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SALT LAKE CITY, - AUG. 28, 1901.

HER REST HAS COME.

In the passing away of "Aunt Zina," as she was affectionately called, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints loses a most faithful and valuable laborer for the cause of Zion. Sister Zinn D, H, Young was identified with the Church from a very early date in its history, and never swerved from it, in any way, to the last moment of her active and useful life. She endured the persecutions through which it passed, suffered the severe trials incident to the expulsions of the Saints, embraced every principle revealed to its leaders, traveled many thousands of miles as one of its official servants, ministered to her own sex and instructed them in the things of the kingdom and their temporal duties, and was known and loved in every settlement of Utah and the regions surrounding, and the influence of her life and teachings was felt throughout all the organizations of the Church in every land and clime.

Sister Zina was an inspirational woman. Naturally refined and ladylike in her deportment, though not possessed of great worldly learning, she impressed all with whom she associated as an intelligent, whole-hearted, thoroughly sincere and religious soul, with unyielding faith in God, in the divine mission of the Prophet Joseph Smith, and in the truth of the doctrines which she testified of and expounded.

Among the sisters, especially of the Relief Societies, Sister Zina was an ever welcome visitor, whose presence and spirit and encouraging words were performed them have passed out of this always a benediction. The Elders, too, and the Church authorities, recognized her worth and honored her with their confidence, and were pleased to have her society. She was one of the foremost among the noble women who helped to establish the latter-day dispensation,

ordinances prohibiting the sale of intoxicants on Sunday be enforced? If not, shall they be repealed, or be allowed to remain a dead letter? There can be no rational question as to the duty of the executive officers of this city in view of the law. Its enforcement is not placed in their discretion. Bible. Their opinions about it may be expressed to the Council, and may be so wise and potent as to impress that body with the idea, that statutes and ordinances may rightly be defied with impunity. But that remains to be seen. It is clear that up to the present date not one argument or reason has been adduced against the position taken by the Deseret News, voicing the sentiments of the majority of our citizens, namely, that the laws referred to should either be enforced or repealed, and that no executive officer has the right to interpose his personal opinion about the wisdom or unwisdom of an enactment, as an excuse for neg-

lecting or refusing to enforce it, when he is required to do so by law and by his own official oath. That is a plain proposition that may be evaded but annot be controverted.

OUR LIBERAL METHODS.

Attention is again called to the large number of pensioners receiving public support for supposed services rendered in the Civil War. Commissioner Evans in his annual report shows that there are 997,785 names on the roll, and that on the 30th of June last there were still 400,600 claims pending. There are now more beneficiaries of the pension law than there were men under arms when the armies were mustered out thirtysix years ago, and the number is still growing, though the veterans are dying at the rate of many thousands

every year. The reason for this anomalous condition, the New York Journal explains thus:

"It has been shown recently that while a pensioner may die his pension in many cases is immortal. Sometimes it descends to his heirs, and sometimes it is just quietly annexed by a neighbor who has taken a fancy to it. The government is in the habit of paying a ension to John Smith. When John Smith dies the government does not necessarily know it, and if the thing be properly worked it may go on making the payments to John Jones. Cases of false impersonation are said to be very numerous, and in the presence of such statistics as those contained in the commissioner's report the statement may readily be believed. The old joke about the longevity of pensioners may not be strictly accurate. It may be merely the pension, and not the pen-sioner, that is so long lived."

The question is sometimes being asked whether republics are ungrateful. We should think not. There is no monarchial country in the world where the government would continue to pay for supposed services long after those who earthly existence. But is it not time to overhaul the entire pension system, for the benefit of the tax-payer?

WILL THE CZAR INTERFERE?

There are persistent rumors to the effect that the Czar intends taking up and to show their unbounded faith in it | the case of the Boers. It is claimed by their untiring works, in the face of that he, during his visit to France, will grant an audience to Mr. Kruger and hear his version of the controversy, before deciding upon a plan of ac-She lived to a good old age, and died tion. The Boer leaders have all the time asked for arbitration, believing that impartial investigation would show that they do not merit national extinction. Perhaps a suggestion by the Russian ruler, that the case be submitted to the international court of arbitration, would receive consideration in Great Britain even at this late day. Of course, King Edward might suggest that the case of Finland be submitted to the court at the same time, and that might complicate the discussion somewhat. Intervention of the Russian Czar in behalf of the Boers would form a most remarkable chapter in the world's history. It would be the effort of an autocrat in behalf of republican institutions. Yet, the rumors are not entirely improbable. The Russlan government may not have any affection for the Boers, or their democratic ways, but it is jealous enough of Great Britain and cannot contemplate with pleas-

enter the complaint that "the Mosiems have as much freedom as the Christian missionaries to proselyte." and furthermore that the Koran has been recognized "as a valid code of law" for the Sulu islands, so that greater honor is accorded to that book than to the

