### DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1900.



LORENZO SNOW. TRUSTEE-IN-TRUST.

TUBLISHED EVERY EVENING. SUNDAYS EXCEPTED. Cttrer of Scuth Temple and East Temple Streets Sult Lake City, Utah.

Charles W. Penrose,			5	Editor
Horace G. Whitney, E	usi	ne	SS	Manager
and the second s		-	-	

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES

SCHOCHT'Y	
Cze Year, ii Sit Months, Three Months, Oze Month, Oze Month, Oze Week, Saturday edition, per yes Sami-Weekly,	n advance
Correspondence and for publication shoul EDITOR.	i other reading matter id be addressed to the
Address all business THE DES	communications ERET NEWS, ait Lake City, Utah.
Address all business THE DES S	ERET NEWS.
Address all business THE DES S	ERET NEWS, alt Lake City, Utah.
Address all business THE DES S NEW YORK RE R. A. Craig,	ERET NEWS, alt Lake City, Utah. PRESENTATIVE.
Address all business THE DES S NEW YORK RE R. A. Craig,	ERET NEWS, alt Lake City, Utah. PRESENTATIVE. 41 Times Building

THE POWER OF FAITH.

This is an age of skepticism. It is also a time of inquiry. The tendency is in the direction of general doubt. Faith in its full sense is rare. It is also very little understood. People generally are averse to accepting anything in a spirit of trust and confidence. One reason is because falsehood is so prevalent both in word and in deed. This is greatly to be deplored. For, while it is not desirable that the human mind should accept without question everything that is presented in a plausible way or from people who appear to be sincere, yet falth and confidence are essential to the happiness and perfection of the individual and to the welfare of society. Faith in God is the first principle of religion. "Without faith it is impossible to please God." No one will approach the Delty in prayer or by desire who does not believe in a Supreme Being. True faith leads to right action. It inspires obedience to divine commandments. Obedience to God is practical religion. Without it there is no such religion.

True faith comprehends something more than is ordinarily understood by the term. It is a principle of power. It is a spiritual force. By its exercise all those marvelous events recorded in holy writ were brought about. A number of them are summarized in the eleventh chapter of the epistie to the Hebrews. It is stated that holy people in olden times "through faith subdued kingdoms, wrought righteousness, obtained promises, stopped the mouths of lions, quenched the violence of fire, escaped the edge of the sword, out of weakness were made strong, waxed vallant in fight, turned to flight the

tion of the benefits of vaccination or vice versa the gentlemen composing the Board, like the community at large, are divided in opinion. But they take a decided stand against the compulsion which is now attempted without color of law.

Some of the most thoughtful people in this city, among them gentlemen who believe in vaccination, are amazed at the lack of good common sense exhibited in edicts"in relation to the schools, while much more dangerous congregations of people are permitted without any effort in that direction. They say that of all public gatherings the schools are least likely to disseminate a contaglous disorder, particularly that disease which it is now thought will prove

epidemic. The University required all students, on re-entering after vacation, to satisfy a committee appointed for the purpose that they had not been exposed to infection. Every school in the State could impose such a condition upon both teachers and pupils. That would be lawful. It would also be sensible. No reasonable person would object to it. It would be a real protection against the spread of disease. But the requirement that a child shall have been vaccinated is no protection whatever against carrying the germs of contagion into the schools. A vaccinated child is just as liable to spread infection as one that is unvaccinated.

As to Sunday schools, the children and teachers who attend are generally in the most cleanly and healthy condition. On Sunday morning they put on their Sunday attire. They have been bathed and prepared for attending Sunday school, and are far less likely to spread disease than a congregation of people indiscriminately assembled.

Crowds mingle together in stores, in auction rooms, in the stifling air of court rooms, and in other places without any attempt at discrimination. They attend theaters and other gatherings without any rules as to their bodily condition. No order or protest or edict comes from the Board of Health in relation to them. But the schools, where strict sanitary regulations, both as to the buildings and those who enter them, can be legally and rationally enforced, are singled out by that sapient body as special objects of an absurd and revolting and arbitrary regulation, that cannot possibly be productive of any general benefit,

These remarks are but the echo of expressions made by scientific and brainy ladies and gentlemen, some of whom are strong believers in the vaccination theory. If the schools are to be opened on Monday, they should be protected by a similar supervision to that adopted last Monday at the University, and required by the L. D. S. College. No child or teacher who is unhealthy or has been exposed to a contagious disease should be permitted to attend school until relieved of the disability. But all teachers and children who are not in such a condition have an absolute right to the privileges of the public chools, and to deny them that right is an outrage. If public officials would use a little calm common sense and assume less autocratic authority, it would be better for themselves and for the public welfare. They are promoting needless agitation, giving this city a bad sanitary reputation, injuring business, stirring up strife and accomplishing little or nothing in the direction ostensibly sought. Let them use due dillgence on the lines marked out by statute, and stop issuing absurd and useless requirements unsupported by lawful authority.

