DESERET EVENING NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING EXCEPTED, AT 30 MAIN STREET.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

THE DESERET NEWS CO.

CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1892

GOOD RESOLUTIONS.

A GREAT deal of fun is made over New Year's resolutions. All the same we think they are a very good thing. Good intentions are of some value, for they are evidence of consciousness of feeling and a desire to do right. We could the correctness of the adage which says a certain hot place is paved with them. They are the beginning of good deeds. The intent precedes the act.

Resolutions to put away evil and to lay hold of good are proper at any time. They are eminently so at the beginning of a new year. It is like opening a fresh page in a ledger, commencing to write on a clean sheet of paper, with a desire to pen no errors and to make no blots.

What matters it that many who form resolutions with their lips, fail to make them realities in their lives? Everybody need not be so fickle and so weak. So we hope that a great many good resolutions have been formed for the year 1892, and that a large proportion of them will be kept.

Tomorrow is Sunday—the Christian Sabbath. It is the day for rest and worship. Let those who have broken it before, begin the year with a spirit of devotion, go to meeting, partake of the sacrament, confessing sins and follies in secret to the Father of our spirits, and resolve to do those things that ought to be done and cease doing those things that ought not to be done. In the same way put off all the follies and errors of the past, and face the future with resolution and determination for the right. Then the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and ninety-two will be the best you have seen. We hope that in this and in every other sense it will prove a very happy new year.

THE NEBRASKA GOVERNORSHIP.

News comes from Washington that the Supreme Court of the United States will shortly issue a decision on the case of the Nebraska governorship. It will be remembered that James E. Boyd was elected by a majority of the votes of the people, but objection was raised on the ground of his non-citizenship. It was claimed that he was an alien because, while he came to this country in early boyhood, it could not be proved that his father took out his second papers, though he had certainly made his declaration of intentions.

The case was taken before the Nebraska Supreme Court and a decision was rendered adverse to Boyd. He was accordingly ousted, though he had qualified after his election, and Governor Thayer held over because it was decided that his successor had not been duly elected and qualified. Yet Thayer was not even a candidate at the election.

The Supreme Court of the United States, three members dissenting, now held that when Nebraska went into the Union as a State, the act admitting her was so worded that it made all the inhabitants of the Territory citizens of the state.

Boyd was the Democratic candidate. It is some time since Nebraska had a Democratic Governor, and the party will be jubilant over the result. But this is not a matter of party politics. It is a question of principle. Boyd was a prominent resident and recognized citizen of the State, and it was but a slim technicality that jeopardized his status. When the decision is published the merits of the case will no doubt be more fully explained. Boyd will have many congratulations on his happy new year.

WORTH TRYING.

ONE of the worst pests ever known in this region is the codlin moth. Utah apples were the best in the world until the introduction of this insect, which has spread over the Territory until our apple crop in most places is very inferior because of the presence of a worm in nearly every apple's heart. If the people had taken the advice of President Brigham Young on the first appearance of the pest, and combined for its destruction as he suggested, in all probability Utah apples would have retained their excellence and reputation.

We refer to this matter just now, because we find in the Union Mondiale a remedy for this affliction to farmers which everybody can see if he sees fit, and it is so simple that it is a least worth trying. It is this:

A fruit grower in Umatilla County, Oregon, claims to have discovered means of doing away with the destructive codlin moth. He finds by careful experimenting, and he thinks it is that the moth is drowned when ready to leave its winter quarters in the ground. As proof that this is efficacious he states that his orchard is not troubled, but his neighbors are obliged to spray their trees repeatedly.

A PROPER REBUKE.

