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

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Salt Lake City, Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY, - JULY 10, 1901.

FOR THE GOOD OF THE WHOLE.

The people of this city would appreciate a little more dignity and much less personality, in the conduct of public business by committees of the City Council, and in the regular meetings of that body. The discussion in the committee on street sprinkling on Tuesday evening was more significant of heat than of light, and was not likely to afford that relief that the citizens expect from more efficient sprinkling of the streets.

The vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel Spry, has opened the way for dispute as to the proper way to fill it, and also for queries as to the appointment of a man with Spry's reputation, and further, as to the methods of the chairman of the sprinkling committee.

Taking the last point first, it is urged that the members as well as the chairman, ought to have something to say in the management of affairs, and should be called together for business purposes, and not be ignored when anything important to the city is set on foot. That looks like a reasonable proposition and it ought to prevail.

The appointment of inspectors appears to be a matter of public interest, and it should be decided for the public benefit and not merely in favor of one precinct. We think the demand of one precinct, Thomas that one of the two inspectors should be a resident of the east side of the city, is reasonable and just. The eastern part of town is much drier than the western. It needs thorough sprinkling. If one of the inspectors is a resident of that section, it will probably be looked after better than if both inspectors come from the southwest. And there appears to be no good reason why the Second precinct should have both, even if the chairman of the committee and the supervisor both live in that precinct. Whether Spry was chosen simply because he belonged to the Second is an open question.

We believe it has been the policy of Mayor Thompson, to leave the appointment of subordinates to the heads of the various departments. This, as a rule, we believe to be wise and considerate, because they should have some discretion in this important matter, and are supposed to understand better than anybody the needs of their respective departments and the kind of men they should have to work under their direction. But, in a dispute of the present kind, it looks as though the Mayor might exercise the authority vested in him, and either suggest the appointment of an east side man for this position, or make the appointment himself, by and with the consent of the City Council. Perhaps this may not be found necessary. The supervisor may see the point, and act fairly and for the general interest rather than the benefit of persons in his own precinct.

The sprinkling of the city, efficiently and regularly in every part according to its needs, is a matter of present great importance and it will be so for some months to come. The committee appointed to oversee this part of the public business should have frequent meetings, and every section of the city should be properly represented so that any failure may be reported, reasonable complaints be heard, and action be taken by the whole body instead of by one individual.

The people of this city are taking notes of the course that is being pursued in regard to the affairs of the municipality. In drawing the attention of the authorities to these and other matters that relate to the public welfare, the Deseret News has no desire to injure any public official, has no political purpose in view, is not voicing the sentiments of any particular party or class of the community, but is simply desirous of the general welfare. The efforts of the "News" should be taken as those of a friend, and not be distorted as in any way hostile to men who have been chosen by the people to conduct our civic affairs. All we want is the peace, good order, progress and benefit of the entire municipality.

THE BURNING QUESTION.

We give place to the following communication received today, although it relates to a subject that has been pretty thoroughly ventilated, because it gives expression to the views of a large number of our citizens, who are interested in the character and reputation of this city and in the morals of its inhabitants.

To the Editor:
I have followed with considerable interest the controversy regarding the enforcement of the law against selling intoxicating drinks on Sunday, and I have admired the dignified manner in which you have met the vile slander and abuse that have been heaped upon you for your insistence that the law should be obeyed.

At first I noticed that the Tribune insisted that saloons were closed on Sunday. This, too, despite the fact that pedestrians on our principal streets cannot have failed to notice that the front doors of saloons have been on the swing, with men and boys going in

and out at pleasure on Sundays. Those who have gone inside might also testify, with the writer, that not only card-playing, but in some instances pool and billiard playing, were being indulged in by patrons of the establishment. The only difference between Sunday and any other day being that the curtains were drawn.

Yet the Tribune says, "The business was never before carried on so freely as at present." I challenge the statement and venture the assertion that there is not a reporter upon the staff of that paper who has followed the conditions for a number of years, who will not, if desirous of telling the truth, acknowledge that the law was never more openly violated than it is now. Let "Cap" Paul, and Arthur Pratt say if front doors of saloons were ever allowed to swing at pleasure while they were at the head of the police department. Let the present chief say if he ever knew of such a condition of things while he worked as patrolman, and as sergeant under Chief Pratt, during John Clark's administration. It is true that saloonkeepers have always tried to evade the law and that liquor has for years been dispensed to the public on Sunday, but not that patrons could step from the street immediately into saloons. They were content to seek their way through the back alleys and into the back doors, thankful if they were not molested or hindered by the police. But now they openly flaunt their disregard of law in the very face of an outraged community.

