#### DESFRET FVENING NEWS; MONDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1904,



#### Marketing at the Opening of the Winter Season.

which childhood implicitly belleves, none is more pleasant than that of Santa Claus. The origin of the custom is as little known by the grown-up folks who have played the part of Santa Claus many times as the mystery, how he so fat and big with his bulky bag of presents, could enter through the narrow chimney, was incomprehensible to our childlsh minds.

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Speaking historically, Santa Claus has no connection with Christmas, though his visits are almost as old as the festival itself. Santa Claus is the corruption of St. Nicholas, a bishop of Myra, in Lycia, who flourished In the fourth century, and died on December 6, 343 A. D. He was widely famed for his piety and charity, and on his death became the patron saint of many classes-of children and more particularly of school boys and girls, parish clerks, satiors, travelers, merchants and Muscovites in general. all these classes, St. Nicholas is best known as the guardian of children. According to one legend, his piety when still a child-even as a babe his mother's breast, he fasted on Wednesdays and Fridays-was regarded as specially fitting him for the protector-ship for children. The fame of his piety spread far and wide, and an eastern lord, on sending his two sons to be educated at Athens, bade them call at Myra to receive a blesssing from St. Nicholas. Arriving there late one night the youths put up at an inn, intending to visit the bishop the following morning. But, attracted by the wealth of his guests, the landlord murdered them during the night and cutting their bodies into small pieces, threw them into his pork-picking tub intending to dispose of the whole of its contents as pork. By this means he thought to kill two birds with one stone, not only getting rid of his victims bodies, but

also increasing his stock of bacon. But the cruel deed was revealed to St. Nicholas, and the next morning he visited the inn and accused the land-lord of the murder. Perceiving that his deed had been miraciously known to the bishop, the landlord fell on his knees, confessed to the murder, and besought the saint's intercession on his behalf. Moved by the sincere repen-tence of the man, Nicholas not only assured him of divine forgiveness but to prove it commanded the dead bodies of the murdered youths to come to life again. Immediately he had made the sign of the cross on the brine, the mangled fragments of their bodies reunited and the lads emerged from the tub alive and none the worse for their temporary decease and pickling. In the remembrance of this deed St. Nicholas is usually depicted as standing, arrayed in his episcopal robes, beside a tub in which kneel two naked youths,

Another story proves the love and protecting power of St. Nicholas for young maidens, and it is from this that the custom of Santa Claus urose. That saint heard that a poor gentle-

all the fairy tales and stories in Selzed with nity for the three unhanna maidens, Nicholas visited their house by night, and threw a well-filled purse into the father's room through the open window, thus enabling him to portion his eldest daughter. On the next night he threw a second purse for the second daughter, and on the third night be repeated the action, But, watching to discover the donot of the two purses, the father saw St. Nicholas throw the third and burst forth into loud praises of the bishop's generosity. Finding that his secret had ben discovered, Nicholas command-ed the man on no account to tell any-

one from who the purses had come, These and other instances of St. Nicholas's care and affection for chill dren, parents used to relate to their boys and girls in order to induce them to rely upon him for guidance and projection. On the eve of St. Nicholas day. December 6, parents used to se-cretiv give presents to their children as St. Nicholas had given the purses. The parents denied that they gave the presents, and said they had been left by the saint, who on this night tra-veled up and down the earth, and entering unseen and unheard through the windows, used to give presents to all good children.

In convent schools the love and core that St. Nicholas bore to all maidens proved in the same manner. WEE On Nicholas eve, the pupils were ordered to hang up their stockings out-side the doors of their rooms, and in the hose to place a written request for the saint's patronage and protection. The nuns took upon themselves the duty of acting as his deputies and filled the expectant stockings with sweet-meats and other trifles, and in this manner taught the reality of the saint's care.