THAT was a heavy rebuke which a juror gave to the Denver lawyer on Thursday in the Medina Graves case. The trial had occupied a great many days. The attorney was speaking for the defense. His client was accused of murder. It was claimed that Dr. Graves poisoned Mrs. Dunsky, and the evidence was pretty strong against him. His lawyer not only examined some of the witnesses, quoted scripture and orated after the style of ordinary members of the bar, but told funny stories to keep the jury alive and entertain their attention. Then one of the jurors electrified the court and all present by informing the facetious pleader that the jury had heard stories enough in the jury room, and that they would be glad if counsel would confine himself to the law and the facts in the case, for they were tired. This caused such a hubbub that the court had to adjourn so that the discomfited lawyer could resume his argument another day.

We think this was a proper rebuke. But it should have come from the court. In our opinion too great latitude is allowed to members of the bar in their harangues. Not only were funny stories out of place on so grave a case as a charge of murder, but the mimicking of a witness and the terrible castigation bestowed upon him were of such a character as to require a reprimand.

Attorneys often act in a most cowardly and abominable manner towards witnesses, who have no opportunity to defend themselves against abuse and misrepresentation. It has often appeared to us that a judge who appreciates his own dignity and the claims of justice, ought to stop such exhibitions of malice and such defamation as frequently disfigure the forensic efforts of hired gun-slinge to prosecute or defend accused persons. And judges ought to be protected as well as witnesses from the volume of irrelevant and needless verbiage which is sometimes poured in upon them in a tiresome deluge.

The Denver juror did a good thing, if it was out of the common way, and it is to be hoped that good will come of it. Freedom of speech is all right, but it should have its limits, and courts ought to keep valuable attorneys within decent and reasonable bounds.

"THE COMSTOCK CLUB."

THEY may truly be called the age of literature. Of the making of books there is no end. They come from innumerable printing presses in such torrents of reading matter, that the world is flooded with them and the mind of man is overwhelmed at the bare contemplation of their immensity and variety. Yet the number of really meritorious and first-class works, of the order of light literature, is comparatively small. One of the best of this class that has come under our notice is "The Comstock Club," written by Judge C. C. Goodwin and issued by the Leonard Publishing Company of this city.

We gave a very brief notice of the book on receiving it a few days ago. It is worthy of all praise. While it has scarcely a thread of plot, it is a connected story, not in the style of the ordinary novel, but yet of intense interest from beginning to end.

"The Comstock Club" is the tale of an organization of Nevada miners in early times—men of education, broke and enterprise, who, far away from the centres of civilization, formed a club and spent their evenings in social chat and the relation of personal experiences. These form the greater portion of the book. In them are introduced a mingling of pathos and humor, of brilliant wit and thrilling incidents that is of rare productive even in this age of authorship.

There is an originality about the work that is striking and delightful. Its dialogue scintillates with repartee as sharp as blades of steel, yet pleasant and genial in their impressions on the reader, and free from venom while full of sarcasm and irony. The sentiments the book conveys are of an exalted order, and there is a tenderness and beauty in them that touches the soul. It is full of alternate laughter and tears. There is not a dull spot in it. The style is in the writer's best vein, and the language in places reaches the sublime. There are bits of descriptive matter that are gems in their way, and in the whole work there is a spirit of humanity and love of all that is generous and noble and helpful, that glorify the work and speak in the highest terms of its author.

This book ought to have a wide circulation. It will take immensely on the Pacific coast, and it only needs to be pushed by live business energy to become one of the most popular and widely read works of the new year.

THE ORDER OF THE GARTER.

IN discussing the origin of orders as marks of royal favor, Chambers' Journal assumes that the custom prevailed in Pharaoh's time, for that monarch took off his ring from his hand, and put it upon Joseph's hand, and arrayed him in vestures of fine linen, and put a gold chain about his neck."

Of modern societies France and Germany have none, perhaps, in point of favor compared with this. In no respect France is far ahead of England. In the latter country decaying orders are now limited to land of those the most ancient and highly prized is "The most noble Order of the Garter."

The origin of orders and companionships can be traced back to the close of the eighth century. Chivalry in its splendor then ended. Europe was overrun by wandering adventurers eager for riches and fame. In pursuit of enterprise they would combine in companionship whether Companions of Palestine or Knights Templars, Knights armed, Knights Hospitalers, some powerful but fellowship in them was highly prized, and finally a system of military orders was instituted.

