DESERET EVENING NEWS

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

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SALT LAKE CITY, - FEB. 10, 1899.

A MINISTERIAL MESS.

"The Salt Lake Ministerial Association, by a committee of their number, have reviewed and published in pamphlet form their labored attempt to interfere in political affairs and to influence the congress of the United States in the exercise of purely political power. This mangling of "Church and State" will, of course, receive the full sanction of the papers which are goaded into insanity when a "Mormon" Elder, acting as an American citizen, takes any part in the politics of the state or the nation.

The pamphlet of eight pages is only a foolish over, skimmed, strained—very much strained—and warmed-up mess of the ministerial broth which was served up a few months ago. The cooks were twenty-four personal representatives of the sectarian churches in this city. The ingredients are raised in the cesspools of the anti-"Mormon" sheet which joins in their co-operative work, and it is expected that the anti-"Mormon" people of the country will swallow the concection whole. Also that the subscription house, which are to be passed around through the United States, will show ample public appreciation of the viands presented.

The pamphlet, on its part, attempts to enter into a legal argument, and that of itself should be sufficient for members of Congress, for whom it is intended, to settle the value of the whole brochure. It is enough to make any lawyer shake his head with laughter, and then tumble the pamphlet thing into the waste basket.

As an effort to "raise the indignation of every patriotic American," it may meet with partial but temporary success. As a perversion of the sentiments and writings of the gentleman whose it principally assails, it may gratify their own reason and deceive more superficial readers. As a slander upon and false witness of the "Mormon" people, it may serve as a feeble echo of the anti-"Mormon" daily paper in this city.

But it will not provide the twenty-four chagrined and malicious authors with the congregations they only desire and fail to get by the present means; and it will not raise them in the estimation of people who despise cant and abhor deceit, nor stand to their credit in the day when "every man shall be judged according to his works."

FURTHER PROOF.

The Deseret News has already exposed the ingratitude of the anti-"Mormon" paper in this city, in the publication of bold headlines, over an article reporting remarks said to have been made by Elder John W. Taylor, which were a gross misrepresentation of his sentiments even as therein reported. Those headlines made him express the very opposite of what he said. That is the kind of journalism that the Deseret News opposes and that all decent and truth-loving people should refuse to support.

Today we are in receipt of the Denver Evening Post, containing the account of an interview with Elder Taylor in which the words telegraphed to the anti-"Mormon" sheet occur. But the headlines in the Post are exactly the reverse of those in the daily assault of the "Mormons," and give our people in the shameless slander of the Salt Lake paper. These are the headlines in the Post:

"Stand By Him."—The Mormons Will not Retire Representative Roberts—Church is Not Interfering—Apostle Taylor Says It is a Political not a Religious Matter and that Gentiles as well as Mormons Believe in Roberts."

We need say no more. Papers that wilfully endeavor to misrepresent, by purposely giving a false construction to the words of another, deserve the strongest public reproduction and are not fit to be passed in the homes of respectable people.

"THE WHITE MAN'S BURDEN."

Aguinaldo's attack on the American forces at Manila is the subject of much comment in England and France. In London the situation is considered grave, and the friendly suggestion is made that great Britain render assistance in the shape of troops accustomed to guerilla warfare. It is not believed, however, that such an offer were it actually made, would be accepted, although it certainly is to the interest of Great Britain to see peace established in the archipelago without unnecessary delay.

French comments on the occurrence run in a somewhat different direction. Paris papers express the opinion that the Filipinos have committed a great mistake, but at the same time they predict a long and expensive war. They believe that the Americans will aid the Insurgents, merely if not openly, because they, too, have a "Monroe Doctrine" by virtue of which they claim Asia for the Asiatics. This assertion may be true, but it need hardly be said that the statesmen of Japan are not going to invite their country into a hopeless controversy with the United States, the latter backed up by Great Britain.

In this country the sentiment held by many with regard to the Philippines has undergone a great change since the attack on the Americans. It is evident that the natives are not fit to govern. To turn them loose against one another would be a crime against civilization. That much Aguinaldo has demonstrated. There seems to be nothing left for this country to do in the emergency that is "take up the white man's burden," and face the responsibility of establishing order in the Philippines, protecting the life and property of the peaceful inhabitants and preparing the way for such form of government as may be acceptable to the people and suited to their condition.

