, from which they frequently emerge without a dollar to take home to their dependent families. There are young men also who, through the same influence, are led to their ruin. Losing what they earn, they plunge into debt and sometimes into embezzlement, and wreck their prospects in life because of the temptations held out to them in these gambling resorts.

If this vice is to be permitted, let it be licensed and thrown open to all who have no more sense than to rush on to their fate; but while the law stands as it is—and we are strongly in favor of its continuance, it ought to be executed firmly and fully, and the people of this city look to the Mayor to see that the police do their duty in this respect.

MILITARY INTERFERENCE.

Reports of interference and loose conduct on the part of American soldiers in the Philippines, were very common a short time ago. They were probably somewhat exaggerated. At the same time it is evident that there was some ground for the stories that were told by gentlemen returning from the Archipelago. The following which appears in The American Issue, is very discouraging to patriotic people who desire to see the honor of this nation maintained, and who look to the army and navy for efficient aid in that direction.

"American soldiers when returning home from Manila to be mustered out recently, behaved themselves so badly at Nagasaki, Japan, by drunkenness and fighting the Japanese police that the Japanese government has requested that no more be allowed to land. As a consequence, the 37th U. S. volunteers, containing a considerable number of men from Chillicothe, O., was not permitted to go ashore. The several hundred men aboard were kept on the transport, Buford, at every Japanese port. Their colonel was visited by the Japanese dignitaries and informed that international conflicts would result if any more American soldiers were landed in the Mikado's ports."

From private sources we learn that there have been some flagrant cases of disolute conduct on the part of soldiers returning from Manila, on landing in California. It is perhaps to be taken with some degree of modification, because the accounts come from "temperance" people who, we are sorry to say, are often very intemperate in their remarks and illustrations. However, such doings as are reported are reprehensible in the highest degree, and the military authorities ought to investigate them, put the blame where it belongs, and endeavor to effect a reformation in the army wherever it is needed.

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

In the new commonwealth of Australia, or to speak more accurately, in the state of Victoria of that commonwealth, there is now in effect an act which provides for pensions for aged persons. Under that law any person who has lived in the state for twenty years is entitled to a pension that will make his or her total income \$2.50 a week, if single, and \$3.75, if married and both are entitled to support. That is to say, if the income in old age is under that sum, the state is pledged to make it that much. Those who are permanently disabled or in permanent ill health in consequence of having been engaged in mining or any other hazardous occupation also are entitled to the same pension, whatever their ages may be.

It seems the law was very much needed, for 18,000 applications have already been made, and it is believed that the number that will be rejected as fraudulent is comparatively small. A great many of the applicants are persons who have helped to build up the commonwealth. Some of them were discoverers of gold or explorers of the unknown regions that now are flourishing districts. They are certainly entitled to public consideration. The sum allowed is certainly not large, but it enables the worthy laborers to end their days free from care and anxiety, without making them the inmates of a charitable institution. In the form of pension, the reception of public aid becomes rather a mark of distinction than a reminder of misfortune. And this is, perhaps, the most commendable feature of this form of charity. There is no reason why one who for years has fought in the foremost ranks of the industrial army that has conquered the deserts for civilization, should not be entitled to public benevolence, just as much as one who has risked life and limbs in the battles of a nation.

It is believed that the other states of the commonwealth will follow the example of Victoria, and that the old states of the civilized world will be influenced by the same example, as soon as the workings of the law are demonstrated. In the long run it may not be more expensive than the maintenance of the infirmaries and poor-houses, and old age pensions for worthy laborers should largely take the place of these. It is also supposed, and with much reason, that when the spectre of want is removed from the terminus of the laborer's career, labor will appear more dignified. Workmen will become less worried about fluctuating wages, and consequently more content. There will be less friction in the industrial world. On the whole, it appears that old age pension laws are a step in the right direction toward the solution of a great problem of the present time.

FOREIGNERS IN AMERICA.