"Is this regulating the traffic in a way that will result in the least damage and scandal?" there can be but one answer. "No." Then I say, let us keep up the agitation until that condition is reached. If liquor selling on Sunday cannot be stopped under the present law, then let us have a law such as was proposed by Mayor Clark, compelling saloons to close on Sunday. Then it cannot be said there is more drunkenness than when they are wide open."

INVESTIGATOR.
"Salt Lake City, July 10, 1901."

We do not care to discuss the question as to whether there was more or less drunkenness when saloons were closed on Sunday than now. That is not the question. It is simply the enforcement of city ordinances that have been on the books almost from the beginning of this city. Notwithstanding the untruths told in regard to the attitude of the "News," this paper has always been in favor of the proper regulation and restriction of the liquor traffic, including its suppression on the first day of the week, as provided by statutory law and city ordinances. The position we take now is that which we have occupied invariably, whenever there was any necessity to touch on this subject.

We are not to be diverted by any side issue, which may be opened, with a view to pulling us aside from the straight path that leads to the vindication of the law on this subject. The "News" has not advocated anything illegal, sectarian, partisan or puritanical. It is not calling for prohibition. It is not urging that "people who want to drink can be kept from drinking." The situation is this: In defiance of the law and the ordinance peremptorily forbidding the sale of liquor on Sundays, the conditions described by "Investigator" are open to public view, and while the regulations prescribed are observed in the county outside of the city, they are openly, defiantly and flagrantly set at naught, within the city, in full view of the city authorities. If that is a method of avoiding "damage and scandal," we fail to see it, and believe it forms an example of triumphant lawlessness of very evil effect upon the community.

AN ARIZONA ENTERPRISE.

An exchange says Arizona is to have a seaport in the near future. That is an announcement of some interest to the intermountain region, if it is founded on fact.

The Colorado river, it is said, is navigable by steamers of light draft, and Yuma now has one such steamer running to San Jorge bay, on the Gulf of California, where it is to connect with ocean going steamers. Other river vessels are said to be under construction.

But the intention is to establish a deep water harbor at Yuma and dredge the river, so that the traffic can be kept up without reloading. This will be done, it is said, as soon as the river traffic warrants the expenses of such an undertaking. The plan, if carried out, will be of immense advantage to Arizona. Water routes are generally preferred, for freight hauling, to land routes. It would shorten the road and cheapen the transportation of its products to some important markets. If Arizona can have communication with the outer world, by way of the Colorado river, the Gulf of California, and the Pacific, she will be placed more on a footing of equality with other states, and her progress should be more rapid than ever.

CHINA ASKING FOR INDEMNITY.

A Washington dispatch says that the Chinese government, through its representative in this country, demands the modest sum of half a million dollars as an indemnity for alleged outrages committed against Chinese residents of Butte, Mont., in 1886. The demand for indemnity, if this is the first time it is presented, is coming late, but perhaps not too late. The charge is that several Mongolians were killed, while others lost their property, and that the city authorities upheld the rioters in their unlawful acts.

This claim for damages, with the various questions involved, is very significant, in view of the exorbitant demands made by the "allies" upon China on account of the "Boxer" outrages. It is evident that the larger part of the \$200,000,000 is held-up money, pure and simple. The entire Chinese-Japanese war did not cost any more than that, when the expenses on both sides are added up, and it is inconceivable that the relief expedition to Peking could cost any more than a fraction of the sum demanded, say \$50,000,000. China, however, has agreed to pay, being forced to do so. Can a civilized country after that refuse to pay a moderate indemnity to China, provided the claim is just, and the facts are as alleged?

The "Christian" people throughout the world are very anxious to spread the principles of their religion throughout China. They should see to it, that the minds of their prospective converts are not first given the impression that Christianity, so-called, in practice stands for plunder and murder, injustice and hypocrisy. For when that impression is formed,

there can be no genuine conversions. It is a common saying among the Chinese now, that when a Caucasian is killed by a Chinaman, the murder costs the government thousands of dollars; but when a Mongolian is killed by a white man, no indemnity can be had. If in the future cordial relations, for business or other purposes, are to be established between China and the west, justice must be one of the corner stones. Without that, prejudiced and hatred will surely continue and grow more intense than ever.

ABSORBING THE INDIANS.

The statement is now made that the Indians are progressing so rapidly in the ways of their civilized neighbors, that in a few more years there will be no need of a separate government bureau to look after them. The good result is ascribed to the policy of allotting land in severalty to them. That has changed their character and converted them into farmers, with the habits and aspirations of tillers of the soil.

