# DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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All communications should be addressed to DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING CO.

Telephone 30.


## A PAIR OF COMPLIMENTS.

Alluding to hostile and denunciatory terms to the opening of the World's Fair last Sunday, the New York *Mail and Express*, which from the beginning has been the most violent advocate of Sabbath closing, makes the following statement: "It is to the everlasting credit of many of the states and territories, even Mormon Utah, that the exhibits of those commonwealths were scrupulously closed."

As this was probably intended as a compliment, we who belong to one of the commonwealths referred to probably ought to accept it with gratitude; save for the omen, we should be inclined to do so. But we cannot understand a compliment conveyed in such a connection by the term "Mormon Utah," especially when emphasized as "even Mormon Utah." The inference would naturally be that generally speaking Utah is a Sabbath breaker, and that the closing of its territorial building on the particular day mentioned was so exceptional a recognition of Sunday as to excite comment.

The *Mail and Express* is a conspicuous example of the numerous class that slowly learn to be just to an opponent and never unlearn a misconception. Hence it frequently makes itself ridiculous for its blunders and pitiable for its bigotry. It has done so in this case. For, whatever else may be said against the people of Utah, there has never been the charge that they were violators of the Lord's day. If it wished to, the Presbyterian *Mail and Express* might easily ascertain that Mormon Utah, particularly the Mormon part of it, is conspicuous among all communities on the face of the earth for its observance of the Sabbath. It would then find how potatoes is its jibe, how pharisaical its cant and how hypocritical its censure.

If it prosecuted its inquiries at all diligently, the rabid *Mail and Express* would find that Mormon Utah believes in another doctrine: it believes in minding its own business; and it exhibits the action, quite foreign to some of its critics, that there is more Christianity and statesmanship and more in endeavoring to convert people from an error—such as Sunday-breaking—than in employing legislative, or as the *Mail and Express* has suggested, armed force to compel them to abandon it. Mormon Utah does not seek to measure everybody else by its own individual; it believes in human liberty and the free agency of man. As to the question of opening the World's Fair on Sunday under the regulations that are provided and with the motives that are declared, "even Mormon Utah" is found to say the *Mail and Express* has not on its side but all the argument, and that there are worse ways of spending the Sabbath in Chicago and even in sinfully New York, where the benign influences of the religious press ought to be most potent, than in walking in orderly manner through the grounds of a World's Exposition, admiring the best handiwork of man and contemplating the works and wonders of God.

## THE ELECTION MONDAY.

It ought to be a waste of time, space and effort to again notify our citizens that an important election takes place on Monday next, but we greatly fear that it is not. The NEWS has previously shown that the issue to be decided is as far reaching and of as much consequence as though there were political issues and slates to be determined and it is not necessary to elaborate the idea now. It is necessary, however, to remind all that have an interest in our school system and have property that it is or may be affected, to be on hand at the polls and not to defer until the last minute.

The board of trustees has issued a stirring and an exhaustive address to the voters. This has been thoroughly distributed and should be attentively read and carefully considered. That the city needs more schoolhouses is not a subject of controversy, because it is an established and apparent fact that it does; that there are ways and means by which these can be had is by many the hinge and then strengthening the hopes of the hours is as well understood. Therefore let us be up and doing on Monday; those who do not feel justified in entailing upon our successors to life and business any further obligations than have already been contracted for should by all means vote as they feel; however anyone may look upon it, let him be all means give expression to his wish at the polls. Let the vote be large and representative, so to win or lose the proposition by default will be a source of great dissatisfaction.

## THE LAW AND THE DILEMMA.

The sunshine friends of and claimants for the Geary anti-Chinese law have probably learned much within the past month as to public sentiment upon a question that really deserves to be deemed of pressing national importance, and yet is a question that cannot be answered by contract nor solved by mere legislative enactment. There are, and it will ever have been, problems which no create legislative measure showed itself unable to settle, which, indeed, created a score of hostile enactments and still had to be doubled and eliminated by succession on both sides, by arbitration, by a consideration of the underlying point of difference without too strict a regard for the legal forms, procedure and penalties designed for its removal.