The New York Staats-Zeitung has been characterized by a German contemporary in the Fatherland, as a "traitor" to Germany. The Zeitung, in the present discussion about alleged German designs on South America, pointed out that the Monroe doctrine is essential to the American policy which must aim at supremacy in the Western hemisphere. This being true, the paper argued that this country must logically resist even the acquisition of a naval station by Germany in American waters. It was this statement that was stigmatized as disloyalty to Germany.

The position of the press across the water on this question depends entirely upon the misunderstanding, that Germans here still owe allegiance to the home government, though they are American citizens, and their press must speak in the interests of the imperial policy. No intelligent citizen, though foreign born, takes that position. From the time he took the oath of allegiance, he is an American citizen, and that tells all. His interests and sympathies are with the adopted country, no matter if necessarily requires the adoption of a policy contrary to the times and ambitions of the country that gave him birth, and not much of anything else. The Staats-Zeitung does well in speaking out plainly on this point. Citizens of German birth cannot afford to oppose the policy of this country, on the ground that it is detrimental to the expansion of Germany. If they should do that, those of British birth would be justified in taking a similar position when Great Britain is involved, and each nationality might finally favor an international policy entirely different from that of every other nationality. Clearly that would be Babel re-enacted.

Citizens of foreign birth naturally retain affection for the country they came from. And for this reason they most heartily desire peace and friendly feelings between this country and every nation under the sun. To exert influence for the maintenance of good will toward all, is a work by which both German born and other citizens, best show their loyalty to the United States should give them birth. The United States should be the best school in the world for the education of the nations that here come into contact, up to the high standard, under which all national barriers are broken down and all mankind united in a universal brotherhood and a citizenship of the world. For here they all meet on terms of equality. If national boundaries are to be perpetuated here, liberty would soon be an empty phrase. Oppression would be sure to follow in the wake of division on old national prejudices and preferences.

MME. PATTI'S RULES.

Mme. Adeline Patti, nearing the age of sixty, is still described as an alert and pretty woman, with beaming eyes and a bewitching smile. She ascribes this to her regular and simple mode of living more than to anything else. At the age of six she was physically weak, but at that time she was taken in hand by her brother-in-law, Maurice Strakosh, and after two years of training, she was "healthy, clear-complexioned and steel-nerved," and a musical phenomenon.

Speaking about the methods by which this transformation was brought about, she says down this general rule: "Keep the mind clear of unnecessary worry, the body clear of unnecessary food—live with great regularity and great moderation."

In illustration of how this rule was applied in her case, she tells of her early mode of living. She was made to go to bed at 8 o'clock and to rise at 6. Her food consisted of a little roast meat, fruit, eggs, cheese and milk. Candy, tea, coffee and intoxicants were strictly prohibited. Bread and all kinds of starchy food were partaken of but sparingly. Water was her only drink. Her brother-in-law used to say: "Drink water, my girl, lots of water! It washes the body free from all bad humors." She had plenty of exercise. At first she hated her keeper for the strictness with which he applied the rules. She thought she would like to see his heart pierced by a stiletto. But as she began to realize the effects of his efforts in her behalf, she changed her mind. She came to love the simple diet, and resisted all temptations to change it, that in later years were placed before her. And now her message to all women is to simplify their mode of living, if they desire to retain health, youth, and happiness, as "complicated living breeds worry, and worry is the main enemy of health and happiness."

RUSSIAN STEAMSHIP LINE.

Russia has again illustrated her policy of activity, as contrasted to that of discussion. While others talk she acts, and as a consequence, nearly always "gets there" first.

This was found the other day, when Senator Beveridge of Indiana approached the Russian foreign ministry on the question of concessions for a Pacific steamship service, between the Siberian and American coasts. It was then learned that the Russian government had already ordered two vessels 5,000 tons each, and that they were being built in Trieste, Austria, one to be delivered to the Russian commissioners next month, and the other in the fall. Orders had also been placed, for two more ships 5,000 tons each, for the same service.