A contributor to the Cosmopolitan who seems to have studied the Filipino well, says they are intense beings intellectually, and the time when they will be able to exercise the franchise properly is so remote that it need not trouble present politicians. The Filipino, he says, is an incomprehensible phenomenon, the outcropping of whose thought and grotesque modes of action have never yet been, may never be, discovered. If he says or means or commits an act of violence, he plends that his hand was hot at the time, and if he says it was because a friend or relative had had his influence over him, Aguinaldo has taken advantage of their superstition and established a reputation among them as a being specially favored by the Deity. They believe him invulnerable. The writer in the Cosmopolitan says:

"A rifle bullet, they believe, will go through him and fall off in one side a short distance from his body. He is said to have proved this to an admiring crowd at Cavite by having a file of his men shot at him, and there he was, as well as the spectators, will swear to no invulnerability now, as they were not aware that blank had been substituted for ball cartridge."

In dealing with such people it is evident that special methods must be employed. "Liberty," as understood here would simply be "anarchy" there.

All nations grow towards civilization by degrees. The agricultural stage is one of the earliest; the manufacturing and commercial stage is to be reached afterwards. With nations left to themselves this development is necessarily slow, but under the friendly guidance of others the movement may be accelerated as is evident by the civilizing influence that are now exerting in some of the Pacific Islands. To lay a sure foundation for future happy conditions among the millions too long held in slavery by Spain is the mission given to this country by the Ruler of nations. It is the "white man's burden," which if faithfully "taken up" will turn out a blessing.

A PALESTINE SAINT DEAD.

In a private letter from Haifa, Palestine, dated Jan. 11th, the death at that place, on Jan. 5th, of Sister Christina Friederike Kogel is announced. The deceased was well known to all our missionaries who have labored in that country, of which in whose comfort she was ever ready and eager to administer. At the time of her death she was 73 years old. We learn that her departure was peaceful, and her last prayers were for the welfare of the Church with which she was identified.

One trait in the character of the deceased is well illustrated by the fact that about ten years ago she forwarded 1,000 francs to the office in Liverpool, with the instruction that the money be put in the common treasury wherever the United Order should be established. She firmly believed that the Gospel of Jesus Christ would ultimately lead to the brotherhood of man, and she felt it her duty to do something towards the realization of that grand ideal. Peace be to her memory!

THE GROWTH OF SOCIALISM.

A few days ago, the "News," by request, gave some facts relating to the reform movement known as Socialism. We can add a few statistical figures on the same subject, which may be of general interest, because they indicate the truly wonderful growth of that movement.

In Austria, according to Socialist papers, the voting strength of the party increased from 90,000 in 1885 to 720,000 in 1897. In Belgium the increase was from 214,000 in 1894 to 594,521 in 1898. In France there was an increase of from 50,000 in 1893 to 1,000,000 in 1898, and in Germany from 35,000 in 1887 to 2,124,900 in 1898. In Italy the Socialist growth was from 26,000 in 1892 to 134,456 in 1897, and in Spain from 7,000 to 25,000 during the same period.

The total numerical strength of the Socialists in the United States is estimated at 35,000, which is insignificant as compared with their numbers in Germany and France. But does not this slightly indicate that a popular form of government is the best safeguard against the revolutionary tendencies of the century? And does it not also point to the fact that any deviation from the spirit of the Constitution is fraught with danger? Republican Free-trade politicians but to name—is one of the bulwarks of civilization in Europe. Imperial Germany is another. The United States gradually transforms the turbulent elements into peaceful constituents of the State.

WOUNDS OF THE HEART.

The Medical Record notices editorially that cardiac shill has of late undertaken to repair injuries to the heart, although so to a very recent date it seemed impossible that heart wounds should have any other outcome than death. A case has been reported, says the Record, in which a physician operated on a man with a stab-wound in the left side of the chest. He found and removed a cut in the right ventricle 1.5 cm. in length, from which blood was escaping freely. The patient recovered. The operator noticed that the heart could be handled to some extent without stopping its action and that the pressure of the finger upon the wound in the ventricle did not interfere with its movements. While the introduction of the sutures caused temporary constriction of motion.

A few more cases like this the medical journal observes, will place the operative treatment of wounds of the heart upon a firm basis, and at the same time define the limits within which surgical intervention may be attempted.