This suggests the question whether, in the judgment of the complainants our government ought to abridge the liberty of the Mohammedans to make proselytes, and forcibly introduce the Bible instead of the Koran in a Mohammedan district. That really appears to be their secret desire. They are disappointed because they are placed on an equal footing with other religious preachers. "Christian" missionaries who feel that way ought to be recalled by the societies they represent. The prove themselves as ignorant of Christian principles as of the fundamental laws of the American Republic. They can do but mischief, if they persist in proselyting in a spirit of intolerance. Koran is by no means a perfect code of ethics. But it is better than none. It may prove a stepping stone to something higher and more perfect. To violently strike that from under the feet

of the Sulus would be to precipitate them into the abyss from which perchance the Koran has lifted them up. They must be educated to appreciate the excellencies of the Bible, not forced to accept it against their judgment, immature and childish though this may appear from the "Christian" point of It is stated that there are no less

than eight Mohammedan missionaries in Manila, and of these three are Americans, three Filipinos and two Malays. The head of the mission is said to be one Emin Nabokoff, a native of Russia. With him are Mohammed Price and Ali Lant, two native-born Americans, both veterans of the American civil war, and learned men. They have long been con-

nected with the Moslem union and devoted much time to the Mohammedan movement in New York.

It is further explained that the most attractive feature of Islam, as the Fillpinos view it, is the doctrine that to charge interest on borrowed money is robbery. Spanlards used to charge as high as 10 per cent a month, and sometimes even 1,000 per cent a year. Labor was taken in lieu of money in the payment of interest, and children were considered as security in many cases. There are numerous instances of families for five generations, it is claimed, working for Spaniards to pay off a loan. When the United States took possession of the islands there were

100,000 Filipinos who were required to give from sixty to one hundred days labor out of every year to Spanish usurers. So that a form of slavery was thus established by the "Christian" masters of the country. No wonder, if

a religion that openly condemns such conditions should become popular. But there is no need for alarm in all this. The missionaries can prove that the Bible, and especially the New Testament, still more emphatically condemns all kinds of oppression. They can point to the great sacrifices of this

civilization was this than would have been the "swift yengeance" of a blood thirsty mob. And this man Rosse explated his crime in less than a month after its commission.

The Chinese court will return to Pekin in the near future but without ostentation. It has probably done away with its ostentation for many years to come if not for all time.

What a shock to the dear sultan it must have been when M. Constans refused to dally longer, saying he was tired of promises. And then he said it in French, the language of diplom-

One of the bitterest pills that China will have to swallow is the humiliating reception that will be accorded Prince Chun by Emperor William. He must bow three times while the subordinates of his suite will prostrate themselves before his majesty and knock their heads upon the floor. In other words, the representatives of the great empire of Asia will abase themselves before the ruler of the great empire of Europe. It will be an acknowledgment of the superiority of the Occident and of the inferiority of the Orient.

FRANCE AND TURKEY.

New York Evening Post. It is possible that the decline of French influence in the Orient, and the close relations of the German emperor with the sultan, have made the French foreign office and Minister Constans somewhat more impatient in a purely business transaction than comports with the traditions of French diplom-acy. But it must be admitted that almost impossible to get anything done; and especially anything paid, in Turkey without some breach of diplo-matic amenities. While we may properly rejoice that our little bill was collected without the withdrawing of a minister, we should hardly criticise the French for taking the more vigorous course.

New York Mail and Express.

To get anything out of his sultanic majesty, Abdul, you have to put the screws on: he expects it and seems to enjoy the sensation. That is all that appears on the face of the rupture in diplomatic relations between France and Turkey, and the preparations to lispatch warships to the Golden Horn. because the Ottoman power failed to keep its promise of compensation for a French wharf concession withdrawn. Probably Abdul will do as he did when the Kentucky anchored off Smyrna to collect a bill for \$100,000-send cigar-ettes to the sailors, dine the officers and get together and pay over the eash a little fater. With France and Russia in each other's arms and the czar a promised guest at Paris, the Turk will not get any countenance in St. Petersburg, and, as it is said now, in London. It is only in case his particular great and good friend, the kaiser, interposes that he may hope for effective sympathy from the continent.

