

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY, - JUNE 24, 1901.

BETTER TAKE SOME ACTION.

According to the statements of people entirely reliable, who gave their attention to the open defiance of the city ordinances by most of the saloons in this city on Sunday, the keepers of those places were not interfered with in the liquor traffic, which is forbidden on that day by the statutes of Utah and the municipal regulations of Salt Lake City. The Mayor appears to be oblivious to the wishes of the great body of the citizens, and the police take no notice of the infraction of the laws, and so open saloons seemed to be the order of the day.

We suggest to the City Council that if some action is not taken on this matter, the ordinances which have been enacted concerning it had better be repealed, so that it may be understood that liquor-selling is recognized as a legitimate branch of Sunday business. But there is this difficulty in the way: The laws of the State are very pointed on this subject, and it will be the duty of the sheriff of Salt Lake County and his deputies to enforce those laws, seeing that the city authorities will not do anything in that direction. Will the county commissioners please take up this question, in response to a request from the most respectable portion of the community, including all the churches and religious societies in this city?

It is affirmed by people who have made some private but particular investigations, that immorality was never at so high a mark in this city as it is at present. It is stated that in addition to the houses of assignation and other vile resorts, the rooming houses in certain localities are hotbeds of vice and crime. That many young people are lured into those dens of infamy and the results are too shocking to describe in this paper.

What has come over the guardians of the public peace? Is there to be no attempt whatever to promote the morals of this city? Is it to be understood that everything here is "open"? Are the votes and influence of the lawless classes so potent in the minds of public officials, that they care nothing for generally outraged public sentiment? If so, we are of the opinion that they will find when the time comes for action that they have made a most egregious blunder. If it is something not done to show a disposition on the part of the officers of the law to execute it, according to its meaning and intent, there will come an uprising against them which they will be able fully to comprehend by reason of its force.

The Deseret News, in voicing the sentiment of the majority of the people, has asked for nothing unreasonable. It has not advocated any puritanical cast-iron regulation for the suppression of that which can only be restrained and regulated. It calls for the execution of the laws and ordinances in a rational and practical manner. It has recognized the wants and desires of people who are addicted to the use of intoxicants, and has demanded nothing more in relation to the liquor traffic than the expressed will of the whole people requires. If nothing is to be done by the mayor and police of this city in this direction, some other steps will be taken which will be a surprise to the recognized authorities. They had better take a hint in time.

"GETTING AT" THE FACTS.

We have recently paid some little attention to our anti-"Mormon" contemporary in this city, because of the improper association it endeavored to establish between the pretensions of persons entirely unconnected with the "Mormon" Church and its settlements in Mexico, with the presence of two duly accredited representatives of the Church in the City of Mexico. Our purpose in this was to make clear to the public that these periodical attempts to show that the "Mormons" were about to make a great exodus from Utah, were fabulous. Recent dispatches from that place created the impression that a gentleman by the name of Cannon was about to make a big colony of "Mormons" in Sonora, and it was represented that he was "an agent of the Mormon Church." This we explained was incorrect. Like other reports of a similar character.

The Salt Lake Tribune took umbrage at this, and for several days it has been venting its chronic malevolence against the "News" in sundry paragraphs. In its accustomed style of ribaldry and evasion of the point at issue. On Sunday it made these remarks:

"But as we have used only the names of authorized representatives of the Mormon Church in Mexico (Apostles Smith and President Ivins of that mission) it is hard to see what the world is bringing up about. * * * What is the News trying to get at anyway?"

What the "News" is trying to get at needs no explanation to its careful readers. It has been "getting at" the fact that the Tribune, after making the connection that we complained of between an unauthorized pretended agent of the "Mormon" Church and the rec-

ognized representatives already named, utterly denies its own language and seeks in its common fashion to divert attention from its own turpitude.

On Wednesday, June 19th, under the title of "Mormon Colonies in Mexico," it commenced an editorial with this sentence:

"The dispatches yesterday morning told of the presence of James Cannon in the City of Mexico, his business there being to secure a concession for settling a thousand 'Mormons' in Sonora, on the lands from which the Yaguas have been driven."