In England the Order of the Garter is most highly valued. It dates back to the time of Edward III. There are various versions of the story as to how the garter became a symbol of the order. One, however, is taken as the most probable, because it is the most romantic. During a festival at court a lady happened to drop her garter. King Edward took it up, and observing some of those present smiling significantly he uttered the phrase, "Honi soit qui mal y pense"—"Evil be to him that evil thinks," and then tied the garter around his own knee. It is supposed that Edward, about this time, had in view the institution of a new order of knights, after the pattern of those of the Round Table, and adopted the garter as the emblem.

The garter is now worn on the left leg. That worn by Charles I at his execution was inwoven with 400 diamonds. The mantle accompanying it is of purple velvet. The collar consists of twenty-six gold pieces, each in the form of a garter.

At the time of the foundation of the order its knights numbered 25, exclusive of the King. In 1786 the number was enlarged to thirty-six. A second enlargement took place in 1805, and a third in 1831, by which the lineal descendants of George I. and George II. were included. The order now numbers fifty knights, and has in its ranks Emperors, Kings, Princes, besides Dukes, Earls and Marquises. Since the reign of Henry VII., no lady unless she be the reigning Queen, has been considered eligible for the decoration. Admission to it is now restricted to the most noble in the land, therefore in England a member of the Order of the Garter may be safely considered the scion of the blood of blue blood.

IGNORANCE AND CARELESSNESS IN LEGISLATION.

IN the great controversy relating to silver now agitating the country reference is made frequently to the demonetization act of 1873. All debate of free and unlimited coinage of silver claim that this act was surreptitiously passed by goldites, and that the country was not fully aware of its real nature until some years afterwards. It is admitted, however, on all hands, that a silver dollar in 1873 was worth three cents more than a gold dollar.

The anti-free silver men claim that this act had nothing to do with the demonetization of silver, and that it did not interfere with the standard silver dollar. That is all true, but it only authorized the coinage of silver into half and quarter dollars and dimes, according to the standard of 1853, and into a trade dollar above the standard of the unit dollar; and prohibited these coins from being a legal tender for more than five dollars in any one payment. The act, it is true, contained no change in the old unit dollar. It simply confined to taxation it as one of the coins to be made at the mint.

Section 17, of the 12th reads: "No coins either of gold, silver, or minor subsidiary, shall hereafter be issued from the mint, other than those of the denominations, standards, and weights, herein set forth." The unit dollar was not mentioned in the 12th, therefore under this clause it could not be issued from the mint. From the time of the passage of this bill silver began to depreciate, and in 1876 the question of this demonetization became a topic of discussion throughout the nation at large.

In a lengthy address on "Silver money and its relation to the commerce and progress of the world," at Colorado Springs a few days ago, the Hon. Charles S. Thomas touched on the bill of 1873. He said that for a period of more three years thereafter, the great majority of the leading men of the nation were ignorant of the fact that by it silver had been demonetized. In 1874 President Grant did not know it, nor did Senators Hawley and Hoar. In 1876 Landers of Indiana, Garfield of Ohio, Blaine of Maine and Conkling of New York did not know it, and openly confessed their ignorance. In order to show that this was the case, Mr. Thomas quoted a dialogue which took place in the United States Senate on March 30, 1876. It reads as follows:

Mr. Conkling—Will the Senator allow me to ask him or some other Senator a question? Is it true that there is now by law no American dollar? And, if so, is it true that the effect of this bill is to be, to make half dollars and quarter dollars the only silver coin which can be used as a legal tender?

Mr. Sherman—I will answer the Senator from New York that since the law of 1873 the use of the silver whole dollar has been discontinued, and none has been issued; that has been so since 1873.

Mr. Conkling—Is there power to issue it?

Mr. Sherman—There is no power, and has been none.

Mr. Hoar—The power in some extent from 1873 to 1875, but since 1873 I think there has been no power.

