

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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

FRANZ SNOW, TRUSTEE-IN-TRUST.

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SALT LAKE CITY, - JAN. 14, 1901.

WELCOME ALL!

The Deseret News, in common with the other newspapers and the people of Salt Lake generally, welcomes the delegates to the National Livestock Convention. It will be the most important gathering. Our visitors will come from all the regions surrounding this State and from many points at a great distance. They will be business people, active, alert, with their eyes open and their interests in view, and with the understanding and conviction that measures which will promote the welfare of stockraising in general, will be of benefit to each of them in particular.

Their business stands in the front rank of the army of industries in the great West. It gives life to a host of enterprises which without it would be of comparatively insignificant magnitude. Every branch of it is necessary to the progress of the community. The periodical assembling of its chief promoters is a movement that should be perpetuated. It serves to brighten and sharpen the keen minds brought together, and by the interchange of ideas and explanations of methods diffuses valuable information, and also promotes harmony while it helps to settle disputes. It fosters fraternal feeling, and shows how union of effort tends to advance all interests and enlarge the capacities of those who engage in them.

The people of Salt Lake appreciate the honor done to their city in choosing it as the place for this great convention. The most suitable edifice, used ordinarily as a "Mormon" church assembly hall, has been tendered and decorated for the meetings of the convention. Friendly hands will be extended and cordial smiles will greet the guests who come to "the city of the Saints," and every means at hand at this season of the year will be utilized to give them pleasure during their stay. We hope the occasion will prove delightful as well as profitable.

If our visitors want to know anything of the settlement, progress, and prospects of the State, and the religion, social customs, aims and purposes of its people, let them ask questions freely of persons who know, not of transients who strive only to deceive and make fun of the tourist and the stranger, and they will obtain the information they desire, imparted with frankness and freedom. Utah delights to do honor to the friends from afar, and hails their coming with hearty cheers of welcome.

OBEEDIENCE TO LAW.

People who accuse others of resisting or not obeying the law, should be careful to be law-abiding themselves. It would not be the first time in the history of this State, if it were discovered and demonstrated, that officials inflated with self-importance who charge resistance to the law on the part of other people, are sadly neglectful if not impudently defiant of it themselves. It may be that history will shortly be shown to have repeated itself in this particular in very recent times. We are of opinion that this will be proved beyond question, as it can be if occasion requires.

It should be borne in mind by individuals of that character, that the dictum of a public officer whose functions are but ministerial, is not law by any means. Anything in the nature of a statute or ordinance, enacted by a competent body having legislative functions, is likely to be treated with the greatest respect by the vast majority of Utah's citizens while it remains in legal force. But the arbitrary edicts of self-sufficient public servants, who use the role of masters, and seek to enforce rules of their own manufacture that have not even the "color of law," are viewed by sensible folks as the vapors of brains over-heated with vanity, and not entitled to the awe which their creators imagine they should command.

When people who are not familiar with the provisions of the law, are threatened by persons having not the slightest legal authority, with forcible compulsion to orders emanating from no lawful board, body or tribunal, it is time that those who do know their rights should rise up and maintain them, and teach usurpers a lesson.

Obey the law? Certainly. If it exists, conform to it. But don't pretend that an arbitrary say-so of some official, not supported by any enactment, is law, nor pay attention to any pretended deputy or representative, for whose appointment there is not even the shadow of legislative authority. If Utah is to be brought into such bondage

as that which is now attempted, by irresponsible persons claiming power which they do not legally possess, it will no longer be to its people who have come here for liberty, either the land of the brave or the home of the free.

THE CENTURY HOROSCOPE.

Although very few people in this enlightened age believe in astrology, astrologers are still amusing themselves by setting horoscopes, and a noted Bostonian has now made a forecast for the twentieth century. According to him Mercury rules the home of the United States and its dominant position over Mars is said to show that our country will rule the entire North and South America, but not without fighting. For in the planets it is written that we will have wars with both Germany and England. As Uranus, however, the star of Russia, stands in a certain position to Mercury, a coalition between the United States and Russia is among the possibilities.

The spread of education, commerce, aerial and submarine navigation, and the increase of mechanical invention are predicted on account of the position of Mercury in relation to the other planets. Another feature of the century is said to be the increase of single blessedness. This, we are told, is indicated by the conjunction of Venus with the moon in Mars' second house of Scorpio. But with this exception, the outlook is hopeful. In the language of the prognosticator, "Sagittarius rules the eleventh house, the house of hopes, ambitions and of congresses, parliaments, etc. Jupiter, its ruler, applying to a conjunction of the sun, and the moon in conjunction with Venus in the ninth, are both grand testimonies of an optimistic world outlook for the twentieth century." As a consequence, governments will yield popular measures to the people; religious creeds will come nearer to the point of popular understanding, and bigotry will decline.