The San Francisco Chronicle gives these data about the Russian enterprise:

Pacific steamers connecting with it are running, this Yellow sea fleet will undoubtedly serve as an auxiliary force for the collection and distribution of freight for the combination."

It is believed that the operation of the new steamship line is one of the events that can be looked forward to at an early date.

Stake conference tomorrow and Sunday at 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

Arrangements for a piano trust are being perfected. Here will be a trust that ought to be smashed.

Cooper Union is to be remodelled. The gentleman who founded it was himself almost a model of the civic virtues.

The gentlemen who were advocating a third term for the President were only joking. But the joke seems to have been on them.

An autograph of John Harvard has been discovered at Cambridge university. Just what it looks like we can't say, but we all know that he wrote his name large on American education.

That a Louisiana mob should have had a dozen negroes, suspected of complicity in a murder, in a house for twenty-four hours and not lynched them, is one of the most remarkable things in the state's history.

"All this talk of fraud is perfect rot," says Col. Rawles, speaking of alleged frauds at the Presidio commissary. The talk may be "all rot" and there may be some rottenness.

That "American gentleman" who offers five thousand pounds for the services of an English lady of title to act as chaperone for his daughter, gives proof positive of having more money than brains.

If California fruit infected with the San Jose scale is coming into our state, its importation should be stopped immediately. It is doubtful if anything so bad as the San Jose scale ever came out of Pandora's box.

"Peace on earth, good will to all men," is what the nations are singing, but every time the proposal to refer the Chinese indemnity question to The Hague tribunal is made, they change their tune.

Hon. Tom L. Johnson positively declares that he would not accept a nomination for governor of Ohio, and if elected he would decline to serve. This makes him sul general and places him in a new political class.

All the officers of the wards, quorums and associations of the Salt Lake Stake of Zion, should endeavor to be present at the opening and succeeding meetings of the conference, which will begin on Saturday at 10 a. m. in the Assembly Hall, and will be continued in the afternoon at 2 p. m., and at 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. on Sunday.

So absorbed are we in this country in contemplating the magnitude of our foreign trade that we are very apt not to see what others are doing. Our northern neighbor, Canada, during her last fiscal year exported and imported nearly four hundred million dollars' worth of stuff of one kind or another. It is an immense amount for a country having less than six million people. It presages a great commercial future.

Aguinaldo may be a bad and corrupt man but he gives strong evidences of having some first class American ideas. The Manila New American of April 4, 1901, contains the following: "When asked by Arellano what he (Aguinaldo) desired done with the \$175,000 insurgent funds captured—did he wish it divided among the leaders? 'No,' said he, 'if I had any wish it would be spent in sustaining the public school system in the islands and for sending natives to the states for an education.'"

The Transvaal war, which was very largely brought on through the aims and schemes of the great mining corporations, has cost England some seven hundred million dollars, and now England proposes that the Transvaal mines shall pay two hundred and fifty million dollars towards defraying the expenses of the war. That they should pay something towards defraying the expenses incurred in their behalf seems but just; what amount it shall be for the colonial secretary to determine, and Mr. Chamberlain has said that two hundred and fifty million dollars is a proper figure. It is an immense sum, and if levied against the mines it will take them many years to pay it. In fact its payment may kill the Rand gold industry.

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

Boston Herald.
It is reported that the Rev. Charles M. Sheldon of Topeka, Kan., who in his novel "Born to Serve" takes the position that a servant should be treated as a member of the family, does not live up to the theory in his own home. In setting the table for dinner, Mrs. Sheldon's cook put on a plate for herself, and when told that she could not dine with the rest of the family she struck New York's "Girl wanted" card hanging on the Sheldon door knob.

Worcester Gazette.
The Rev. and Mrs. C. M. Sheldon have lost a servant. Topeka dispatch says a new girl who had entered the Sheldon household placed a plate for herself at the dinner table. Mrs. Sheldon objected, and the girl called her attention to the teachings of the Rev. Mr. Sheldon's story, "Born to Serve." The doctrine is, we believe, that the servant girl should have equal privileges with the members of the family in which she is employed.