In this is clearly seen the origin of the fable and of the custom of Hanta Claus, filling childrens' stockings on Christmas evs. How the custom was transferred from St. N holas day (December 6) to Christmas day is not known but that the custom was known, but that the custom is one and the same there is no doubt whatever. Probably it arose about the time of the Reformation when the worship of saints was forbidden; but this is not a whole satisfactors. and Express, saints was forbidden; but this is not a wholly satisfactory reason, as in Roman Catholic France the curtom is observed on New Year's sye. Perhaps the true reason is that of ecoromy. Giving presents on St. Nicholas day and again only three weeks after at Christmas would be a heavy expense the presents on so that out on was obto parents, and so the custom was observed on Christmas eve, and the par-

Nicholas in England and Santa Claus was only introduced there within the present century from America, whither Dutch immigrants had carried it. Like most Christmas customs the mys-terious gifts of Santa Claus have no connection with the festival of Christ's birth

The appearance of Santa Claus with his stout figure warmly clad in furs and woolens his cherry old face with white heard and hair, his large bag of and all the truth." iar to every one. In Americ, he is depicted as traveling in a sledge drawn by reindeer from his home in the

Hood's Sarsaparilla Has won success far beyond the effect of advertising only. The secret of is wonderful popular-

ity is explained by its unapproachable Merit. Based upon a prescription which

cured people considered incurable, Hood's Sarsaparilla Unites the best-known vegetable remedies, by such a combination, proportion and process as to have curative power peculiar to itself.

Its cures of scrofula, eczema, psoriasis, and every kind of humor, as well as catarrh and rheumatism - prove

Hood's Sarsaparilla the best blood purifier ever produced. Its cures of dyspepsia, loss of appethe and that tired feeling make it the

#### greatest stomach tonic and strengtus restorer the world has ever known. Hood's Sarsaparilla Is a thorou -bly good medicine. Begin to take it 7 DAY. Get HOOD'S

suspend their stockings from the manteppiece of the sitting room, to save Santa Claus the trouble of ascending the stairs and entering each room to

distribute his glfts. In Holland on Christmas eye, the children, while induiging in various games, keep casting anxious glances at the door, as if expecting a visitor. At length their play is hushed by a loud knock at the door, and St. Nicholas, clad in his episcopal robes, enters, He evinces a wonderful knowledge of the failings and virtues of each scolding and praising each according to the merits of their family behavior. Finally, however, he bestows his blessings on them all, and promising to ve each a present on the next mornlag, he disappears. Before retiring to rest that night each member of the

# family places one of his or her shoes on Ine table in the parlor. The door is then locked, but the next morning porves the truth of Santa Claus' prom-ise, for in each shoe is found a pres-

## ent for its owner .- New York World

BY THE PROPRET'S BEARD.

"He does not mind that oath." exclaimed Alex and Josef Abood, who are Arabians, when another of their race, All Ackmet, had been sworn on a Bible in Special Seasions court yesterday. They were charged with assault, ents took the double form of Et. Nich-olas gifts and Christmas boxes. The Reformation put an end to St. "I will swear as Arabians swear," "I will swear as Arabians swear,"

said the witness, and he placed his hat on his head, faced to the east and then removed his hat. "I awear by the beard of the Pro-phet," he said, and this, as all the rest of the conversation, was translated for

the judges. "and by the Kaaba, by the sacred black stone." "Is that all?" asked a lawyer. "And by virtue of my harem," went on "All, disdaining to notice the inter-

ruption, "that I will tell only the truth

### LATE LOCALS.

During the absence of Dr. Beatty in the south, the general supervision of the operations of the state board of health will be exercised by Dr. F. S. Bascom, president of the board.

rush. A general meeting of the Commercial club is called for 8 o'clock tomorrow evening, at the request of 10 members of the club to obtain the judgment of the entire club as to the merits of the City Council's plan for the improvement of the water supply.

Christmas weather came Saturday night, and yesterday, the ground was covered with three inches of snow, the first approximation to a snow storm that has occurred this winter. The soll was not frozen, so the snow melted considerably during the day, but today opened very cold, warming slightly up.

