

DESEET EVENING NEWS

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

LORENZO SNOW, TRUSTEE-IN-TRUST

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING

Corner of South Temple and East Temple Streets
Salt Lake City, UtahCharles W. Penrose, Editor
Ernest G. Whitney, Business Manager

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES

One Year	\$2.00
Six Months	\$1.25
Three Months	.75
One Month	.25
One Week	.08
Sunday edition, per year	2.00
Sent Weekly	2.00

EASTERN OFFICE

304-306 Times Building, New York City. In
charge of B. F. Cummings, Manager Foreign
Advertising from our Home Office.Correspondence and other reading matter
for publication should be addressed to the
EDITOR.
Address all business communications:
THE DESEET NEWS,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY, - OCT. 9, 1901.

THE GREAT CONSIDERATION.

The action taken by the City Council on Tuesday evening in reference to the liquor traffic, was the only consistent course to pursue under the circumstances. The resolution to enforce the city ordinance forbidding the sale of intoxicants on Sundays, passed by a vote of eleven against two. It requires the Mayor, the Chief of Police and the City Council to see that the ordinance is executed. The part including the City Council in the resolution could properly have been omitted. But as it was embraced in the report of the committee, and a debate over its exclusion would have made a division that might have endangered the passage of the entire resolution, it was wisely left without further contention.

It is a matter of regret to all good citizens, that it has been necessary to take formal action in Council, to induce the executive department of this municipality to make an attempt to do its sworn duty as to one of the ordinances of the city. The virtual refusal of the Mayor and the Chief of Police to respond to the request of citizens to enforce that ordinance, was the real occasion for the passage of the resolution. It is simply amazing that executive officers have taken the position that they may choose which ordinances shall be enforced and which may be ignored.

This is only equalled as a surprise to thinking people, by the assumption of police authority to turn loose arrested persons without a trial, on their restoration of stolen property. The astonishment of persons with a legal mind in viewing such proceedings, is almost beyond expression. That any executive officer could imagine for a moment that he has the right to assume the functions of a court, or to make selections of what laws he deems right or expedient, and to carry his private opinion into public practice, is a piece of assumption that is almost paralyzing. It is time that such notions were stamped out of existence by the heel of authority, if reason cannot remove them.

Reference to the city charter and the city ordinances will show, that while it is the duty of the Council to frame ordinances and regulations, it is the duty of the Mayor to see that they are enforced. The City Council passes on the right or wrong, the wisdom or inexpediency of municipal measures. The Mayor may do the same as to their adoption or rejection, until they become law. Then he has no discretion concerning their enforcement. He must see that they are executed, or he neglects a duty which he has taken an official oath to perform. If he thinks any public measure is improper he can so inform the Council and make suggestions as to its amendment or repeal. But he must not be permitted to choose which laws shall be enforced, and which may be defied or left as a dead letter.

The Chief of Police has no authority at all as to laws and ordinances except to enforce them. No statute can be plainer than the law on that point. He is not clothed with any discretionary powers in this matter. There should have been no need for any action of the Council, requiring that officer to do what he has sworn to perform. But the course of that body, as stated by Councilman Beatty, was better late than never. His remarks were exactly to the point on this subject.

We agree with him, too, that politics cut no figure in this movement to stop Sunday liquor-selling. It is participated in by members of both parties in the Council. It did not originate with a political party or faction. The idea that a demand for the enforcement of a long-standing law is to be viewed as a political trick is not only extremely silly but reflects very harshly on the party supposed to be affected by it. The more respectable portion of the citizens, of all faiths and parties, are united in the demand that the ordinance in question shall be enforced, and the same in regard to the sale of liquor to minors, which is defied or evaded almost every day.

The Deseret News takes no party side on this question. Politics need not have been dragged into it at all. But since the charge is made that this is the motive of the supporters of the movement, we will say that sufficient political sentiment should, and no doubt will, enter into the coming municipal election, to place in office men who will perform their duty to the public, and have knowledge enough and sense enough to understand what they may or may not do, in their official stations as servants of the people who place them in power.

This ought to be done, no matter what may be the political party that places them before the voters for their suffrages. We want good men and wise men in municipal office, and their national politics need cut no part in their qualifications for local authority. We want an efficient city government; that should be the great and paramount consideration.