The suggestion is further made to put the Indians on alternate sections of land, and disposing of the intervening sections to white farmers. By this means it is supposed that the Indian would rapidly learn from his neighbors what he does not yet know of the ways of civilized life. There would undoubtedly, too, be frequent intermarriage between the races, and in time, the Indian would become absorbed in the white race. There seems to be no other alternatives than extinction or assimilation. And between the two, the latter is preferable.

DESCENDANTS OF DAVID.

At a time when Zionism is one of the great topics of the time, it is not without interest to learn that among the Jews there are families who claim to be the lineal descendants of King David, and whose claims appear to be tolerably well substantiated. One of these is a Russian family, recently brought to public notice by the death of one of its members, Prince Alexander Konstantinovich Imereinsky, the late governor-general of Warsaw. Concerning this family the following particulars are given by a German journal:

"The Imereinskys are a branch of the princely family of the Bagratids, which claims that it can trace its ancestry up to the great Jewish ruler, King David. The Byzantine Emperor Constantine Porphyrogenet, in his annals, has recognized the claim of this family to a Davidic descent. It is noteworthy that the book which in Russia occupies the position held by the 'Almanach de Gotha' in central Europe, namely the 'Annuaire de la Noblesse de Russie' contains the Princes of Imereinsky, and printed by the Imperial Publication House in St. Petersburg, gives a most complete account of the Jewish origin and descent of the princes of the houses of Bagratid and Imereinsky, and emphasizes the fact that not a single sovereign dynasty in Europe can trace its line further back than they. It is a fact that in the genealogy of this family the name of David often occurs. David I. having died in 881. The members of this family in the 'Annuaire' acknowledge that originally they were of Jewish origin, but that generations ago the persecutions of the times had compelled their ancestors to embrace the Christian religion. It is further known that members of this princely family as early as the fifteenth century were monks."

It is conceivable that the Zionist movement would receive much strength, through added enthusiasm, if a prince of the house of David should appear at the right moment and identify himself with it. The history of Israel centers round that royal house, and the forecasts for the future give prominence to the role still reserved for its descendants. It was David who brought to the people its golden age of prosperity, and gathered the treasures necessary for the rearing of the Temple. To him the promise was given: 'The Lord has sworn in truth unto David; he will not turn from it: Of the fruit of thy body will I set upon thy throne. If thy children will keep my covenant and my testimony that I shall teach them, their children shall also sit upon thy throne forevermore.'

How did you enjoy your Wednesday half-holiday?

Acquiring taste in reading is not done by tasting everything.

Statistics show that the life of man is being lengthened. Very good. Is it being bettered?

The crops in Kansas are burning up. Bleeding Kansas is the greatest State in the Union for burning questions.

The summer girl is the only thing that the hot weather doesn't wilt. She is a thing of beauty and a joy forever.

The independence doesn't seem to be in it with the Constitution. What the Boston boat appears to need is a new declaration.

Mr. Davies having resigned, why not make Mr. J. P. Morgan controller of the currency? He controls more of it than anybody else.

The great hot wave in the East has been broken. But there seem to be a great many fragments of it lying around loose in various parts of the country.

"The Fourth of July" pistol appears to be the real thing, judging by the number of deaths it occasions," says the Boston Herald. And they are still exposed for sale in our own town notwithstanding the fact that there is a state law against selling or giving them away.

Some hundreds of teachers will soon leave America's shores to teach the young Filipinos. If the teachers bring them up in the way they should go, when they grow old may be they will not depart from it. But there is no telling, things are so uncertain in this world.

Mr. Carnegie has over three hundred million dollars to bestow in public benefactions. If he is to dispose of this wealth before he reaches the allotted three score and ten years of man's life he will have to hurry up. For ten years he will have to give away three million dollars a month.

In a New York tenement house just

after the Fourth a fire broke out and consumed it. The tenants, all negroes, assembled on the sidewalk and sang, "In the House of Too Much Trouble."

Happy if not philosophic, the people whose hearts are filled with song when their house burns down.

Gen. Kitchener says that in their recent raid into Cape Colony the Boers undoubtedly got new recruits. Such being the case it means that more recruits will be forthcoming and that the war is far from being over. When men get new recruits to their cause it shows that they are not disheartened, else none would join them. That England will be victorious in the end there is no reason to doubt, but it begins to look as though victory would only come with the annihilation of the Boers.