After commenting on some alleged remarks of Mr. Cannon in relation to the Yaguas Indians and the lack of fear in regard to them on the part of the "Mormons," the Tribune said further:

"Mr. Cannon's presence in Mexico is doubtless in furtherance of the plan set on foot by President A. W. Ivins in collaboration with Apostle John Henry Smith."

Continuing to make remarks on this alleged association that paper said:

"All this indicates a purpose to foster and push on another large colony in New Mexico. This with the colonizing of the Big Horn will probably take up the surplus Saints for several years to come."

The trouble with the Tribune is that it seems to be utterly oblivious one day to its own utterances of a day or two before. It will deny having said things that it has repeated time and again. The only contention on the part of the "News" on this matter has been, that the reports concerning the settlement of large numbers of "Mormons" upon lands which adventurers are endeavoring to obtain by concessions, are sensational, incorrect and misleading to the public. It is of no use for the Tribune to try to get away from what it has stated editorially on this matter, nor to endeavor to cover it up by calling names and exhibiting its undying hatred of the Deseret News and of anything else that goes by the name of "Mormon."

BOER TACTICS AND SENTIMENTS.

A Dutch physician, who has been in command of a Boer ambulance and served under Dewet for several months, tells some anecdotes that clearly show the character of that leader of a forlorn command. He was with Dewet on two occasions, when he had given himself up for lost. The first was when the Boer commander had been driven out of Cape Colony and found himself completely surrounded. The doctor says:

"Dewet himself had given up the business, and regarded himself as lost. They must capture us," he said. But then, at 10 o'clock, he came round the camp and told us all to light big campfires—each man one for himself. We obeyed, and soon the valley was twinkling with our fires. Then suddenly at 10 o'clock, he gave the order to 'trek.' Every man saddled his horse, and the whole army moved off—leaving the fires blazing."

The British naturally thought the Boers were still in camp, but when morning came, they were gone.

The other occasion was at Springbush, where the Boers escaped through a murderous artillery fire, with but trifling losses. Dr. Poutsma further states that the Boer is continuing his resistance in the vague hope that something may happen. He hears terrible stories of British cruelty to women and children, and determines never to submit to such rule. He fights to avenge his wife and children. That, the doctor thinks, is what keeps him in the field.

As for the final outcome, the doctor is of the opinion that neither side can expect to win. The ground is too wide for the British to cover, and the Boers are too few to inflict serious losses to the invaders. That being the actual status of affairs, the rumors of surrender by Commander Botha no doubt are premature.

ALIENATION OF TOLLERS.

Rev. Joseph H. Seldon of Greenwich, Ct., is reported to have given voice to the following lamentations:

"The church today confesses with sorrow and shame the alienation of the tollers. The common people are with difficulty persuaded to enter places of worship. Many of the most self-respecting and intelligent among the laboring classes stand today outside the church, suspicious of her sincerity, discrediting the efficiency of her help, and refusing to accept the invitations to share in her work and worship."

"Now," says the Boston Herald, "that the trouble has been clearly diagnosed, who will prescribe for its cure?"

Those who ask this question seriously should consider what the church was at the time when it was a world-conquering power, and what the "churches" are today. The members of the primitive church were taught to meet regularly and often, not indeed to have their ears tickled with vain eloquence, or their vanity inflated by odious reflections on all the world outside their own circle. They met to do homage to the crucified King and to hear the truth. The primitive church first of all maintained its character as a divine institution, through its ministers who proved their mission as ambassadors of the Founder. Its influence was of an extremely practical nature, merging mankind into one, doing away with every form of society, and yet combining the advantages of all. It abolished the old caste, and yet preserved a most sacred brotherhood; it ended the mysteries of secret societies, and yet imparted a knowledge hidden to the world; it eliminated national boundaries, and yet gathered all its followers into one; it enlarged the idea of a family by proclaiming a universal brotherhood; it lifted the slave to the spiritual level of the master, and laid the foundation for the true emancipation of woman. It entered into every relation of life, spreading over the light of its origin. It enthroned truth and righteousness, enabled patriotism and kindled anew the flames of affection.