We shall not now be deemed partisan, or even pro-Chinese, for insisting that the bill in question is unpopular for a reaction against it has plainly manifested itself in the very sections where it was most vehemently insisted upon. Neither may our position be questioned when we assert and maintain the general proposition that the best way to get rid of an unpopular or a bad law is strictly and energetically to enforce it. Not, whether unpopular or not, the law is upon the books, and by the highest authority has been pronounced constitutional. Ordinarily, the only thing left would be to carry its provisions—drastic or ridiculous—into effect. But here comes the difficulty. Sometimes we find the enforcement of the law will require a very large sum of money, running into the millions, while there is less than twenty thousand dollars available for the purpose. A grievous financial obstacle would seemingly seem to stand in the way. Besides this, there is a moral obstacle not cannot so easily be surmounted. The instructions of the secretary of the treasury, and undoubtedly they represented the feelings of the President, were to the effect that no hostile action should be taken against the Chinese until the law should have been passed upon by the highest court. The officials evidently construed the extraordinary position that the enactment must be deemed unconstitutional until the contrary was proven; and of course they were disappointed with the decision of Justice Gray. But the effect of their caution on the original question was far-reaching. Being entirely in accord with the views of the anti-Chinese companies, their leaders were accepted as an authoritative declaration that the letter of the law would never be enforced. The result was the Chinese took the law advice of their leading countrymen, they ignored the law, they refused or neglected to register, and thus at once put themselves in the position of law-breakers—a position which most of them might have avoided had their advisers willed it. This latter phase of the question involves a mistake to the prominent men which gave for towards depriving them of the sympathy that would otherwise be felt for them. Supposing that China had passed a law requiring all Americans to register within a certain time on penalty of being deported, doubtless we suppose they would have been excusers or justified in refusing to comply? Certainly not; where the alternative was presented to them—either to register or to leave—they would have excited no real sympathy if refusing to register they had still whined about leaving. That is the position of the Chinese here; and much as the law in some of its aspects—especially in the motives that prompted it—may be condemned, there is no justification for the failure of those affected by it to comply with provisions that could in no sense have worked them an injury.

The question is interesting throughout, and the dilemma in which the two nations find themselves would be amusing if it were less serious. There will be need of much skill in unravelling and probably a display of such diplomatic ingenuity as the country has not been favored with for a long time.

## AS TO DISCIPLINE.

Breaks from strict discipline in high places are the order of the hour, and they characterize every department of civil and military, religious and secular, national and local. This undoubtedly means in some cases the exercise of the reasoning powers, the application of intelligence, the independence of words and acts to present circumstances, a refusal to be governed by mere animal impulses, and usually every such instance it is a case of manhood contrasting that higher and better nature which comes of intelligence superior and environment. In other cases, insubordination and self-sufficient assumption of authority never granted or designed are symptoms of the like of demoralization between the two conditions is so wide and distinct that no one need make a mistake as between them.

The most prominent current cases coming within the scope of this subject are those of Dr. Briggs in civil and the Nom in Paraguay post G. A. R. in military or quasi-military affairs. In the former the defendant has been found guilty of heresy and unfrocked for teaching what to many educated Christian minds seems but the presentation of apparent facts, while none can gainsay the point that he was guilty of temerity, that he departed from the established liturgy which he had agreed to uphold and that being could reasonably have looked for no different treatment. The few votes cast in his favor were doubtless by the more sympathetic who with a disposition and of all to be condemned, would rather err on the side of charity than be right on the side of a promise.

The other case is as we look at it, in many respects similar. Except that it has reference to a body of men on both sides and has regard to martial rather than religious discipline, it is quite similar. The Grand Army post spoken of came out noisemerously in favor of pension reform. Holding that given shares were being pensioned, whereby the deserting patriot was brought down to the level of and forced to keep company with the fraudulent pretender, it was deemed advisable to purge the ranks and purify the service, and this was urged in a strong set of resolutions which were at once forwarded to Washington and published in the newspapers. The general proposition would seem to need no defense among the reasoning classes; it is an appeal for the right thing to be done in the proper manner, and one would think that not even military discipline as rigorous as it is could be stretched with by means of it. But—the similarity continues—the department commander of the state held that the precedent was wrong in that the consent of himself and the national commander should first have been obtained, and that by thus taking the bitter their teeth the post members were guilty of insubordination to such an extent that he was justified in revoking its charter and dissolving the organization. Technically, no doubt, he was right; but the ultra-heroic manner in which the erring post was dealt with can but be little to do with the more judicious outside those organizations, perhaps not with the majority inside of them. It serves of an injurious day when improvements if not freely given way to.

The action as it stands has precipitated a fight in Grand Army circles, one in which those who oppose the department commander's action can scarcely lose anything. Those who were disbanded have already reorganized independently and are going to carry the war into Africa. The question of whether merely literal defects in procedure should be the means of defeating a worthy object and bringing reproach upon its promoters, is one that will be frequently discussed and it is to be hoped judiciously determined. It is too near the dawn of the twentieth century to justify men in engaging in heated and prolonged of their fellows for no greater of better reason than difference of opinion or even conflicting conditions. Tolerance, patience, forbearance, reasoning and that superior form of opposition which appears not to resist commandments or to banish error, are the weapons now most potent, the cases which alone are capable of winning victories without inflicting wounds, of ending peace without the peal of might, of maintaining tranquility without the "stamp of resting arms."