All this is satisfactory as far as it goes, but one would think a common observer of terrestrial affairs would have been able to make as daring predictions as these are. If the book of the stars does not contain anything of a more detailed information as to the future, its mysteries are not worth while mastering. Some years ago astrologers made startling assertions concerning the end of the world and the calamities that were to visit the human race; but their reputation as prophets was not established by the events. Still, prejudices die hard, even among people with education.

It is natural that the children of men should desire to look into the future, as far as human conditions permit. For that reason they have been given the "more sure word of prophecy." What can be learned of the future is foreshadowed there. Anything beyond that which is given in this way, by the divine Spirit, is idle speculation. He who will study the revealed word of God and observe closely the current of events, and live so as to be in touch with the divine Ruler of the universe, has a clear enough understanding of the future, to enable him to walk in faith and to reach exaltation. Prophecies for any other purpose are not from the right source.

NOT PARALLEL CASES.

According to a London dispatch the British public finds consolation, in the midst of the South African troubles, in the fact that this country, too, has a "war" on hand in the Philippines. But it is hard to see a parallel in the two cases.

In South Africa the British are compelled to keep up an immense organization, requiring a large commissary department with long lines of communication guarded by strong posts, and it is a serious question whether they have men enough there now to keep the communications open and at the same time fight the considerable Boer forces that have taken the field.

The situation in the Philippines is entirely different. The Filipino insurgents still in the field are simply brigands making the regions they infest unsafe, as any band of outlaws would do in Italy, Spain, or any other country. In the Philippines the problem is to exterminate the brigandage that has flourished for centuries under a feeble government, and if the reports are reliable, much has already been accomplished in this direction. It cannot be reasonably expected that perfect order should be restored in a year or two. American sentiment in general is satisfied with the progress already made. There is no uneasiness on account of the Philippines.

The African problem is serious. Rebellion is rampant in Cape Colony. The capital of this dependency is threatened. A few more successes of the Boer raiders, are almost sure to rekindle the flame of war throughout the entire South Africa, and then the British army will again be confronted by a nation in arms, where every man, woman and child is a dead shot, prepared to die for liberty and country.

To compare that condition with the Philippine situation is to belittle the dangers it presents. And to underestimate an enemy, sometimes is a fatal mistake. No doubt, Lord Kitchener will come out of the struggle victorious, but victory may not be won except by further sacrifices of the country. More money and more men may be needed. And if Great Britain is determined to carry her point, the more overwhelming forces she sends into the field, the sooner the struggle may be ended and peace established.

The defaulting cashier always prefers creditors to debtors.

It seems that there are times when pro tem. stands for pro tempest.

New York's anti-vice crusade has feroceously itself into a 15-5 puzzle.

The stockmen will have free range while in attendance at the great convention.

Among other things that delegates to the convention are bringing is a stock of good stories.

Li Apoo Chang is a Chinaman who has a grim humor and a deep seated irony. The commandment, "Thou

shalt not steal" he makes to read, "Thou shalt not steal, but thou mayest loot."

The City Council is now engaged in studying Buckle's "History of Civilization" and "Mr. Dooley in Peace and War."

The way in which the legislators met and shook hands today would indicate that their encounters are to be in a friendly spirit.

Col. Roosevelt killed a mountain lion Sunday. If he kills one mountain lion on the day of rest, how many will he kill on a working day?

Paterson, N. J., has a commissioner whose name is Triable. For a police commissioner it is not bad but it might be worse; Indictable for instance.

Manila dispatches say that Gen. Grant has driven the rebels into the hills. That is not nearly so difficult as to drive them out of the hills. That is the great problem.

When Dr. Felix Alder says that the root of all the trouble—the vice, crime and corruption—in the big cities is parliament dictatorship, the boss system in fact, he doesn't miss the mark a mile.

An expert manuscript reader for a large publishing house says he much prefers good legible writing to type-writing. The reason is, no doubt, that the former is very characteristic while the latter is mechanical.

Boston has a new society, called the "Order of the White Rose." Its object is "to uphold the claims and prerogatives of legitimate sovereigns and defend the memory of the members of the royal house of Stuart." To think that this noxious infant should be found in the Cradle of Liberty! Let it be cast out.

The New York Evening World announces a guessing match as to the authorship of "An English Woman's Love Letters." The author is some man possibly. When the Brontë novels were appearing all the world was set guessing who their author was and most guessed he was a man, while when some of Tennyson's earlier poems appeared many were sure they were the work of some woman who had seen much of the world and had drunk deep of the cup of sorrow.