That was the reason of its wonderful success. What, of a practical nature, are the so-called churches of today doing? Does the listening to a modern sermon generally make men and women better? Does the preaching stem the awful tide of drunkenness, suicides, murders, lynchings, wars and kindred evils? Does it better the conditions of laborers socially, economically and spiritually? Do the "churches" take the part of the oppressed against the ty-

rants? The weak, against the strong? Has not nearly every step forward on the road to liberty and betterment of human conditions been opposed by one wing or the other of the "church" people? If so, what wonder, if the tollers are alienated, and the common people with difficulty are persuaded to enter places of worship? They are willing enough to join labor unions, and "brotherhoods" that promise to take cognizance of their conditions, and even socialistic, co-operative and anarchistic societies, but they can see no practical utility in a "church" organization that disclaims divine power and authority and fails to point the time, as a clock that has stopped on account of the accumulated dust.

The nature of the "trouble" suggests the "cure." But it is not to be effected by human skill. The world needs, now as ever, the divine Physician, who alone can apply the true remedy.

"UNCLE SAM."

Washington City, June 20.

"To the Editor:
"Why is our government designated as 'Uncle Sam,' and how did the name first originate? Please give all the circumstances connected with it, and oblige a subscriber."
"CHARLES WESTOVER, Sr."

The following explanation is from Conklin's Handy Manual:

In the year 1812, a large quantity of provisions for the army was purchased at Troy, N. Y., by Elbert Anderson, a government contractor. The goods were inspected by two brothers, Ebenezer and Samuel Wilson, the last named being generally known as "Uncle Sam." The goods were marked E. A.—U. S. A. workman, being asked the meaning of these letters, jokingly replied that they probably stood for Elbert Anderson and "Uncle Sam," and the joke was passed among the workmen and soldiers, who soon came to apply the name "Uncle Sam" to the United States government.

According to this version, the quaint title dates back to 1812, and originated in the witty suggestion of a Troy workman as to the meaning of the initials letters of the name of the new Republic.

EGYPT'S CIVILIZATION.

The investigations of Egyptologists have taken them to the very border of historic times. Prof. Flinders Petrie, in a recent lecture on the rise of civilization in Egypt, took his audience back to the reign of King Menes, supposedly over 4,000 years before our era. During his reign, the professor said, Egyptian art became fixed, and under Zer, his successor, it crystallized into the forms that lasted for 5,000 years, and that are familiar from monuments and relics.

A peculiar fact was pointed out by the lecturer. He said the figures of Zer's time are in fact better than the later ones, and like superiority characterizes the jewelry, soldering and designing. The linen made in Zer's reign has a finer thread and closer warp than that of our finest modern cambric—6,000 years later. The art of working in hard and beautiful stones was at its best in Menes's day. There are many evidences of intercourse at this remote period with the Greek islands, and the starting point of the history of Greek vases must now be taken back some three thousand years before the Mycenaean age." King Den, of the first dynasty, reigned in a period of sumptuous handicraft, but the closing years of the dynasty were a "time of cheap profusion." With later dynasties art and industry decayed and the gods multiplied.

In Egypt, then, we meet a civilization which, in its first appearance in that country shows marks of excellence unsurpassed in subsequent ages. There is not a feeble infancy developing to greater strength and perfection, as years roll by, but there is a mature civilization, establishing itself, and then subject to decay.

To account for this, it must be supposed that it was imported into Egypt from some other country, and Mr. Augustus Le Plongeon's idea, that it came from America is perhaps the most plausible so far suggested. He believes that the Americans at that early period traversed the seas and had a world commerce as important as that of the Anglo-Saxons today. He thinks that they built colonies everywhere, and their civilization was diffused throughout the world, by the intercourse they carried on with foreign nations.