WORK BEFORE CONGRESS.

Several questions of national and international importance will engage the attention of Congress during the next session. Among these are, according to a resume in the Washington Star, the tariff, the isthmian canal, and questions relating to Cuba, the Philippine islands, and Anarchy.

There are several reciprocity treaties on the table of the Senate, and these will have to be discussed. In the House bills will be introduced bearing on the tariff situation. Increased production and new markets call for some rearrangement of tariff rates and schedules; and this, says the Star, must be accomplished either by reciprocity conventions or by lowering some duties without conditions.

As to the isthmian canal a new treaty with Great Britain, to take the place of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is promised, and if this materializes, the canal project will be urged upon the national legislature.

The discussion as to Cuba will be for the purpose of determining the time for the withdrawal of American troops and American authority from that island.

In regard to the Philippine islands, the Star thinks we are certain to hear further from those who are opposed to permanent American retention of the archipelago, and maybe further criticism of what has been done there under American rule.

The question as to what can be done for the suppression of Anarchy will be one of more than common interest. Everybody feels the great responsibility of governments in this matter and the necessity for the adoption of some measures for self-protection. Numerous propositions are likely to be made, but just what can be done, is not yet clear.

Then Arizona, New Mexico, and Oklahoma will probably again apply for admission to the Union, and the matter must receive careful attention. The governor of Arizona has called a non-partisan convention to be held at Phoenix on the 26th of this month. It will be a statehood convention.

Arizona's claim for admission cannot consistently be ignored much longer. The Territory has a population of 122,212, and is growing at rapid rate. It has vast mineral and industrial resources, and enterprising, loyal citizens. It would seem an injustice to deny them any longer a part in the administration of the affairs of the country.

A TREASURE STORY.

A story with a strong Captain Kidd flavor comes from Bennington, Vt. As given in Boston papers it runs thus: Ten thousand English sovereigns, after lying for nearly a century and a quarter in an old hulk at the bottom of East Bay, Lake Champlain, have been recovered and are now deposited in the Allen National bank in Fair Haven. For many years there has been a tradition in that section of the State that at the bottom of East Bay, near Carver's Falls, was a sunken boat containing a large amount of English gold, with which it was intended to pay off the troops of General Burgoyne in 1777. For 124 years the hulk remained at the bottom of the bay while tons of earth and sand, accumulated from the river, were piled on top of it. During the high water last spring the current was so strong that considerable of the accumulation was washed away and a portion of the sloop exposed to view. A few days ago George B. West, a civil engineer, concluded that the hulk was there, and he changed the course of the stream, and then with pick and shovel soon had one side of the sloop free. A charge of dynamite broke up the hulk. In the cabin was found considerable glass and other ware, fifteen muskets, much the worse for their long immersion, and other minor articles. An old iron chest was found in the captain's room. When opened it was found to contain ten thousand sovereigns. This was the treasure that was sent from Quebec for the purpose of paying Burgoyne's troops.

If there are as good fish in the sea as ever were caught so there is as good treasure in the sea as ever was recovered.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION

The Protestant Episcopal convention in San Francisco is one of the distinguished and important religious gatherings of this country. The Episcopal church is not among the largest denominations in the Republic, but it counts among its members many wealthy and prominent individuals, and this fact makes it a great power. Statistics show that the Episcopalians have made considerable progress. In 1872 there were 235,100, and in 1901, 719,540. In 1872 they contributed \$6,187,000 for religious and benevolent purposes. In 1891 this sum had grown to \$16,000,000.

One of the most important questions before this triennial church assembly is the divorce question. The matter came up the other day in the house of deputies when a resolution was presented from the New York diocese, petitioning the general convention to take such action as it may deem expedient and practicable toward securing a uniform practice by the various religious bodies of the United States on the subject of divorce and holy matrimony.