A Cuerantead Cura For Pilas. Itching, Blind, Elecding or Protruding Plies. Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure you in six to fourteen days. 50c.

#### PERSONALS.

F. J. Berry of Saratoga, Wyo., is reg-Istered at the Culien

Aaron Leavitt left last night, for New York on a business trip. Walter Ellingson of this city is visit-

ing with friends in Phoenix, Ariz. John K. Hardy, secretary to Gov. Morrison of Idaho, is visiting in this city

with relatives. Henry Elsemann of St. Louis, well known in this city, is a guest at the Knutsford.

Will Dyer has recovered from a slege with appendicitis at the Sister's hos pital, and has been removed to his home.

James W. Leischmann, formerly holding a prominent position with P. T. Barnum, the great showman, is in town after an absence of nine years. He sees lots of changes and improvements since that time,

HEADACHES FROM COLDS

ited.

Laxative Bromo Quinine removes the cause. To get the genuine call for the full name and look for signature of E. W. GROVE, 25c.

#### COURT NOTES.

In the damage suit of John Faedio against the San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake Rallroad company, Judge Morse has rendered judgment by consent in favor of plaintiff for \$150. The action was brought to recover \$1,000 damages for inturies received by plaintiff while working for defendant near Callente, Nev.

### HOW SHE MIXED IT.

Last week I had a call from a colorwoman, an old woman who has loved me all my life, and who now, at nearly eighty, fights a battle for me whenever the need arises. This time she brought me an old-fashloned sweet potato pudding. "Aun't Crecy." I said, as I dished up a plateful of the rich, brown, de-

clous mixture, "what is in this pudding' Sweet potnoes, grated."

"What else ?" "A little sugar." "What else?"

CHARLES.-At Provo. Utab, Dec. 24, 1994. of general debility, Robert Charles, aged 65 years; native of South Wales, Europe.



# H. DINWOODEY FURNITURE CO.



# ty and cordial surprise above men-tioned: A. M. Nelson, Prof. R. B. Quay, Ethel Wilkerson, Garfield Olln, R. T. Killingworth, W. E. Pugh, Bea-sle Brooks, Burt Carrington, TEACHERS. Dr. Taimage's new book, "The Great Sait Lake (Present and Past)," should be in the hands of every educator. The

firm handles.

amount of information it contains relating to the great sailne soa, makes it an invaluable work for reference or study. Deseret News Book Store, Sait Lake City, Utah.

DIED.

NEWMAN. At Riverton Dec. 25, 1994, of heart failure. Mrs. Maria Hunt Now-man, aged 61, a native of Worcester-shire, Eng. Funeral from the Riverton meeting-hause tomorrow, at 11 a. m. Friends in-vited.

TAGEMAN.-In this city, Dec. 25, 1994, of old age, Sarah Stageman; aged 79 years,

Funeral services Tuesday at 11 a. m. rom the funeral chapel of Undertaker tos, Wm. Taylor, 21 south West Temple treat. Friends are lavited to attend. streat.

JACKSON.-In this city, Dec. 24, 1904. of heart disease, James F. Jackson, son of William and Martha M. Jackson; born Oct. 18, 1876, in Bountiful, Utah.

The funeral services were held to-day at 12:20 p. m. from Centerville meet-

WILKINSON.-In this city, Dec 24, 1904, of preumenia, William Wilkinson; born April 27, 1840, in Marysvillo, Ohlo, De-tensor to company E, First Nebraska volunteers, in the Civil war, and at the time of his death was a mem-tensor be alcies post, G, A, R., of this city.

Funeral services will be held Tuesday at 2 p. m., from the residence of Mr. J. C. Bowering. 263 west Pirs' North street. Prienda are invited to attend. Inter-ment in Mt. Oliver cemetery. Evanator, Wyo., and Omaha. Neb. papers, please

man with three portionless daughters, was about to commit a crime in order hang their stockings at the foot of their helped to acquit them.—New York Her-to provide his daughters with dowries. beds. In America, the whole family ald.