THE GREATER COLOMBIA SCHEME.

New York Tribune.

There is of course, something to be eald in favor of the ambitious scheme "hich General Uribe-Uribe has comto vhich General Cribe-Cribe has com-mitted himself, provided the states con-cerned would accept it. The three states of Colombia, Ecuador, and Ven-ezuela were originally one. It was as one state that they gained independence from Spain in 1819. No doubt Bollvar, the liberator, intended and expected them always to remain one. As a matter of fact they did thus remain one for more than a dozen years, until 1832 Then they separated into three, and three they have since remained. They might readily be reunited if they so desired. Their populations are homo-geneous. Their constitutions and general systems are alike. They all three have the same state religion, Roman Catholicism, and Colombia is only a trifle more tolerant of other faiths than are the other two. United, the three would form a large and compact state. Colombia has an area of about 505,000 square miles, Ecuador of 120,000, and Venezuela of 594,000, a total of 1,210,000 Venezuela of 534,000, a total of 1,21,000 square miles. Colombia's population is about 4,500,000, Ecuador's 1,500,000, and Venezuela's 2,600,000, a total of 9,000,000. The "Great Colombia" would therefore be the third state of South America in area and the second in population.



such opposition as would have daunted all but the bravest and most determined hearts.

as she desired, in "the city the loved so well," and surrounded by her dear ones who soothed her last moments by their loving presence and ministrations. She has gone to her wellearned rest in peace, and will be received on the other side of the vell with joy and gladness by the prophets, apostles and saints who have gone before, with whom she lived and labored in the times that tried the stoutest souls.

For her there is a grand reward, An everlasting crown awaits her, when all shall be judged according to their works, and she will shine with the brightest in the glory of the Father. Farewell, Aunt Zina, for a little season! Your deeds will live after you, and you will ever be held in sweet memory by the true and faithful Saints of God.

A PROPER SIEP TAKEN.

The City Counil took some practical ure the growth of the influence of that measures on Tuesday evening, towards the enforcement of the city ordinances in relation to the Sunday liquor graffic. Some discussion was had over the manner in which they were presented, but the resolution that was finally adopted was a step in the proper direction. We think the point of objection against basing action upon newspaper reports was well taken. There was no necessity to take official notice of such reports. The facts in the case are well known to the public, and particularly to the City Council, because of the reference of the matter by that body to the Mayor and his reply to the communication regarding it, which was so eloquent in its silence on the chief matter submitted to him.

The first resolution introduced on Tuesday evening would have been directly to the point, and would have amply covered the ground without the first "Whereas." We do not see how it would have been reasonably objected to with that eliminated. It would recite the fact that the Chief of Police was required by law to enforce all laws and ordinances relating to the subject in view, and then instruct that officer to do his duty. That is all that was necessary at that time.

The resolution adopted, which gives the Chief the opportunity to speak for himself and explain why he neglects a duty imposed upon him by law, is all right so far as it goes. The Chief, as we understand the action of the Council, is summoned before that body, to appear next Tuesday evening and explain his views and position. It is is unfolded. stated that he expects to be out of town at that time. It would be a pity to spoil his pleasure trip, for no doubt he needs some recreation as well as others. and a vacation is good for all persons whose time is usually occupied so continuously. But we hope this matter will not be allowed to slip by on that account. Either the Chief should postpone his vacation, or the Council should change the time for his appearance before that body.

The question to be decided is very simple. It is, shall the statuta-

country in every part of the world. Only a short time ago the story was told in the European press, that a representative of Mr. Kruger was invited to the wedding of the Czar's sister, Grand Duchess Olga, to Duke Peter, of Oldenburg, and this against the formal protest of the British ambassador at St, Petersburg. M. Van der Hoeven, it is said, attended that function, while the British representative distinguished himself by his absence. Insignificant though this circumstance may seem, it is interpreted to be a notice to the

world, that Russia does not acknowledge the annexation of the late African republics by Great Britain, but that it still holds that Kruger and Steyn are the heads of their respective governments. If this is the meaning of the Russian courtesy to Van der Hoeven, it is a violent slap in the face of the Brit-

ish lion by the northern bear, and it would not be surprising if it should be followed by an attempt at intervention, in South Africa, in some shape or another.