This resolution was placed on the calendar. The Episcopal church, we believe, forbids the re-marriage of a divorced person, except the party deemed innocent. It is believed, however, that among the delegates now assembled there is a strong opinion in favor of prohibiting re-marriage after divorce, altogether. Bishop Potter is quoted as follows:

"The whole subject has gained a new aspect from recent events, which have undoubtedly awakened in all sober-minded Christian people a profound sense of alarm, and the consensus of opinion among them, as to the necessity of legislation which shall prohibit the re-marriage of divorced persons under any circumstances whatever, has greatly widened and deepened. Such a conclusion may be the wisest we can reach at present. In the face of such a danger as threatens us, the only safe course may be to prohibit absolutely that which, while it might be permissible if we could be always sure that it had a scriptural justification for it, is only wrong and evil when that justification is absent."

ification, existing in fact, exists, e. g., only because it has been fraudulently obtained. It may be that our only safe course is one in which the church refuses re-marriage to persons divorced for any cause arising after marriage, absolutely and universally."

If this is to be the view of the convention, it is safe to say that no steps toward the securing of "a uniform practice by the various religious bodies of the United States" can be taken. Few of them will admit the wisdom, or justice, of making a marriage covenant, as usually performed, absolutely indissoluble.

Besides this question, other matters will receive attention. Several amendments to the constitution have already been adopted. A resolution has been passed by the deputies, to the effect that the marginal readings for the English version of the Scriptures may be read by the clergy in morning and evening prayer. Another proposition is to change the title of the Book of Common Prayer as follows:

"The Book of Common Prayer and administration of the Sacrament and other rites and ceremonies of the holy Catholic church according to the use of the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States of America, together with the psalter or Psalms of David."

These are some of the questions before the convention. Some of them are of importance to all church people of the country, regardless of creed or denominational affiliations. Others must be of the greatest interest to the Episcopalians themselves. Religious discussion is not without its influence upon the nation, even though church and state are, in this country, entirely separated. When carried on in a patriotic, earnest spirit, it is a power for good, penetrating every branch of public life.

ON THE GOTHENBURG SYSTEM

Occasionally we have referred to the so-called Gothenburg system of controlling the sale of intoxicants. By that plan all saloon licenses in a community are held by a company, consisting of prominent business men. Saloons are managed by a board of directors, elected by the shareholders and they are limited to a small number. They are closed every Sunday and holidays, and on the other days they are open only from 8 o'clock in the morning till 8 o'clock in the evening in the summer and 7 o'clock in the winter. Not more than one drink is sold to one person, and none to minors or to intoxicated persons. Liquor in bottles can be had, but these must not be opened on the premises. The saloons are plain rooms. There are no mirrors, no pictures, no newspapers and no seats.

Concerning the effects of this system, Mr. William E. Curtis, the special correspondent of the Chicago Record-Herald gives, in that paper, some interesting facts. He is at present traveling in Sweden and making observations on a variety of subjects. He says:

"The results of the introduction of the Gothenburg system in that city in Stockholm and elsewhere are very apparent. In the first place the number of distilleries in Sweden, which, as I have said, was 17,124 in 1850, was reduced to 200 in 1870 and to 125 in 1890. The amount of liquor consumed annually per capita in 1850 was forty-five quarts; in 1870 it was thirteen quarts, in 1890, eight quarts."

"By excluding individual profits as a stimulus for increased sales, by refusing to sell on credit, by opening well lighted, healthy and clean premises in place of the former dark, wretched haunts of vice and misery; by serving pure instead of poisonous drinks; by establishing eating-houses, and in other directions the bolag has certainly improved the condition of the poor and decreased drunkenness and vice. The reports of the police courts show this in a remarkable degree. In 1855, when Gothenburg had a population of only 30,000, there were 3,400 arrests for drunkenness; in 1875, ten years after the new system was established, with a population of 60,000, the number of arrests for drunkenness was 2,490; in 1885, with a population of 84,000, the arrests for drunkenness were 2,415, and in 1890, with a population of 113,000, they were 3,616—only a few more than when the population was less than a third as great."