One thing is certain. Civilization, as far as known, is never attained by any people except through influence from outside sources. Nations may degenerate, and in the struggle with nature forget arts and sciences they have once cultivated. There are many instances of this on record in the annals of history, but none to prove that civilization is a spontaneous growth. Its very existence points to the divine Source of all light and knowledge, and the communication at some time of man with his Maker. Civilization no more grows by its own force, than does a beautiful rose without the painstaking care of the gardener. It must be planted. The soil must be specially prepared. It must be cultivated and watered and protected and trimmed. If neglected, it will return to its wild state, or perhaps wilt away and die, leaving only the dry stems to mark the place it once adorned.

There is just one more week of June roses.

Lieutenant General Nelson A. Miles, L. L. D. It looks odd, but it is all right. One way to keep cool these days is not to get hot when asked how you like the weather.

A sugar starch combination is being formed. There should be no difficulty in making it stick.

A Denver doctor wants useless people killed. Another case where example would be better than precept.

Boston is the second richest city in the United States. She is prouder of this than being the Hub of the Universe.

Mrs. Botha may be a peace emissary, and while negotiations may be on no provision whatever seems to have been made for an armistice.

The man who is constantly talking about charity beginning at home is

usually pretty careful to see that it doesn't go outside the gate.

English is to become the official language in the Philippines. And it won't be the king's English. It will be the President's English.

A St. Louis judge has denied that jurors, witnesses and attorneys may wear shirt waists in court. Who now will say that St. Louis is "slow"?

The Cubans are changing their tune. Instead of playing "Cuba Libre," all the time, they occasionally make a change and render "The Star Spangled Banner."

Chicago's mayor and the courts have put down betting at horse races. And now the sporting element is betting on how long the betting on horse racing will be kept down.

Of course there are more things in heaven and earth than any one dreams of, but sometimes people dream of things that it is to be hoped are not in heaven or earth.

The sympathy of the whole country will go out to Secretary of State Hay on the occasion of the death of his son Adelbert. He seems to have been a young man of more than ordinary promise.

A writer in the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle has devoted much time to proving that most of our great men have been born in winter. This proves that when a man is left on a cold day he isn't necessarily left.

"It is undoubtedly true that in America there have been no first class creative productions of the human mind," says President Schurman of Cornell. What, not even the report of the first Philippine commission.

Bishop Potter recently spoke on "misguided missionaries." When a missionary comes into a new community and says that the religion of a majority of its people is merely a political scheme, he certainly is "misguided," to use mild terms only.

Wyoming is to have the destination of having the first automobile stage line, to run between Sheridan and Buffalo. What a change from the old Concord coach line, each coach drawn by six horses, the harness bedecked with ivory rings by the score. The world certainly does change.

The unexpected demise of Samuel P. Teasdel is a severe shock to his numerous friends, who are scattered all over the State. He was a citizen universally esteemed and his public spirit and business integrity were unquestioned. He figured prominently in commercial circles for many years, and his familiar, honest face will be sadly missed in this city. A good man has gone to his reward.

They have some peculiar economic ideas in Russia. Thus in the sugar controversy M. De Witte, minister of finance, explains that Russia does not pay any bounties on sugar, but when the sugar leaves the factory it is taxed so much, and when it is exported, a certificate of export, equal to the amount of the tax, is issued by the government. To a man up a tree this looks like a bounty on export, but it is not. The whole thing is for the purpose of preventing the Russian market from being flooded with sugar. In Russia they believe there can be too much of a good thing.

In Columbia, S. C., a mob of strikers attacked the non-union men in Southern railway shops. The offense of these non-union men is that they have exercised the common right of every American citizen to seek employment wherever he likes and to accept such pay as he chooses. And in this right he should be protected. Union men have a perfect right to refuse to work with non-union men, but they have no right to prevent them from working. If union by Ina Brewster Roberts is a one day's romance between a reporter on a New York newspaper and one of the richest girls in the city. An Italian story, "The Image-Maker," by William Le Queux, is charming. Of poetry there is the usual quantity. The stories in the Walnuts and Wine Department are up to their reputation.—Philadelphia.

AS TO CUBA.