If there is any practical science that can claim precedence in the progress of the past century, it is the science of surgery and medicine. Less than 150 years ago the treatment of humanity for the various ills was largely in the hands of quacks who used to prescribe earth worms, snakes, toads, skins of lions, man's hair, crab's eyes and other more absurd ingredients. Dead being was, within man's memory, considered a universal remedy. Medical science has gradually felt its way through the dark, and although hampered with obstacles and retarded by occasional errors, it has gradually progressed, until today its performances in many respects appear like miracles.

Latest report is that a French physician has, with some degree of success, experimented upon bodies of living dogs, with a view of establishing the possibility of restoring life by means of artificial respiration. There appears to be no limit to scientific aspirations.

COMMENTS ON ROBERTS.

Thos. W. Curtis, secretary of the Social Alliance, sends the following open letter to Congress, published in the Boston Globe of the 3rd of February:

To the Congress of the United States:

Simultaneously as petitions are being sent to Congress asking the rejection of Congressman-elect Brigham H. Roberts of Utah, we ask in the interest of simple truth, fair play and constitutional methods, consideration of the following aspects of the case:

First—The demand for the exclusion of Roberts does not rest on any statement of fact as to his conduct, but on vague indictments as to both the legal and moral issues involved; there being no evidence that any plural marriage has been contracted in Utah since it became a state, or that Roberts was put in nomination by "Mormon" influence, as his abilities and fitness are acknowledged by Gentiles no less than by "Mormons," and some of his most ardent supporters being non-"Mormons," one of whom was the judge who tried him for polygamy when Utah was yet a Territory.

Second—The bulk of the petitions against Roberts, if not all of them, emanate from ecclesiastical bodies whose enmity pursued the "Mormons" long before polygamy was any part of their creed, and who teach that marriage is a religious rite derived from the Bible, from which book the "Mormons" also get their doctrine of polygamy. Even President Cleveland has said that "the destiny of the nation rests upon homes established by the law of God and regulated by paternal authority; that the subjects of our land live according to God's holy ordinances, each of them secure and happy in the exclusive love of her husband and her children." But Roberts' antagonist, the defeated candidate, says that "if the Bible is inspiration it is right;" and every Biblical scholar outside of a theological seminary will agree with him. And we know that the fact that polygamy had the support of the ancestors of the people of Utah of both sexes.

Third—Owing to the equal sovereignty of the States of the Union and the fact that marriage has been under the control of the several States, it would seem that Congress can rightfully deal with this question only through a Constitutional amendment prohibiting polygamy in all the States. But if this matter of the selection of the groom is to pass from State to national control, it should be with deliberation and forethought and under strictly national auspices, and not in any hasty or mean subservience to popular or sectarian clamor.

Fourth—The ethical aspect of this subject is one which is great and overrepecting nation cannot afford to ignore. There are practices more revolting to the moral sense and dangerous to the home than the offense charged against Utah's representative. The fact is not generally known that only 2 per cent of its Church members practiced polygamy when it was in its prime.

Fifth—The economic aspect is also an important factor. The student of sociology knows that the extremes of wealth and poverty of profligacy and dependence, are the greatest foes of morals and the home, and that when the people, rich and poor, are secured in their industrial rights, their moral and spiritual nature will assert itself, and the statute will be relieved of a multitude of arbitrary enactments for the regulation of personal conduct and the suppression of crime.

THE SOCIAL ALLIANCE,
Thos. W. Curtis, Secretary.
Boston, Mass., Jan. 25, 1899.

Spain has decided not to sell the Carolines. Thus Germany misses an important station in the Pacific.

Gen. Egan is not the only public man who has sponed his mouth in unwarranted abuse of his superiors and has put his foot into it.

The American army at Manila having routed the insurgents today at Caloocan, now the way open to an early advance on Malolos.

Aguinaldo's movement to concentrate his troops, with a view to a final stand, at Malolos, is likely to prove a final establishment of the Filipino's political prospects.

New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and other Eastern States are afraid of Utah in that they had a much severer dose of storm on Wednesday. Utah does not envy them.

The empress of China is about to garrison Pekin with 250,000 foreign equipped troops, to guard against a Russian scramble. Doubtless the empress sees danger not very far off.

Humidity already has proved to be hardly in the United States. By affiliating it as a place for the transfer of mail the time between New York and Australia is reduced four days.

Congress will now deal with the question of reimbursing the governors of various states for expenses incurred by them in raising and equipping volunteers for the war with Spain.

The New York House of Representatives has passed the anti-oleo and gown bill. The legislators of the Empire State are growing weary of these ancient bugbs of wisdom which were not so expensive of the Spirit as they were of radiants.