## REAL ESTATE IN PALESTINE.

As an illustration of the progress of the Holy Land, the American consul at Jerusalem, according to an exchange, gives some interesting figures. He says:

Twelve acres sold in 1850 for $60 per acre, sold in 1880 for $1100 seven acres, sold in 1880 for $600 per acre, sold in 1880 for $1000, two acres, sold in 1880 for $1000 per acre, sold in 1882 the Tomb half an acre, sold in 1887 for $300, sold in 1888 for $2000, one acre, sold in 1889 for $50, sold in 1890 for $1,000, two-thirds of an acre, sold in 1890 for $1,000, sold in 1891 for $1000, one acre, sold in 1891 for $1000, sold in 1891 for $2,000. These are not in one section of locality, but in different directions about the city, varying from one-fourth of a mile to one mile off and from the town.

Nor is Jerusalem the only place in Palestine where land is increasing valuable. In a private letter from a resident in Haifa it is learned that actual preparations are being made for the construction of a railroad to Damascus. The little Arabian city is consequently booming and land that a few years ago might be had for almost nothing is now commanding high figures. The same is the case in Jaffa. But this is only a beginning. The time cannot be far distant when the place machines will become important in the commercial world and the national country correspondingly valuable.

## WESTERN JOURNALISM UP SOUTH.

On the editorial table is another one of volume size of the Rossland Camp, a rather bright looking journalistic venture emanating from the mining regions in and about the Rossland lake region of British Columbia. The paper has the distinctive feature of being strictly American of the Western type though published in her majesty's dominions. The editor regards the "sanctimony" (what a lot of nonsense that hackneyed word contains!) by which he is surrounded, but he is furnished with a remedy to palliate that misery of journalism. He confesses it is to his belief that the Rossland mining district is the richest mineral district in the known world, and that Rossland is the coming mining city of America; that its citizens are more enterprising and public-spirited than any other section of the local Dominion; that a true presentation of the facts is all that is necessary to induce the investment of capital in the development of the resources, and that with a year together, smelters and stamp mills will be in full blast in all parts of the district. We don't have to go far from home to find language so similar coming from similar sources that the long states of country between here and Rossland seem to be knocked out almost.

The "salutatory" goes on in the following strain:

We believe in the power of the big silver dollar, that our public service is a disgrace to the country, in the future of the prospector to a new country that every man interested in the wonderful country should "sing out" three cheers and take a year's furlough in the Globe. Our aim will be to be faithful to our readers, especially the prospector, to keep out of jails by correct facts and provide amusement and information for our readers at the low price of one dollar. We believe every interest that will benefit the community and to publish a paper in which our judge of news will never "pinch cold."

The kind of journalism therein manifested often pulls an enterprise through difficulties which would swamp one just as meritorious but without such capital.

## THE NORWAY VIKING SHIP.

One of the most interesting exhibits from foreign lands represented at the World's Fair will be the Norwegian viking ship now gracing our shores. It is an exact representation of the class of vessels which were used by the Scandinavians a thousand years ago or more and by means of which they spread terror along the coasts of Europe for centuries.

In 1880 in the village of Gogstad near Sandefjord in Norway an excavation was made and the remains of a viking ship were found wonderfully well preserved. It was only of moderate size, but it gave a clear idea of the kind of vessels their ships were, and it was carefully removed to Christiania where it is looked upon as one of the most valuable specimens of antiquity.

The craft sent to the Fair was built with this ship as a pattern. It is 77 feet long, 16 feet in the beam and 8 feet from gunwale to base of keel. Her rudder is at the right side, as is all the old vessels. These used to be the "starboard," whence the modern "starboard" side. She sails sixteen oars to the side and seventy-six feet long. Her mast is fifty feet tall and the logged yard twenty-six feet. The shields which ornament the sides at each outlook are three feet in diameter and are painted black and yellow alternately. Such is of solid oak throughout.

The crew was selected from a list of 250 volunteers, 65 of whom were chosen to brave the Atlantic in the curious vessel, under the command of Captain Magnus Andersen. The ship carries the ancient standard of the vikings, the American flag on the bow and the Norwegian colors at the stern.