Milwaukee Wisconsin.
If the Rev. Charles M. Sheldon cannot get his wife to accept his ideas, is he not over-sanguine in expecting to win over all the rest of the world?

New York World.
Well, the Sheldons have gone to housekeeping, and preaching and practice had, according to the dispatches, a head-on collision when their newly engaged servant, citing Mr. Sheldon's book in justification, set a place for herself at the Sheldon dinner table. Forbidden to occupy it, she promptly left Mrs. Sheldon in that desolate condition described as "without a girl." And now Mr. Sheldon is silently washing the dishes, while his wife sweeps the floor—and talks.

THE CHINESE SETTLEMENT.

Chicago Journal.
There is not a single power which is not heavily sick of the situation. All want to China in the hope of being able

Summer Luncheons

For Summer Outings, need to be of the choicest foods, whether for one meal or for a trip of weeks to the mountains. You are guaranteed the very best and the greatest variety at Z. C. M. I. Grocery Department. Those who have dealt with us once become regular patrons for our Groceries are the best and our prices the lowest. We guarantee the quality of our supplies, and have on hand in season, everything that is needed for family use. We are specially prepared at this time for

EXCURSION PARTIES,

and can fit you up quickly and well. Here are just a few of the first class articles to choose from. There are scores of others, and all fresh and good:

Fancy Crackers in great variety.

Cakes,
Wafers,
German Zwieback,
Saratoga Chips,
Canned Fruits, complete assortment,
Sliced and Grated Pineapple,
Pure Jam, Jellies and Preserves, in glass jars and tins,
Guava Jelly,
Calf's Foot Jelly,
Marmalade, California and Imported,
Brandy Cherries, Peaches, Figs, etc.,
Canned Corn, Peas, Beans,
String and Lima Beans, Kidney Beans,
Succotash, Tomatoes, Pumpkins, etc.,
French Peas,
Mushrooms,
Canned Meats,
Corned Beef,
Chip Beef,
Lunch Tongue,
Ham and Vienna Sausage,
Devilled and Potted Ham and Tongue,
Turkey and Chicken,
Frankfurters,
Veal Loaf, Ham Loaf, Chicken Loaf,
Cottage Loaf,
Sardines in Oil, Sardines in Mustard,
Sardines in Mayonnaise.

Kipped and Boneless Herring.

Mackerel in Spice, Mackerel in Tomato, Mackerel in Mustard,
Pork and Beans,
Salmon, Lobsters, Oysters, Shrimps,
Clams, Clam Chowder, Brook Trout, etc.,
Fancy Pickles, all kinds, both imported and domestic, in bottles and in bulk,
Pickled Walnuts,
Walдорf Relish, Anchovy Sauce,
Walnut Catsup, Mushroom Catsup,
Tomato Catsup,
Capers and Table Sauce,
Olives, bottled and in bulk,
Pine Olives, French Mustard,
Olive Oil, Salad Dressings,
Imported Raspberry and Malt Vinegars,
Lime Juice, Jamaica Ginger,
Kumquat (for Lemonade),
Cream Cheese, Swiss Cheese, Roquefort Cheese, Imperial Cheese in Jars,
Hams, Breakfast Bacon, Lard,
Koonut, Pancake Flour, Twin Bros' Mush,
Chocolate and Cocoas,
Condensed Milk, Maple Syrup, Etc.

Z. C. M. I.

T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

to secure some political, commercial, or territorial advantage there, and all have been disappointed. Each is now anxious to get out of China in some fashion which will "save face," and give no special advantage to any of its neighbors. Russia, which wished to leave immediately after the capture of Peking, and the rescue of the legations, is now more anxious than ever that the others should go, as she will continue to hold her place in Manchuria, and will thus be every day more and more preponderant in the north of China. Being in no hurry for what she desires, her whole anxiety is that nothing shall be done to change the status of China until she shall be in a position to change it to suit herself.