Gen. Otis is destroying or capturing the cannon in most effective manner in the Philippines. Following the victory at Caloocan the announcement of the entrine of Dolo may be expected, and are long the taking of Malolos, should Aguinaldo persist in his determination to make a stand there. Gen. Otis on hand is a fit companion officer for Admiral Dewey at sea.

Germany is to be allowed to withdraw its present representatives from Siam, and appoint more acceptable ones. That the Teutons who have been 6[illegible] trouble there must go is the essential point decided on by the United States.

London has a new disease, or a new name for an old one. It is called Americanitis and is described as nervous prostration. Americanitis has sometimes been the remedy for an American ailment known as consumption of the purse.

An advance in wages is a sure indicative of the presence of good times. A notable advance of that character in the increase of wages by the steel wire trust, March 1st, when 10,000 employes will receive an advance consisting in bulk to from $750,000 to $1,000,000 a year.

It was on Jan. 12 last that Aguinaldo succeeded to issue an ultimatum to the Americans to make up their minds within three days to "get or fight." The insurgent chief made a total error in not considering that the American mind was made up not to recognize him as master.

The rebellion in Formosa collapsed suddenly when the Japanese decided to summarily execute upon capture every rebel chief who did not prefer his allegiance to Japan. The rebels did not care to take any pay on Japanese bayonets, while they were reasonably sure of capture.

It is now stated in a dispatch from Manila that the insurgent troops were five months behind in their pay, and attempted to get it by looting Manila, thus precipitating the battle of Feb. 4. Doubtless the "would be" insurgent leaders have a way of endorsing debts that is not permitted in United States territory.

A joint resolution was introduced in Congress today by Senator Allen of Nebraska, looking to an amendment to the Constitution, providing for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people. Now we will learn what fraction should by the present system think of the change proposed.

The secretary of the National League of American Municipal Reformers has informed Mayor Harrison that he will have nothing to do with Chicago aldermen. It is evident that Mr. Gilkinson has been reading Chicago papers, and is impressed with the idea that the consciences of the windy city are beyond the reach of reform.

We publish in full this evening the speech made in the Theatre on Thursday evening, which was occasioned some stir, and also brief interviews with gentlemen who were personally named by the speaker. Their reputation in this community is such that they need no defense from us, and their statements will not be disputed by any one who knows them and appreciates truth, honor and integrity. Every discerning reader will be able to judge of the spirit which ran through the address and that which appears in the brief responses.

THE CANAL BILL.

New York Evening Post.

The so-called Nicaragua canal bill is really a bill to build a canal across the isthmus anywhere, at any cost, under any contract of any company, at any time. It is, in other words, a huge conglomerate measure, bills which all sorts of conflicting provisions are thrown, only in that way could it be passed. Senator Morgan conquered opposition by yielding to it. It was charged that the original bill was in violation of the "Clayton-Bulwer treaty," therefore he accepted an amendment requiring the President to open negotiations for the abrogation of that treaty, "or any other treaty found to be in existence and standing in the way of the construction of the canal." There is plenty of work for negotiators, but possibly none at all for canal-diggers.

Omaha Bee.

The attitude of the Senate is an indication of the strong sentiment in Congress in favor of the construction of the Nicaragua canal, but it does not necessarily follow that the Senate bill will pass the House. There is evidence that in the latter only there is a strong feeling against the Maritime Canal company, on the ground that it has no claim to consideration from Congress and that its assets have very little, if any, value. Those who take this view—and there is understood to be a considerable number—will antagonize the Senate bill. It would seem, however, that the canal company will have to be recognized, since it holds the franchise, and probably will not transfer it without a money consideration.

Chicago Journal.

Among the men who had discussed the measure and had heard it in the Senate for years there was only six out of fifty-two who voted adversely when it came up with the Senate amendments for passage. If the bill were submitted to a plebiscite, or popular vote, it is believed it would receive the approval of the public, or anywhere near it, would vote against it. The country is practically a unit on the necessity for cutting the canal, and it is not particular about the details just so the work is done and done soon. It is doubtful if the bill can be greatly improved in the House, and any greater delay than the improvement would warrant. A few months' delay might cost the country a double battle at some future time.

Providence Journal.