"A few eggs."

Funeral services will be held Wednesneeds so well.

reach this class of buyers, can find no paper in the West that will serve their European, \$1.00 to \$3.00





edly rigid censorship

maintained by the Japanese was relaxed sufficiently to permit the story of the investment and siegs of Port Arthur to be made public. It is true that details of the preliminary naval operations were suffered to pass through this arbitrary and exceedingly fine meshed literary sleve, but the reduction of the stronghold has been conducted in an atmosphere of such secrecy as had never before surrounded a military venture of such magnitude.

The slege proper began when the Japanese land force drove the Russlans from their strong position on the last range of hills in front of the fortress, compelling them to retire to the outer system of forts. This preliminary maneuver was effected by a surprise movement on the last day of July. This brought the Japanese advance up to the line of forts constructed in a semicircle and extending twelve miles from coast to coast. The besiegers occupied the captured hills and at once proceeded to make them a vantage ground against the enemy. The main attacking force thus found a much needed protection against the continuous and heavy fire which was coming from the line of fortifications and the numerous forts above and within,

Between the Japanese position and the Russian line of fortified ridges there was a valley containing several dried up watercourses and many fields of growing Chinese corn. This would have furnished excellent cover for the Japanese movements if it had not been for the fact that from two strongly fortified mountains at the eastern end of the ridge works the Russians could look down and make themselves wise concerning what was going on in the enemy': camp. The mikado's experts. realized at once that nothing could be accomplished until those lofty points of observation and attack had been captured. It was promptly decided to Port Arthur. The headquarters were reduce those strongholds, beginning thirteen miles north of the fortress and with Taku, which was an isolated peak on the railroad. The morale of the inwith precipitous sides.

and take the towering menace. It was 16,000 cases of beri-beri, caused by the early in the afternoon of Aug. 7 that fermentation of the rice supply, but the the Japanese began the attack on cooler weather had brought relief. Taku. They were met by a terrific fire Troops poured in from Dainy as fast as from all the Russian artillery in the the railroad could bring them. General fortified line. To add to the difficulty, Negl made no secret of his intention to a heavy rain set in, and the steep as: order a general attack to be made on cent became so slippery that it was al. the 20th of the month. most impossible to secure a foothold. The 20th dawned, and, true to his At rightfall little had been gained, and word, the commanding general began the slaughter had been terrible. Dur- a flerce bombardment of the whole force was largely augmented, and when the Japanese infantry made a deterday broke the fighting was resumed mined general advance against the en- Japanese officer sprang forward and When night fell a new peril awaited with such ferocity on the part of the emy's first trenches, which were flank- plauted his regimental flag on the wall. them. assaliants that the Russians were driv ed at each extremity by two advance He fell riddled with Russian bullets, Suddenly the lights in some of the en from their position, and the victo- half moon forts, each having a twenty but his reckless sacrifice gained the forts were extinguished, and the Japs captured works and planted some of during the day the Japanese made he-

as only recently, nary successes turned the heads of the result in failure. The situation was so vent their assailants from capturing dazzling flood of light came the most was evident that the experiment of gained by the attacking force. During two of the forts in the line of defenses. deadly fire that the scores of Russian taking Port Arthur by storm would not the following two days four assaults after an uninterrupt-after an uninterrupt-after an uninterrupt-About this time it was announced the generals of the other divisions to Daybreak on Aug. 23 disclosed the operations extending openly at headquarters that the general bombardment would be begun in a over a period of al bombardment would be begun in a During the consultation, and acting posterior few days. General Nogi was especially on its own responsibility, a regiment of in the Russian fortified line. From about four months, graclous to the newspaper correspond- the center emerged from its trenches this position Nogi's men determined to

consult with him.