New York Mail and Express.
The Cuban patriots who are somewhat prematurely choosing a president for their republic that is to be coming to this city for the preliminary suggestions, Mr. T. Estrada Palma, who is practically a New Yorker, is considered the most likely candidate. He is certainly a man of great strength and discretion, and when the Cubans have an independent government it will be quite as much the result of his work as it will be of the work of any other man. The venerable Bartolomea Masso, who was the president of the famous Cuban republic in the woods during the insurrection, is another leading candidate. The constitutional convention took much time and trouble to make Maximino Gomez eligible, but his eligibility has not made him available.

Worcester Spy.

We have had a most disgraceful exhibition of doubt and distrust on the part of newspapers and to some extent public men as to the motives of this country with respect to Cuba. The United States might fall to pay the interest on its national debt. So great is the disloyalty and distrust of some persons that we marvel that they have not made insinuations that President McKinley and his cabinet would fall to have the interest on the bonds paid. Most of the loyal peace-loving citizens of this country have had as firm a belief that the Cuban obligation would be carried out as that the interest on bonds would be paid, and our paper money would be redeemed in gold.

Sacramento Record-Union.
The dispatches now report that Cuba has accepted the Platt amendment conditions of "freedom" by a majority vote in her constitutional convention. She is, in fact, "freed" and is to be free only to the length of the string we attach to her liberty. We promised her by word of mouth absolute, unrestricted freedom and independence, but in the change of heart we have undergone we have proved the hollowness of lip service.

Philadelphia Press.
When the Cubans once understood that their independence depended on the adoption of the amendment without change, they were not slow to act. Had this alternative been presented to them at the start, they would no doubt have adopted the amendment long ago. The sensible Cubans understand well enough that the incorporation of the amendment in their constitution is the best possible thing for Cuba. The closer the relations between Cuba and the United States, the better for Cuba. Under this amendment the Cubans get

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complete independence—a questionable boon—while at the same time they will be secure without the necessity of a large expenditure to maintain an army and navy and an expensive diplomatic corps.

St. Paul Globe.
If Cuba can have neither army or navy, where are her attributes of sovereignty? There is no use trying to do indirectly what we dare not do directly. It will fool no one. We might as well not the devil drink his broth. We might as well come out flat-footed and inform the Cubans that we desire a proper constitution, and that Congress will pass an act admitting them into the Union as a state. It will be better for them and better for us.

New York Evening Post.
It remains to be seen whether we are still to keep our word. Mr. Root says that he may remain in office long enough to call the American soldiers home. We do not fail to note, however, that there is a syndicate of capitalists at work in Cuba whose interests are opposed to any relaxation of our hold upon the island. We note also that the Platt amendment calls for "a permanent treaty" between the United States and Cuba, to embody the provisions of said amendment. The negotiation of a treaty may take considerable time, but we have learned to rely upon the good judgment, as well as the good faith, of Secretary Hay, and we think that what is left of Cuban independence and American honor may be considered safe in his hands.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

In the July number of the "New" Lippincott Magazine will be found a number of summer stories. The complete novel is by Louise Betts Edwards, and is entitled "A Woman for Nothing." Mary E. Wilkin has a story, "Two for Peace," about a typical daughter of the Puritans and her lover, who confesses to "Catholic leanings." Martha Wolfenstein's humorous sketch called, "A Judgment of Solomon," will make a laugh. "Her Day of Freedom," by Ina Brewster Roberts is a one day's romance between a reporter on a New York newspaper and one of the richest girls in the city. An Italian story, "The Image-Maker," by William Le Queux, is charming. Of poetry there is the usual quantity. The stories in the Walnuts and Wine Department are up to their reputation.—Philadelphia.

The following articles, among others appear in Cassler's Magazine of illustrated engineering for July: "Railway Engineering in China," by T. Johnston Bourne; "Electric Cable Making in Great Britain and on the Continent," by a staff correspondent; "A New Heat and By-Products from the Blast Furnace," by G. M. Brown, B. A., Wh. Sch.; "Locomotive Building in the United States," by John H. Converse, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works; "The Foreman Machinist," by M. P. Higgins; "Some American Turbine Lathes," by Peter J. Connor; "Waste Heat and By-Products from the Blast Furnace," by William Whitwell, president of the Iron and Steel Institute; and Current Topics—New York.

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