"Similar reports come from every city where the system has been introduced. The publications of the Gothenburg societies contain reports from the governors of nearly all the towns and provinces of Sweden, and while most of them are conservative, they all testify to the improved morals of the people. The governor of Gothenburg says: 'There can be no doubt that these measures have brought about an improved moral condition, and, although fights and other disorders cannot be entirely prevented, we must allow that the intervention of the police has been called for less often than in former times.' The governor of Stockholm says: 'This company has undoubtedly done excellent service in checking the baneful consequences which must ever attend the sale of spirits.' The governor of Upsala says: 'The company's operations have been deeply concerned for Miss Stone's safety and will do everything in its power to effect her release. This might be quickly accomplished by paying the ransom, but such a course would be imprudent. The American board has not only the safety of Miss Stone but the safety of all its missionaries in Turkey to consider. If ransom were paid for one it would simply be the signal for bandits to carry off every other missionary within their reach. None would be secure from molestation. Obviously such a state of affairs would not be tolerated, nor can any course which would tend to bring it about be contemplated without a feeling of revulsion. Under no circumstances should the ransom be paid if the board expects to keep its missionaries in the field.'"

The mischief of the situation is that if such a ransom were paid for one American missionary, it would constitute an inducement to seize other missionaries. Many are living in exposed places who would have to withdraw to the large towns and remain there henceforth. Whether any confidence can be given to the representation of the Bulgarian authorities that the kidnapping was done by rebels against the government, we cannot say. It may be only a ruse to avoid official responsibility. The motive of humanity must, we think, be controlling. Miss Stone should be ransomed, and the account with Bulgaria, or whatever foreign authority is responsible, settled afterward."

ANARCHY IN HIGH PLACES.

Pittsburgh Post.

The members of a legislature that openly sold a United States senatorship to a man who escaped conviction of the crime of misappropriation of public money by pleading the statute of limitations—a legislature whose general course of common honesty gave it a disreputable reputation in a state accustomed to corrupt legislatures—legislature who became the accomplice of a band of politicians and speculators

closed Sundays, one may truly say: "This is so sudden."

The trouble with precocious political virtue of pre-election times is that it rarely reaches maturity.

Just before election a candidate always has a "host of friends." After election they have generally become ghosts of friends.

One can always borrow trouble but it is always dear for he is ever called upon to put up his happiness and peace of mind as security.

As we said of the Shamrock-Columbia race, "May the best boat win," so we say of the municipal race, "May the best men win."

If an eastern miller trust secures control of the Utah mills, then will the people of our State be deluged with their money and wheat.

A new novel is called, "The Punishment of the Stingy." Dives, who begrudged to give Lazarus the crumbs from his table, found out what it was.

Much is being said these days about good and bad cartoons. They are easily distinguished. Those that please us and annoy our enemies are good. Those that annoy us and please our enemies are bad.

President Roosevelt does not want the White House changed in any respect; it suits him in every particular. This shows a fine appreciation of historic associations and respect for the past, a thing in which we Americans are rather lacking.

A Providence, R. I., teamster visited a chairmaker who told him that in a Hartford bank was wealth untold belonging to him. He went to Hartford, established his identity, and proved his right to the money, which had been deposited there forty years before by his father. It was the best "haul" that teamster Harry Smith ever made.

"They are still discussing the burning question as to whether there are two or three syllables in the name of Roosevelt. It might help things if the President could be persuaded to issue a proclamation on the subject," says the Boston Herald. What difference does it make how it is pronounced? Is not the American press almost unanimously demanding that the President shall not be called names?

Is reckless shooting by boys within the city to be stopped or not? Every little while some one is shot, and occasionally the shooting proves fatal. These cases are more than mere accidents because it is almost certain that when guns are fired in residence parts of the city where houses are thick and people numerous, some one is going to get hurt. Of late the upper portion of the city has been infested with gangs of boys who go around shooting at birds or anything else they can see. And the pop of a small rifle is frequently heard. This shooting is a constant menace and danger, and something should be done to stop it. Parents should be more heedful of what their sons are doing and the police a little more watchful. The hoodlum element in our city is becoming very large and altogether too rampant. It should be stamped out.

ABDUCTION OF MISS STONE.

San Francisco Chronicle.

Brigandage of this kind is no new thing in the unsettled regions of Europe. It is only within very recent years that any traveler was safe in the mountain districts of Greece or Italy. Unquestionably, every effort will be made to rescue these ladies, and it probably will succeed. But the incident is one more evidence of the lawlessness of the Turk for the administration of government anywhere.