"An ice trust held New York city by the throat last summer. It insisted that it was making but a very small margin of profit on its sales. The trust, like last year's ice, has dissolved, and now is being retailed to the people of New York at just what it cost them last year, which shows that either the ice trust was lying or that it was a bad manager," says a contemporary.

Very bad indeed, but ice trust prices have been thirty cents a hundred retail. In Salt Lake City the price is a dollar a hundred. New York has much the best of it.

The jury that held an inquest over young Jacob Faldino rendered a verdict that death was the result of lock-jaw caused by a gunshot wound, due to careless handling of a gun on the part of young William Bailey. It is a most regrettable case and shows the absolute need of teaching boys that guns are most dangerous things to handle, and that too great care and caution cannot be exercised when using them. But there is a wanton carelessness on the part of some boys and it should not only be condemned but those guilty of it should receive more than a severe reprimand. It is inexcusable and to excuse it is to defend it.

THE TRADE WAR.

Springfield Republican.

The talk of a trade coalition among European nations against this country impressed very profoundly the former assistant secretary of the treasury, Mr. Vandenberg, who has lately returned from a journey through the leading European countries. He made it a point to visit financiers and finance ministers in various capitals and get their views. And this is Mr. Vandenberg's conclusion: "I think it not only possible, but highly probable, that Europe can and will agree to binding terms of trade combination against us within the next few years, and that the result will be the most gigantic and stubborn commercial war in the history of the world. As most of our commercial treaties expire in two, I look for the real beginning of the war then in a refusal of most of the continental nations to renew those conventions."

Boston Herald.

Of course, a war of tariffs with all of the outer world is an impossibility, but the more we approximate toward such conditions the greater will be the unqualified loss we shall be called upon to sustain. If England were to declare such a war against us it would be the severest trade blow that any nation could strike at us, because England is by long odds our largest customer, as she, with her colonies and dependencies, purchases more than half of all of the American products that find a sale in foreign markets. But a war of tariffs fought against us by the nations of continental Europe, either acting together or acting separately and bound only by a common interest, could not fail to materially impair the industrial prosperity which we have experienced during the last few years.

San Francisco Chronicle.

The Nineteenth Century admitted to its pages an article by Andrew Carnegie in which he said: "The British people will soon be compelled to change the policy of seeking increased responsibilities throughout the world of provoking wars, and antagonizing not only the governments but a new and portentous fact—the people of other countries, a policy which inevitably demands the increased expenditures which have already lost for Britain her proud boast of supremacy in trade—a loss of genuine prestige." The temper of the British people at the present moment disposes them to accept the invitation that it will pay them better to cultivate the home market than to run after foreign markets, which cost more in the getting than they are worth; but, curiously enough, just when our rivals over the sea are beginning to show signs of losing their heads over the foreign market business, there is reason to hope that a more rational mode of looking at matters will obtain in some quarters.

Chicago Record-Herald.

Not everyone who is familiar with the enormous consumption of tea and silk in this country will share Secretary Wilson's optimism in the matter of supplying the domestic demand "within a few years." But on the question of our ultimate ability to defy the nations that may contemplate a commercial war upon us there can be little doubt. The fact is we are already able to supply every necessity of our existence except sugar, a commodity that constitutes one-fourth of all the products we import.

HOW TO TREAT FILIPINOS.

Minneapolis Times.

The Times believes in leniency to the utmost limit of propriety in dealing with the Filipinos who have been in arms against the government; but, unless Calles has been the victim of the lie, the fitting place for him is a dungeon, to be followed by a volley of bullets. If he committed one tithe of the crimes of which he is charged by the men who should have known, or if they did not know should have kept silent, the condemnation of his offenses is of little criminal where, made either by a court or by a court that seeks to forgive evil that good may come.

Baltimore American.

In good truth, a whole host of the Filipino insurgents richly deserve drastic punishment. They had a right, of course, to make war upon us, and are not to be punished for that. But, having made war, they had no right to wage it according to the rules of uncivilized peoples. By permitting the leaders to live and making use of their services, however, we gain the friendship of a very considerable portion of the native population. On the other hand, were we to deal summarily with these and the minor lights, we would make ourselves much hated toward us. The Filipinos are much like children, requiring to be petted and pampered, else they become stubborn and rebellious. There is more truth than poetry in the old saw: "Sugar catches more flies than vinegar."

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25 Per Cent Off

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Choice colored goods in Percales, Gingham, Saten, Moire, Silk, etc., at—
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Colored, a fine line of goods, at—
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Our entire line, new this season, at—
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Regular price, 35c., sale price—
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