The contemplated journey of the Czar to France may, or may not, have vast political significance. Rulers of nations, like other mortals, need a change of air and such diversions as can be had only by travel to foreign lands. But as a rule they mean that agreements are entered into and compacts made, that determine the course of events for years. The nature of such compacts is never disclosed to the public, until they are made plain as history

ALARMED OVER ISLAM.

A Manila dispatch of recent date states, that the so-called Christian missionaries in the Philippines are greatly alarmed over the rapid spread of Islam in the Islands. The zeal of the Mohammedans is said to be "wonderful" and the results of their work are "as tonishing."

But the "wonderful" part of the dispatch is that, in which it is alleged that the fault is chiefly with the United much better for the state of Georgia.

country to abolish slavery and establish liberty and equality among human beings. They should confine themselves to the labor of spreading light and knowledge on all such questions, and leave the results to the future. But if they stir up strife and sow the seeds of religious hatred, they may be the cause of rebellions and bloodshed. They should remember first of all that their mission is one of peace and good will to all men.

EDUCATION IN PORTO RICO.

Porto Rico is feeling the invigorating, life-giving impulse of American sovereignty in more ways than one, and one of the best ways in which she is feeling it is through the encouragement and promotion of education. The commissioner of education for the island, Mr. M. G. Brumbaugh, writes, under date of August 13th. to a gentleman in

Schenectady, New York, as follows: "At present we are too busy building school houses to think. For illustratio we planned a summer normal school for this city for ten weeks, beginning July 14th. We thought we might have two hundred students from among the teachers of the island; to our amazement when the school opened we had over eight hundred pupils, and it took the telegraph service a whole day and night to bring in here a faculty to take harge of these pupils the next morn-ng, but we did it and the school is a ing. great success. It has been the largest triumph for American educational methods that the island has yet nessed, and as an immediate outgrowth we are now laying the foundation a large insular normal school building in the suburban city of Roi Piedras, seven miles by railroad from this city. We have seventy acres of first class ground and beautifully situated, and we are erecting a school building thereon at a cost of \$35,000, and we will open school on the first of November."

A people who are showing such an interest as that in education are very fast preparing themselves for the exercise of all privileges enjoyed by Amercan citizens.

Is it puritanical and seeking after the impossible to demand that the saoons be closed on Sunday?

"Beside the Bonnie Briar Bush" has seen dramatized. Some genius will yet be dramatizing the census returns,

If the steel strike were unauthorizeds settled it might be that Othello Shaffer's occupation would be gone. The Colombian-Venezuelan embroglio

is becoming as monotonous as a continuous performance in a second class audeville theater.

Rear Admiral Sampson will be a witness before the Schley court of inquiry though he was not a witness of the pattle of Santiago.

The price of plaws is to be increased en per cent. The plowing will not be ten per cent deeper nor the crops ten per cent greater.

At that missionary boarding-house in Yokahama it is evident they did not keep the bread of life else they would not have ejected Apostle Grant and his co-workers.

At Canton, Ga., yesterday, Raymond Rosse, a negro, was legally hanged for an assault upon a white girl. How Philadelphia Inquirer.

The United States has not the slightintention of interfering in the tics of the two South Ameri-can countries, whose internal and external quarrels are darkening the horizon. If Venezuela and Coloiabia insist upon coming to blows they will just have to fight it out between themselves. Their peculiar poli-tics constitute no business of ours. In this respect the United States will maintain a strict neutrality, nor is there any reason to believe that inter-vention will be threatened from any other direction.



From a commercial standpoint ener-getic measures are desirable in view of the vast interests involved; from a humanitarian standpoint because prompt action would probably prevent further bloodshed, thirty-five thousand lives having been sacrificed already in the Colombian upheaval of the last year and a half; and from a diplomatic standpoint from the certainty that a decided attitude now would indispose any European power to intrigue with Central American governments for teritorial concessions disguised as leases of ports, islands, etc. . . . It is, in short, the duty, as it is the right, of the Unit-ed States to see that the disturbance

n Central America be circumscribed within an area that can involve no danger to European interests, and if the employment of land and naval forces be necessary to accomplish that object they should be employed unhesitatingly

New Fork Mail and Express. The London Times sounds warning presumably indicating Old The World sentiment, when it observes that "the Monroe doctrine' has duties as

French revolution.



Apostle Grant and Apostle Grant and yesterday, Raymond as legally hanged for a white girl. How the state of Georgia, "on law, order and "on law, order law, ord



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