Brooklyn Eagle.
Russia has a little stronger hold on Manchuria than she had in the beginning, and England is to share the guardianship of the Yang-tse valley with Germany. Otherwise the conditions will be much as they were before the Boxer uprising. The share of the United States in the negotiations which have led to this result has been considerable. We have insisted on the preservation of the integrity of the empire, and we have treated China in good faith, in spite of the protests of the Europeans, who have told us that the only way to deal with it was to distrust everything that its officials said and to take its word for nothing, and to force it to concede to your demands at the point of the bayonet. We seem to have been ready to take China at her word. But we have also shown a disposition to hold her to her promises. Our friendly attitude must be appreciated there.

SALT PALACE.

M. E. MULVEY, Manager.

The Talk Of The Town.

THE WILBUR-KIRWIN CO.

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MATINEE SATURDAY at 2:30 p. m. at popular prices. Adults 25c, children 15c, including admission to grounds.

Sunday Night!

'Grand Sacred Concert by Wilbur-Kirwin Co. and Salt Palace Military Band. Admission 25c to all parts of the house.

Tickets on sale at Smith Drug Co. and Ottlinger's Ticket Office, uptown.

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Woodland Goodies

At 35c a Pound.
Made of Hickory Nuts, Pecans, Black Walnuts, English Walnuts, Brazil Nuts, Hazel Nuts, etc.
OLD-FASHIONED KISSES AT 15c A POUND.
Open air concert in the evening.

KOLITZ,

SALT LAKE AND OGDEN.

CURDLED MILK,

Don't like it, do you? Want to know how to keep it sweet? Just buy a

WILKE TILE REFRIGERATOR,

It's the grandest thing you ever laid eyes on. All tile, and just the prettiest kind of tile. Keeps itself clean and pure. Gives no trouble. Never wears out, and it's as beautiful as a poets dream.

Ever heard of the LIGHTNING AND BLIZZARD ICE CREAM FREEZERS? Come and look at them.

If you haven't taken a snooze on a PALMER HAMMOCK, you don't know what solid comfort is.

THE SALT LAKE HARDWARE CO.

42, 44 and 46 W. 2nd St.

SIGN OF THE BIG GUN.

Attention, Investors!

The choice property now occupied by the F. Auerbach & Bro. Dry Goods store, will be sold to the highest bidder for cash, at 12 o'clock noon, June 14, 1901, at the West Front Door of the City and County Bldg. Frontage on Main Street, 53½ feet by depth of 214½ feet and additional ground in rear. Improvements consist of store Bldg. and Steam Heating Plant. Property open for inspection. Sale will be made by Mr. E. B. Wicks, referee.

THEODORE MEYER,
ISADORE MEYER,
Executors of Estate of Frederick H. Auerbach, deceased.

SADDLE ROCK RESTAURANT.

JOHN GALLACHER, PROPRIETOR.
139 S. MAIN STREET.

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Thirty Years in the Restaurant Business.

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Is the only coffee served at Gallacher's and many other of the leading restaurants and hotels of America and England. The hardest test any coffee has to stand is constant use in such high class establishments. Faust Blend has stood this test and has found its way into thousands of homes through its superior drinking qualities.

Faust Blend, fresh and in original packages is on sale for family use at PURE FOOD TEA & COFFEE CO., 14 E. 3rd South St., Salt Lake City.

C. F. BLANKE TEA & COFFEE CO., St. Louis

OUR SPECIAL SALES

Are becoming very popular. People are beginning to realize that we are offering unheard-of values. All this week we place on sale 200 Duplicate Samples (no two alike) of Vases, Jardiniere, Pedestals, etc., in the very latest finishes and effects. These were just received from the importer. During this sale.

20 PER CENT DISCOUNT.

By the way, we want you to see our "Ideal" Ice Cream Freezer. Makes the finest cream in five minutes.

SCOTT-STREVELL.