A distinguished American officer in China, writing to the Countess Casarisco, the letter being published in the London Times, tells of the havoc, ruin and solitude wrought by the allies in China. He found the cities and villages between Tientsin and Pekin "all looted, silent and empty as the ruins of Nineveh and Babylon," and not a native to be seen anywhere. After describing the desolation he saw, he makes this comment: "It is amazing how quickly the instincts of tyranny, the worst characteristics of the slave-driver, are developed in the average man who finds his fellowmen under his unchecked control." How true the comment. How humiliating that such things can be truthfully said of Christian civilization in the twentieth century.

In the last number of the Woman's Journal Alice Stone Blackwell gives some most interesting statistics, furnished by Commissioner of Education Harris, concerning graduates from the high schools of the country. In every State of the Union more girls than boys are graduating from the high schools; in the whole United States the public high schools in 1898 graduated 29,344 boys and 36,124 girls. In 1898 the whole number of boys in attendance at public high schools was 189,187; of girls, 266,412. The reason of this disparity is not that girls by nature have a greater thirst than boys for education. It is because of the growing tendency to take boys out of school early in order to put them into business. The western division (Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Washington, Oregon and California) graduated 1,083 boys and 1,979 girls.

IGNATIUS DONNELLY.

Baltimore Sun. Ignatius Donnelly, whose death was announced in the Baltimore Sun, went to his grave in the firm belief that the plays of Shakespeare were written by Francis Bacon. Others have held the same view, but for Mr. Donnelly was reserved the distinction of having written "The Bard of Avon." To fathom the mystery was largely a labor of love, not of gain, for it is doubtful whether Mr. Donnelly was compensated for his years of toil by the profits he received from the sale of his book, or whether he made any converts to his view. It is quite certain, however, that he demonstrated to his own satisfaction that Shakespeare was a "fool" and an impostor" and that Bacon wrote the plays.

Milwaukee Wisconsin.

While some persons adopted Donnelly's Baconian theory, a larger portion of the world, and especially literary men, have deemed it absurd. It was a splendid literary effort on the part of Donnelly to prove a fallacy; nevertheless he firmly believed in his theory, and that firm belief gave force to his utterances. When Donnelly wrote his famous "Cryptogram" he was living on a farm near Hastings, Minnesota. His financial resources were so comfortable that he could afford to devote his whole time to the Baconian theory, but it will die out, as the sentiment of the English-speaking world does not believe that Bacon could have written Shakespeare. It was not in the cast of his mind or his taste. Bacon was a profound philosopher but not a dramatist, while Shakespeare was not only a philosopher but a skillful dramatist.

Los Angeles Times.

Ignatius Donnelly possessed some strange ideas; and the reforms he suggested sometimes reminded one strongly of Julius Verne; yet let us not remember them too lightly. Jules Verne's absurd prophecies are rapidly coming to pass. Perhaps Ignatius Donnelly was born in the wrong century; who knows?

St. Paul Pioneer Press.

His career in Minnesota politics opened with such brilliant exhibition of his powers as a campaign orator as to command instant recognition in his election first to the lieutenant governorship of the state and then to Congress. His ambition was fired by these easy successes. They promised a bright future for him. But after four terms in Congress his political career was a long succession of failures. His life of ambitious agitation was one of wasted energies and lost opportunities. There was in him all the stuff of the "eminent man" he believed himself to be except the one ingredient without which all other endowments are useless. He

might have been a statesman of the first order, a writer of permanent renown, if he had had common sense. But now that he is gone his errors and faults will be forgotten, while he will be remembered for a long time as one of the most brilliant and capable of the men who have figured on the stage of public life in Minnesota.

INVASION OF CAPE COLONY.

New York Tribune. When Lord Roberts turned the tide of war northward it was confidently supposed that henceforth what little fighting was still to be done would be done on Boer soil or the soil that was once Boer's. But now, many months later, the tide of war is turned back again to Cape Colony itself. Far within the borders of that colony British raiders are cut and British troops are captured by the Boers, and it is thither that reinforcements are to be hurried. The struggle is not to conquer and pacify the Boer states, but to repel the Boer invasion of the British colony, and, indeed, to prevent the Boers from effecting the conquest of that colony. Nothing could be more exasperating to the British than such a carrying of the war into their own land. But exasperation is not the worst of it. Beyond doubt the Boer invasion, or re-invasion, of Cape Colony is inciting many of the inhabitants to rebel against British authority and to join the Boers. The Boers have shrewdly chosen the scene of their operations to that end.

Providence (R. I.) Journal.

The British are beginning to realize the duration of their task before them. "The Dutch" again active in both republics and suspect the colonials in Cape Colony of growing sympathy with the federalists. They are purchasing fifty thousand horses and mules in this country and making preparations for the forwarding of more troops from England in January. When the war will end, nobody can say. The method of warfare now employed by the Boers is well calculated to strain the patience of the resources of the richest of nations.

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And cry in vain for coal; He tryeth hard to please each man, But can't, to save his soul.

He greeteth each one with a smile, And maketh smooth his row, But still he reapeth his reward, Trouble and abuse.

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