WITH THIS FLOOD

DEADLY FIRE

OF LIGHT CAME

THE MOST

During the consultation, and acting possession of a wedge shaped section

ents and invited all newcomers to re- and under cover of a brisk shrapnel fire carry the entire ridge by assault. The from the field batteries in the valley Russians were not ignorant of the dancharged up the ridge in groups of tens ger which menaced their entire system and twenties. Twice the intrepid Jap- of outer fortification, and they interanese were forced back, and the slope posed a stubborn resistance. They conwas covered with the little brown bod- centrated their fire on the captured les of the fierce assailants. Finally a forts and more than once ejected their fresh group of these daredevil heroes nimble enemies from their position. managed to reach a broken spot in the Under the most deadly fire, the Japawall, from which they were speedly nese soldiers continued to make bombdislodged. At that critical moment a proof trenches on the steep hillsides.

fact that the Japanese had obtained

batteries could command. Although be repeated. So the besieging army were made, but the Japanese were rethe Japanese plans and expectations settled down to sapping and making pulsed at each attempt. Thus far the were completely wrecked by this unex- parallels. For a fortnight the Rus- struggle to capture the hill had cost pected development, they were not slans were uncausing in their efforts the assailants over 2,000 men, and the thrown into hopeless confusion, to recapture the fortified ridge. They Russians had lost nearly half that Brought into perflous distinctness by the illumination which pursued them bomb proofs and trenches which the gained was by the most laborious sapand from which they could not escape, Japanese repaired at night. Not an ping, all the time against the stubborn they fought with splendid determination. Slowly the advancing Russians were driven back up the heights. The an average 100 men a day for the two havoc among the sappers. Russians were fighting in the absolute weeks' struggle. Then the Russians, darkness, and their persistent enemies exhausted with their prolonged and al-wara enveloped in the hateful light, most superhuman efforts to dislodge This unequal conflict raged for six long hours, and when day broke the Russians abandoned the position and fied to the forts within. The Japanese hastily drew up their field artillery on this new vantage ground and began a

terrific bombardment of the eastern end of the fortified ridge. At the end

their foes, ceased firing.

All this time the Japanese had been working night and day at siege paralleis. Although they retained possession of the outer fortified ridge, they were prevented from advancing by the ability of the Russians to turn a concentrated fire from the inner forts upon their troops. The key to the situation

was a certain advance fort on Two Hundred and Three Meter hill. General Nogi believed that if he could get possession of this point his artillery would dominate the surrounding country to such an extent that his infantry could approach Port Arthur from the west, which was now its weakest side. The Japanese were not blind to the difficulty which faced them in their determination to capture the coveted hill. Its sides and summit bristled with fortifications, and its batteries were the most efficient of Port Arthur's outer defenses. The approach to the hill was guarded by a series of the most perplexing entanglements ever devised by human ingenuity. These were in part made of barbed wire twilted and

turned in every conceivable direction and forming a barrier so impenetrable that both artillery and infantry were powerless to proceed farther. The Japanese ploneers suffered heavy casualties in cutting these wires. They were so firmly placed that all regulation means of removing them failed. The pioneers tried to attach ropes to the posts that supported the wires so that the men in the trenches might pull them from their moorings, but the

Russian fire made the work slow and frightfully hazardous. All the time there was no lack of volunteers for this most perllous service. While these operations were in prog-

eas re-andorcements were added to the existing units to bring the a niy up to its full strength, and it was announced from headquarters that the slege would sault on Sept. 19, Punctual again, General Nogi ordered the bombardment to be commenced at dawn of the apadvances during the day, but were reeral attempts during the night were ly next morning the whole force was Smaller ones are as low as \$15 a pair concentrated in a furious assault on and the average price is about \$50 a

the entanglements, and the moats were crossed by means of scaling ladders. With hand grenades and dynamite the Russian trenches and homb proofs were

captured in twenty minutes. Both the

destroyed, and the outside works were \$25.

bombarded and assaulted by day the number. Every inch the Japanese now inch of the desperately won ground opposition of the Russians, who made was retaken, but the Japanese lost on sortles every night and worked great

Early in October the besiegers had secured a sufficient foothold to begin offensive operations against the inner defenses. Fire was opened against the strong Urh fort and the vessels in the harbor. The battleship Pobleda was struck and hopelessly disabled. The fire was so effective against the warships that the Russians resorted to the trick of putting a hospital ship in advance of the direct line of fire. In spite of this the battleship Peresviet was struck by shells and burned.