Mr. Sherman—There has been no silver dollar issued since 1873, and my impression is that the law of 1873 did not confer the power to issue it. The Senator thinks it did confer the power, but the law of 1873 cut off the power, in my judgment, it is carried.

Mr. Conkling—The law of 1873 authorized the coinage of the silver dollar, and it was never discontinued until February, 1874, but it looked to me to prevent people from coining silver a dollar for use in business. There was another dollar to be put up in gold coin, change. The people did, in 1873, and up to 1873, have the option of a gold dollar, since they could put up silver or silver dollar. In 1873 the option was taken away.

This puts the case in a nutshell, as it shows conclusively that the statement of twenty years ago did not give that attention to financial and currency questions that is devoted to them to-day. And when such a man as Roscoe Conkling was bedoubled, it is little wonder that the Representatives from Kansas and Texas were also befuddled.

There is another thing disclosed by recent discussion of this subject and that is that national legislators like those of some States and Territories give their sanction to measures of paramount importance without understanding their true innumerous and their effects upon the people whom those lawmakers are chosen to represent. Such carelessness in legislation is only deplorable and condemnable.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

We are pleased to note the fact that a company has been incorporated—with headquarters in Chicago, and a capital stock of $100,000—whose object is to explore, investigate and collect, with a view to the acquirement of information concerning the "prehistoric races of America." The first fields to be operated under the auspices of the organization are Arizona and New Mexico. The purpose of the company is one in which all intelligent latter-day saints must necessarily take a more than passing interest. We anticipate the result of the labors of those who engage in the pursuit in question will be the bringing to light of additional corroborative proofs of the authenticity of the Book of Mormon, which gives a history of the ancient races of this continent.

The opening of the Brigham Young Academy, in the commodious new building of the institution at Provo, will occur on Monday, January 4th. We have already published the programme of exercises, and given other details. Many guests have been invited, and it is expected the attendance will be large. It will be a red letter day in the history of the Academy. Both the U. P. and R. G. W. companies give half fare rates to Provo and return on the day of the opening.

The Viceroy of Gagar evidently has an eye to business. China has asked him as to which nation—Russia or England—he prefers should possess the Pamir region. He emphatically prefers England, because in the event of the region falling into the hands of the Czar, the trade of his people with India would be completely extinguished. That is a strong point in the dispute in favor of Great Britain, but will Russia permit the acquisition of the Pamir by the British without a fight? We think, hardly. But Britain needs it in her business, as a bar to a descent of the Czar on her Indian possessions, which are immediately contiguous.

Mr. Charles Ellis' lecture announced for next Sunday evening at the Tabernacle—"The creation of Government in Society"—will doubtless be one of much interest. There is a strong desire on the part of the people, incited of late years in the history of the commonwealth of Utah, to acquire information concerning the principles of civil government and the duties of the citizen toward the state. We trust that there will be a large attendance at the lecture referred to, as its purpose is to convey just such information as is in demand and which should be possessed by everybody. Turn out and hear him and you will not regret having done so. Fill the house!

A dispatch from the City of Mexico throws a damp blanket over a former account of a fight between a party of Garza's bandits and United States troops. It asserts that the Garza crowd, which took the initiative in the conflict, numbered ten men. A telegram from another source states that Capt. McNeil and his rangers had a rousing fight with Garza's soldiers, in which one of the latter's horses was captured. It seems to have been rather a one-horse affair all through.

The recent dynamite explosion at Dublin Castle is a serious incident. It is claimed that it means the resumption of the "physical force" fact in of a series of Irish nationalists. This view is strengthened by the fact that Irish secret societies have been active of late. However, if the opinion be correct, it will not be a great while before it receives ample confirmation by a succession of other similar outrages.

In the matter of criminal scientifics America beats the world. Those who are interested in distillers the stationed caught in connection some late raccoutions near the Canadian border. U.S. Soldiers were engaged in smuggling Chinamen for a consideration from the Canada side of Niagarriver to that United States. After they got the poor pigtails to the American side the smugglers waylaid them after dark, held them up, robbed them of all they had and left them to despair and misery. This line of rascality has not many, if any, parallels.