Worcester Spy.

The affair it is stated, has been turned over to the authorities of the United States. That they will deal with it as promptly and energetically as possible, can not be doubted. Therefore, it looks as though the Sultan must bestir himself or else become involved in fresh and serious complications. What will become of Miss Stone while the somewhat ponderous machinery of government is setting into operation is problematical. Her position is far from being an enviable one.

Kansas City Star.

In its attempt to secure the liberation of Miss Ellen Stone from brigandage, the state department has a most difficult task. If it insists on the pursuit of the brigands by soldiers, it risks inciting the men to put their captives to death. It has no funds to use for a ransom. Even if her friends could raise the excessive sum demanded, \$15,000, the action would so encourage brigandage that the foreigners would be safe in the Balkan peninsula.

Kansas City World.

The American board of foreign missions is naturally deeply concerned for Miss Stone's safety and will do everything in its power to effect her release. This might be quickly accomplished by paying the ransom, but such a course would be imprudent. The American board has not only the safety of Miss Stone but the safety of all its missionaries in Turkey to consider. If ransom were paid for one it would simply be the signal for bandits to carry off every other missionary within their reach. None would be secure from molestation. Obviously such a state of affairs would not be tolerated, nor can any course which would tend to bring it about be contemplated without a feeling of revulsion. Under no circumstances should the ransom be paid if the board expects to keep its missionaries in the field.

Boston Herald.

The mischief of the situation is that if such a ransom were paid for one American missionary, it would constitute an inducement to seize other missionaries. Many are living in exposed places who would have to withdraw to the large towns and remain there henceforth. Whether any confidence can be given to the representation of the Bulgarian authorities that the kidnapping was done by rebels against the government, we cannot say. It may be only a ruse to avoid official responsibility. The motive of humanity must, we think, be controlling. Miss Stone should be ransomed, and the account with Bulgaria, or whatever foreign authority is responsible, settled afterward."

ANARCHY IN HIGH PLACES.

Pittsburgh Post.

The members of a legislature that openly sold a United States senatorship to a man who escaped conviction of the crime of misappropriation of public money by pleading the statute of limitations—a legislature whose general course of common honesty gave it a disreputable reputation in a state accustomed to corrupt legislatures—legislature who became the accomplice of a band of politicians and speculators

COME THIS WEEK

ly, covering all the tastiest styles and best goods. The prices also are most attractive, being the very lowest in the West for the goods offered. Every line is complete. There are

COATS, CAPES, AUTOS, RAGLANS, NEWMARKETS, FUR NOVELTIES, SILK WAISTS, FRENCH FLANNEL WAISTS, SILK SKIRTS, WALKING SKIRTS,

and everything else to make the most perfectly equipped Cloak Department in the West.

Z. C. M. I.

T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

and conferred on them by its official signature the legal privilege of stealing the streets of the state's cities. An attorney-general who made one of a gang of marauders that tried, with the legislature's help, to steal the coal lands of the state.—North American.

This does not require much explanation. It can be found within the limits of Pennsylvania. And there may be added as the greatest of anarchists the political machine that carries elections by fraudulent methods and educates the baser sort of the population in the science of repeating, personation, forgery, perjury, and ballot-box stuffing. Who are anarchists if they are not?

SALT LAKE THEATRE.

GEO. D. PYPER, Manager.

Two Nights, Beginning

TOMORROW NIGHT

A CARNIVAL OF FUN.
THE MATHEWS AND BULGER
COMPANY in its New Musical Comedy.

THE NIGHT OF THE FOURTH.

A PERFECT VAUDEVILLE ORGANIZATION—Embracing Capable Actors, Cultivated Musicians, Fascinating Dancers, Strong Chorus, Skilled Ballet, Exquisite Costumes, Beautiful Scenery.
PRICES—25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00.
Seats now ready.

NEXT ATTRACTION—
SATURDAY MATINEE AND NIGHT.
Last Performance of
"THE WEDDING DAY."

NEW GRAND THEATRE.

M. E. MULVEY, Manager.

For three nights and Wednesday Matinee, Commencing
MONDAY, OCT. 7th,
The Great Farce Comedy,

A BAGGAGE CHECK.