On Oct. 25, with his customary grim formulity, General Nogl announced that the bornbardment of the Chair hill forts would be begun next morning. The fighting was kept up all day with unabated force, and at nightfall the battered forts succumbed. There were in termissions between these attacks on individual strongholds, but there was no holiday for the miners and saprers Night and day they proceeded with their silent work in the construction of parallels and trenches which were to make possible the Japanese advance. As early as Nov. 1 the besieging force o cupied a position which placed the e. .t side of the doomed town at its mercy

When the Japs had actually penetraled the system of inner defenses at Port Arthur the world looked for a sp sdy end to Russian resistance. Not so, however. The dogged Stoessel and his remaining troops, fired with the desperation of a lost cause, seem to have accepted extermination with a heroism that is unparalleled in the history of military operations.

ARTHUR W. JOHNS.

MAKING MOTOR BASKETS.

Making beskets for motor cars is almost a special trade of itself. This specialty in basket weavin, requires pecultar skill because it is hard to fashion the curves so as to fit enugly in the intricacies of the cars. Polish basized weavers " ho have learned and long practiced their trade on the continent seem to have special aptitude for tais

particular kind of basket work. A basket once well made and coated with shellac will last almost forever. barring accidents, and will ordinarily need no repairs beyond a new cost of

shellac at the end of the season. Some of the largest and best made what was regarded as the weakest spot pair. Special baskets made to order on the hill. The sappers had finally may be considerably higher than the

The long, narrow rear baskets for walking sticks and umbrellas may cost anywhere from \$5 to \$25. Especially long baskets for golf sticks are about

The manufacturers used to edge the slopes of the hill and the ridge were baskets with strap iron, but they are

main and participate in the taking of , vading army was excellent. During the A division was ordered to advance early half of the month there had been

HE FELL

RIDDLED WITH

RUSSIAN BULLETS

ing the night the Japanese attacking line of forts. Under cover of the fire STIRRING SCENES DURING THE SIEGE OF PORT ARTHUR.

rious enemy took possession of the foot moat in front. At several times day. The wavering Japanese were so began to emerge from their tranches Nogi's most effective artillery in posi- role attempts to capture one of these they made a last and furious charge out a sign of warning, the entire positions which would contribute to the forts, but were repulsed, and at night- and succeeded in holding the coveted tion occupied by the Japanese advance of almost constant fighting. nuccess of the coming bombardment of fall had really gained little ground, spot until several bodies of their fel- became ablaze with light. The Port the line of forts. The remaining moun- The fighting was resum d at daybreak, lows could crawl out of their trenches Arthur searchlight system, the most

When the smoke lifted and it was had been accomplished it was seen that army had advanced through the capwas no longer a menace to the Japanese. It had been effected at an enormous human sacrifice, but at last the outer covering of this thickly protected days upward of 14,000 Japanese were killed. The center division alone lost

6,000 and a single regiment 2,500. Only ment survived those dreadful six days

THE ATTACK ON TAKU

of the first half hour the entire uncaptured portions of the ridge were subjected to the full impetus of the Japanese fire. Over 400 guns were roaring be brought to a finish by a general asaway at one time, and sometimes every Russian fort was silenced for awhile. possible to make some estimate of what pointed day. The Japanese made many the entire left division of the Japanese pulsed with shocking carnage. Sevtured forts and that the fortified ridge equally bloody and unsuccessful. Ear- side baskets sell as high as \$50 a pair.

kernel had been penetrated. In those six managed to clear away the worst of highest price here indicated.

inspired by the heroic spectacle that and to move cautiously forward. With- six officers and 200 men of this regi-

such as General Nogi and his staff had transformed into a veritable inferno of discontinuing the use of this material