"Liberal" Colonization.

[Correspondence of the DESERET NEWS.]—A large gang of workmen are operating on East South Temple street and on streets running north therefrom, on sewer trencies. At such a season of the year and during such severe weather I am inclined to a casual observer that it is a very expensive piece of business. With frost out of the ground and milder weather it will be readily admitted that a man will do twice as much in the spring as he possibly can now under such adverse circumstances. Then why keep such a large number of men employed at work now when it could be done better and at one half the cost later on? Besides, there is no immediate necessity for sewer connection with houses, it will answer just as well, if not better, next March, April or May. Then why is it that Mr. Van Houten has gotten such a force of men there doing comparatively nothing? Are the revenues of the city so great and the coffers so full that the taxes must be squandered in this way? Or are the officials trying along that way so rich that they can afford to pay now double what it would cost later on? There must be some reason for employing so many men in such inclement weather, and perhaps what the writer heard in passing along on Tuesday and Wednesday mornings of this week will reveal the "hidden mystery." On the morning first above mentioned one of the workmen approached a sub-boss and was heard to say: "Well, where do you want us to go?" The sub-boss answered, "Go up on the hill there." The answer was, "Hell, we'll freeze to death." On Wednesday morning two men were engaged in conversation at the place where the men are digging and one of them was heard saying to the other, "If—ll, here's another day coming and I have a d—d sight more men than I can find work for." The absolute truth of this can be assessed by another besides the writer, who was also an auditor of the elegant language that emanated from the region of the sewer trench.

Can it be that "Liberal" colonization is going on again in the Fourth precinct? Of course the municipal election is near at hand, and the contention above reported looks a long way in that direction. What a government our city has! Exorbitant taxes imposed to be squandered. It reminds one of how Lord Beaconsfield characterized the English Liberal government in 1876. He said that their policy was "disintegration and been one of "plundering and blundering."

How long will the people submit to such incompetent administration? I suppose we shall refuse as national parties to unite to secure good government and thus allow the tramp, tramp and columns that marshal under the name of Liberals to have a walk over in February, and rule and rule our city and bind its fair name for two years more at least. As a tax-payer and property holder I enter my solemn protest against criminal incompetence and extravagance.

Respectfully,
DAVID L. MURDOCH.

'Christmas comes but once a year;
But when it comes it brings good cheer!'

Z. C. M. I.

Caters successfully to "the Inner" as well as to "the Outer Man."
HERE IS THE TESTIMONY FROM THE

GROCERY DEPARTMENT.

Luxuries! Comforts!! Necessaries!!!

Olives.
Stuffed Olives, Pitted " Queen " French " Spanish " California "

Jams and Preserves.
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S.
" Raspberry Jam,
" Strawberry "
" Blackberry "
" Red Currant "
" Black " "
" Raspberry and Currant Mixed Jam.
GORDON & DILLWORTH'S.
" Strawberry Preserves,
" Raspberry "
" Assorted "

German Preserves.
" Red Strawberry "
" White Strawberry "
" Red Raspberry "
" White Cherries "
" Red " "
" White Currants "
" Red " "
" White Pears "
BRANDY Peaches
" Cherries
" Apricots

Pine Apple.
Whole Pine Apple, Grated " " Sliced " " Preserved "

Sauces, Etc.
LEA & PERRIN'S Worcester Sauce, Glenorn's "
WATKIN'S Digestive Relish, English Relish, " Chutney, Chili Sauce,

Pickles.
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S.
" Chow Chow,
" Gherkins,
" Mixed Pickles,
" Pickled Walnuts,
" " Onions.
CALIFORNIA Goods.
" Mixed Pickles,
" Chow Chow,
Tiny Timms,
Brownies,

Dressing.
Durkees' Salad Dressing,
Yacht " "

Catsups.
C. & B.
" Mushroom Catsup.
" Walnut "
" Anchovy Sauce,
Tomato Catsup.