Headed by the Metropolitan Favorite,
JAS. T. KELLEY,
Able Assisted by
25-COMEDIANS—25.

Pretty Girls,
Up-to-date Specialties,
Latest Musical Numbers.

NEXT ATTRACTION.
A Convict's Daughter,
Commencing Thursday, October 10th.

Portrait Frames

Special sale this week. Bring your portrait down and have it framed right.
Bring your order in now for a Christmas present.
My work took first prize at Utah State Fair 1901.
See show window.

SUCCESSOR TO
I. BEUTLICH, Agent Portrait Co.

271 S. West Temple.

COAL.

WILLIAMS BROS. COAL CO.

A. L. WILLIAMS, Manager.

Dealers in
Rock Springs, Castle Gate, Grass Creek, Lump, Nut and Slack.
Office, Godde-Pitts Drug Co., 101 South Main, Yards, corner Second South and Third West Streets.
Telephone 521.

Buyers of Royal are protected by this label.

To Z. C. M. I. Clothing Department and inspect the most superb line of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Ready-to-wear Outer Garments ever shown in Utah. In this line, Z. C. M. I. Cloak Department always has led in the Intermountain region. This season its stock is larger and choicer than ever.

New goods are arriving constantly, covering all the tastiest styles and best goods. The prices also are most attractive, being the very lowest in the West for the goods offered. Every line is complete. There are

COATS, CAPES, AUTOS, RAGLANS, NEWMARKETS, FUR NOVELTIES, SILK WAISTS, FRENCH FLANNEL WAISTS, SILK SKIRTS, WALKING SKIRTS,

and everything else to make the most perfectly equipped Cloak Department in the West.

Z. C. M. I.

T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

Our New \$20.00 Good Luck Steel Range

HAS RESERVOIR, HIGH CLOSET, ADJUSTABLE FIRE-BOX, ASBESTOS LINING, SEE OUR LINE HEATING STOVES, SAMPLES ON FIRST FLOOR.

SCOTT-STREVELL HARDWARE CO.

Heber J. Grant & Co.

INSURANCE AGENCY.

OUR COMPANIES:

THE HARTFORD, of Hartford, Ct.
GERMAN AMERICAN, of New York.
NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE, London and Edinburgh.
PENNSYLVANIA, of Philadelphia.
NORTHERN, of London.
FIRE ASSOCIATION, of Philadelphia.
TEUTONIA, of New Orleans, and
THE HOME FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF UTAH.

GARDNER DAILY STORE NEWS.

We doff our hat to the overcoat man this season.
For he has certainly conjured up more handsome outer-garments than we ever saw before.
Just take a peep in our south window when you're passing.
And you'll see samples of most of them displayed there.
Come inside and get into one and see how well they fit, and how well you'll look in one.
\$5.00 to \$36.00 ought to be price range enough to suit you.
And whatever price you pick—we'll show you more overcoat goodness for that price than you ever saw before.

Getting most time to change underwear, don't you think? Anyway you'd better come now while stocks are full and all sizes here.
Start underwear at 50c the garment and run up to \$5.00.
Mail orders filled promptly. Write for catalogue.

ONE PRICE J. P. Gardner, 136-138 MAIN ST.

CORDON ACADEMY and Salt Lake Training School for Teachers

24th Year Opens Sept. 9th.
A school of high grade, offering good courses of study and opportunities for individual attention to pupils. Preparatory courses for college and technical school. General courses. A course for the training of teachers. Large school building equipped with library, laboratory, and facilities for music. Ample grounds for recreation. Boarding halls for young men and young women may have pleasant home life under judicious direction. High standard of scholarship and character emphasized. For catalogue, etc., address the Principal, Hammond Hall, Salt Lake City.

Prof. A. Lamoureux, B.S., L.L.B.
Recently of Paris, France, has opened his school of the

French Language and Literature in the Templeton building, room 517 and is ready for the reception of pupils. Apply for terms from 11 to 12 a. m. and 4 to 6 p. m.

Brokers House of

JOHN C. CUTLER, JR., Investment

STOCKS & BONDS

Bought and Sold, Bank and Commercial Stocks, Securities.

26 Main St. Tel. 147.