## IMITATION AS AN EVIL.

There appears to be an increasing element in modern society which, Mississippi-like, is always "waiting for something to turn up." This element is not one of originality generally, but it exists with the majority of a kind or angle in pursuit of prey the persons and ideas mooted or created by others.

Even if an idea is accurately pursued, basis are imitators, and a very slight change, without improvement, gives one sufficient to appropriate or reap the benefit of another's toil. Wherever there is a show for personal advantage, less compunction is found than is exhibited by the highwayman, who, sans ceremonie—by robbery of the most barefaced character takes advantage of his victim. To be sure the appropriation of an idea is not attended by personal violence, and an appeal to the courts is always possible, but this is generally found to be unprofitable, often the judgment is biased, and sometimes it is bought, while it is always costly, win or lose. The average man looks upon this, not as constituting a lack of moral fiber, but as exhibiting smartness and deserving patronage and approbation.

It is not with these alone, but with methods of a speculative or prospectively profitable character, that imitators spring up like mushrooms, and often get money just as quick, an appearance of success in any branch of business is as contagious as diphtheria and often as fatal, for it does not follow because one shoemaker or blacksmith does well in a little village that, therefore a dozen can do equally as well; competition or division of available demand drives all of the surplus into other lines of support either in whole or in part. The principal consideration in this is the multiplication of farmers. This profession can hardly be overdone, for there is family economy secured as a general thing, and any surplus finds its way to the citizen of non-producer, or to the store for things deemed essential to comfort.

The examples to this in the amazing increase everywhere of stores, or as they may be termed, distributing depots, those as a rule being institutions of their owners are so because some one has made a partial success of an experiment; others, anxious to share in their success, look upon this as a possible help, with but a little investment. Wherever the results, new stores are continually springing up, as if indifferent to the fact that raised boys, vexation, worry, not capital and credit, show the paths of trade and traders everywhere around. Some have imagined that an increase of store means an increase in wealth; but surely a little reflection will show this to be a fallacy, for if every house were converted into a store, none would be the richer. But many or few, a store creates nothing, improves nothing, adds nothing to the value of anything; it is simply a convenience, a necessity maybe of modern life, one, too, liable to be vastly overdone.

California and western papers are agitating this question all the time; English papers are doing likewise, and with the practical methods and ones as of the neither country, figures are brought into requisition, and the assertion is made that London alone could save over twenty million dollars by vacating or suppressing the useless cost of unnecessary establishments. We need not flatter ourselves that the redundance of stores is confined to cities and counties for remote. Utah states is this condition and is fact is in no way behind our more experienced predecessors.

By way of illustration, suppose we look at one of our southern towns. It has for the convenience of its twenty-one hundred inhabitants, ten stores, besides two drug stores which supply both medicines and liquor. This is a promising community, if not a paying one, for one of these stores carries on its books a total indebtedness of twelve thousand dollars, and doubtless all the others in proportion to their stock give somewhat similar credit. Suppose it be assumed that this is the case, or reducing it to a fifty thousand dollar total, we have a store indebtedness equal at least to near twenty-five dollars per head, or estimating our family for every five persons, here is a mortgage on their possessions of one hundred and twenty-five dollars per family. Besides, the general indebtedness may be much larger, for a community is not thus limited as to purchases. Indebtedness may exist for wagons, machinery, stock, organs, sewing machines, etc., until an aggregate can be reached equivalent to that of a northern county, the indebtedness of which according to one of its leading men is over a quarter million dollars.

It may be said that keepers of stores are none too numerous, that if they were so, there would soon other branches of business. The survival of the fittest may be urged, urgeling that every failure is a loss to some one, and that some unknown event might precipitate a crash, seeing that many stores run on borrowed capital at best. Still or her, the question may be asked, in regard to the fifteen or twenty stores in a town, whether there is not a large amount of capital locked up in merchandise, that could be of vastly more service if utilized for productive rather than for destitute distribution? Could not this tied-up money exercise a greater influence for good if used in the establishment of home manufactures, about which so much has been said, and comparatively so little done?

This is a land of liberty. Men engage at will in any vocation, and every one is supposed to be for himself. But does not observation tell, even at home, that the ranks of professional life are full to repletion, that trade avenues are all crowded, that labor, non-productive labor, is in excess, and that while few of Utah's population are surrounded by the galling poverty known elsewhere, employment is yet scarce, and that the problems of social and political economy are not all solved here any more than they are solved elsewhere? Shall it ever become the student of philanthropy, of patriotism, of religious duty and sentiments of common brotherhood? Or will the iron hand of necessity and the clamor of waiting labor, nerve to the making of the coming state one in which every man can find secure employment and the cry for bread be unknown until its general prosperity and wealth?


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