Ginger.
Preserved in pots,
Crystallized in cans,
Whole and Ground.

New Raisins.
Dehesa Raisins, finest,
London Layers,
Loose Muscatell's,
Sultana Raisins,
Cadiras "
Seedless California Raisins,

Peel.
Candied Lemon Peel,
" Orange "
" Citron "

Currants.
New and Cleaned,
the finest in the city.

Spices.
WHOLE AND GROUND.
Nutmeg, Allspice,
Mace, Cinnamon, Cloves,
Ginger, Peppers.

Prunes.
California Prunes,
German "
Stuffed "
French "

Figs.
The finest ever imported.

Fancy Biscuits.
KENNEDY'S.
Afternoon Tea,
Thin Water,
Fancy,
Bismarck's,
Zephyrettes,
Sugar Wafers, assorted,
Graham "
Oatmeal "
Cocoanut Macaroons,
Home-made Crackers.

Vinegars.
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S.
" Malt Vinegar in Bottles,
" Raspberry " "
Domestic,
Malt and White Wine.

Extract of Beef.
Liebig's, well known,
Armor's, "

Potted Meats.
Potted Ham,
" Chicken,
" Turkey,
" Tongue,
Russian Caviare,
Canned Shrimps,
Preserved Figs,
Scotch Marmalade.

New Nuts,
in all varieties.

Fresh Fruits.
CALIFORNIA Goods.
" Peaches in cans,
" Pears, "
" Strawberries "
" Raspberries "
" Blackberries "
" White Cherries "
" Black " "
" Grapes (Muscat) "
" Plums, "
" Quinces "
" Jellies "

Canned Meats.
Boned Turkey,
" Chicken,
Chicken Salad,
Deviled Ham,
" Turkey,
" Chicken,
" Tongue,
French Entrees.

Prepared Soups.
Green Turtle Soup,
Mock " "
Terrapin "
Mulligatawny "
Tomato "
Consomme "
Julienne "
Oxtail "
Mutton Broth.

Sardines.
French Sardines,
American "
Norwegian "
Boneless "
Smoked "
Mustard "
Corned Beef,
Roast "
Lunch Tongue,
Compressed Ham,
Lunch "

Fish.
Salmon, canned
Mackerel, "
White Fish, "
Mackerel, Salt, "
" Tomato Sauce "
Brook Trout, "
Kippered Herring, "
Lobster, "
Crab, "
Clams, Little Neck, "

Vegetables.
Corn, canned,
Asparagus, "
Tomato, "
String Beans, "
Wax " "
Lima, "
Succotash, "
Mushrooms, French,

Cheese (Home-made).
Pine Apple, Roquefort,
Edam, New York Cream.

The Only Place in this City where you can get the
VERY FINEST TEAS AND COFFEES,
And all other GROCERIES and PROVISIONS, which we have not room to mention.

A Full Line of ORNAMENTAL WAX CANDLES! in Colors.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR!

T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

Differing in Every Respect.

Dr. Price's Delicious Flavoring Extracts differ in every respect from all others. They are more uniform, more economical, because it requires but a small quantity to impart the desired flavor. They are true to nature, as they are made from the fruit. Their flavor is most delicate and pleasing to the taste. They are not the cheapest but they are the best. Try Dr. Price's Vanilla, Lemon, or Orange Extract and we guarantee that they will prove to be all that could be desired by connoisseurs, viz.: perfection.

The Salt Lake Keeley Institute,
For the Cure of
LIQUOR, OPIUM, TOBACCO, CHLORAL & COCAINE HABITS

Nervous Diseases specially treated. Treatment identical with that at Dwight, Ill., will open for patients January 10th, 1892, at the GARDO HOUSE. Experienced Physicians in charge. For Particulars Address,
KEELEY INSTITUTE, Salt Lake City.
All Correspondence Confidential.