The United States at last appears to be contemplating all that the waterway studies both for itself and with reason to other nations. Characteristically enough, the England is the case of the Suez canal to rise to the duty by itself. It is now confronted with every point argument for the construction of the canal, each one of the suggestion and somewhat critical import. It should see to it that the canal is built as soon as possible. The House will undoubtedly make changes in the bill when it reaches the lower branch and conference reports require much time, but the passage of a canal bill in the Senate with only six votes in opposition is an event worthy of general approval.

Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

In view of the outcome of the Suez enterprise, have faith in this great work of modern times—the unfettering of the American government. It will not fail. Then there is great national troubles to overcome, but they will be overcomed. The Nicaraguan canal will join the waters of the great oceans before many years, and, as a fitting celebration so long the trading will be the first vessel to pass from the waters of one ocean to the waters of the other. Her long trip was the short one which made the canal a necessity. Let her have the honor of being through first.

Z. C. M. I. Special Spring Sale

WEEK COMMENCING MONDAY, FEB. 6, OF

NEW AND ELEGANT WASH GOODS.

36-inches wide Fine Island Percales, perfectly pretty goods of excellent quality and sure to give satisfaction, in this sale were 12c last week, but during this week are, per yard, only	10c	Standard Prints, a very fine line that sell regularly at 5 1-2 cents per yard, will go in the sale at half price, that is, 12 yards for 50 cents, being, per yard,	4⅙c
36-inches wide Percales, dark, handsome Indian elegant patterns, specially suitable for Wrappers, have been reduced from 8 1-2 cents per yard to 14 yards for $1.00, or per yard, only	7c	Yard wide dyed Cambrics, the best Wash Goods that can be purchased, durable and fashionable, in this sale, per yard, only	12½c
36-inches wide Fine Percales Bedding, 10 yards for $1. These goods come in dress lengths and are in very desirable patterns and colors. Ladies should not fail to examine this stock. Remember the low price, reduced from 10c per yard in the sale, to only	10c	36-inches wide Gingham Cloth in rods, checkers and navies, perfectly heavy goods, at bargains that are a delight; catch, in sale last week were 12 yards for $1.00, are reduced for this week to 11 yards for $1.00, or per yard, only	7c
36-inches wide Merrimacs—famous for their fine laundering qualities—come in the dark blue stripes, and in this sale are less than New York prices. We have reduced the sale price, which was 11c, to now only	11c	Yard wide "N. B." Percales, choice patterns, excellent dress goods, sold in photos, in the dark blue polkas, and in the sale price of 12 yards for $1.00 to the unprecedented price of 14 yards for $1.00 or, per yard, only	7c
36-inches wide Madras Cloths—a special Wash material—delicate, stylish goods, come in stripes, the delicate shades beautifully shaded, in this sale were 12½c, reduced for this week to, per yard, only	11c	In Dress 36-inches wide dress goods that give general satisfaction. We have a choice stock of this style standard material, the sale price of which was 10c per yard, has been further reduced for this week to, per yard	8⅓c

SPRING OUTING FLANNELS. We have just received an immense stock of Spring Outing Flannels, specially purchased for our Annual Sale. 14 YARDS FOR $1.00.

Z. C. M. I. T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

New Grand Theatre.
H. E. MULVEY, Manager.
PACKED AGAIN TO THE DOORS.
Last Three Nights
Matinee Saturday.
YON YONSON THE FARCICAL DRAMA,
NEXT WEEK—"South Before the War."

INFORMATION WANTED.

The following named persons, their heirs, or successors, will learn something to their advantage by communicating with the undersigned. Any one knowing the address of either of them will confer a favor by forwarding the same to my office.

Lars Mortensen.
Clara Smith.
John Christofferson.
S. C. Sorens.
Ole N. Johnson.
Briggs Kimball.
William Anderson.
Samuel Webber.
Joseph Kitler.
Emanuel Petersen.
E. J. Heyes.
H. S. Crandall.
Jens Johnson.
W. L. Webster.
Jorgen J. Johnson.
HORACE G. WHITNEY,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Utah Sugar Co.

REMOVAL.

The office of the Utah Sugar Company has been removed from the Home Fire Insurance Company's building at 32 Main Street to the Deseret News building, corner of Main and Temple Streets.
HORACE G. WHITNEY,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CONSTIPATION

is the life of trade; (the patent medicine trade.)

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Vowles' Breakfast Cereal and
Vowles' Graham Flour is recommended to Knock the Dyspepsia out of above named trade. Manufactured only at

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50 Per Cent OF YOUR MONEY SAVED BY USING THIS COFFEE POT.

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