New York Sun sums up the whole case in saying: 'Mr. Roberts may rightfully be expelled for being a polygamist, but he cannot rightfully be excluded in the first instance on that account.'"

There are many Republican papers that take the same ground as that assumed by the Sun. And there is not one paper of any party, or no party, that has not run its head against the supreme law of the land in taking the opposite position. The Chicago Times-Herald takes this

view of the result of the recent investigation:

"Concerning the polygamous status of Brigham H. Roberts there can be no doubt. Concerning his constitutional right to a seat in Congress until he may be broadly a seat of the seat of the seat legally expelled there should be no

"On the latter point the minority of the committee which has been considerthe committee which has been consider-ing his case shows a higher regard for justice and the law than the majority, which has decided to report against his admission to Congress as well as to present the evidence it has secured of his polygamous life. It is to the credit of Mr. Littlefield, Republican, of Maine and of Mr. Da Armond Democrat of and of Mr. De Armond, Democrat, Missouri that they have turned a deaf ear to clamor and have decided the questions before them on their merits. "Shouid he enter Congress Roberts. living in defiance of the laws of the land, ought to be expelled as an un-worthy member. But since he comes with proper political credentials from his State he has as good a title to a seat as the members who are trying to keep him out. How can one member claim priority or superiority to another in such a matter? The thing is impossible in law on its face. "Mr. Littlefield is absolutely sound

when he says that the House canno add to the requirements provided by the Constitution for admission, and that the only constitutional remedy is to ad-mit and then expel on the finding of the facts. This case is likely to estab-lish a very dangerous precedent, which may be put to a bad use later, when the partisan control of the House is at stake.'

### ADVANCE ON LADYSMITH.

#### The dispatches from South Africa indicate that General Buller has successfully crossed the Tugela river and that he is preparing for an advance upon

the Boer positions round Ladysmith, with a view of relieving General White, who with 10,000 men has been surrounded at that place for about three months. The dispatches also indicate that in all probability he will succeed. He has a force estimated "at 40,000 men spread out in a semi-circle something like 25 miles in length. Long and dogged resistance by the Boers is expected, but the preparations for the attack are as complete as military skill can make them, and General Buller is determined to win. In England it is felt that a great deal depends on the success of this carefully prepared movement, and news is anxiously awaited. Perhaps the battle is raging now, which will decide the fate of Ladysmith, perhaps of the two African republics. Senator Hale in his reply to a speech

delivered by Mr. Balfour, in which the leader of the conservative party in England declared that the war had knit the English-speaking race together, took occasion to say that he denied this; that the American people would not be tied to the chariot wheels of war against a republic, and that he doubted that even the English people are in favor of this war. He thought even Great Britain's queen has on her bended knees prayed that the war might be averted. The contest came, he thought, as a result of the movement of a sharp cabinet minister, engaged with gold speculators, who favored the war. There is undoubtedly much that speaks for the correctness of this view. and Senator Hale expressed the opinion of a great many on this side of the ocean. It cannot but be a matter of regret that one of the foremost nations of the world has been involved in a war for the overthrow of republican institutions. But, the contest now being on, the failure of Great Britain to establish her supremacy in Africa would be a calamity. With all the faults of that government, in the main it has advanced liberty and the highest form of civilization. It has promoted the interests of religion and the highest morality, and thus been the benefactor of the world. It can hardly be that its mission is as yet ended. Still, that is what is really to be tested in South Africa. And therefore the news from the scene of battle around Ladysmith is awaited with intense interest.

Lord charged His followers to preach His message of love to every creature. He charged them to teach all men the way of eternal life. By his very commission, a preacher of the Gospel, is as such outside all party strife, and party interests. His mission is to advocate righteousness, holiness, and the fear of God in all circumstances, and to point to that "kingdom of God," between which and the "world" a gulf is fixed, to be bridged only by the Gospel of Jesus. Out of the pulpit, as a citizen, every

preacher has the right to exercise the same privileges as others. His influence should always be on the side of truth and righteousness and he ought not to be cut short in anything that belongs to a citizen. But it is the joining of religion and politics that is discordant and objectionable.

The conduct of modern preachers meddling with that which does not belong to them, is all the more conspicuous when contrasted with the unostentatious missonary labors of the Elders of the Church. Wherever they go, they are known for their faithfulness to their calling, which is to preach the Crucified, and not politics. This is the secret of the success of the "Mormon" missionaries, which is such a matter of envy among the sectarian preachers. The people need the Gospel of Jesus, and the honest in heart will follow those who proclaim that Gospel in power and under the influence of the Holy Spirit.

Influenza has claimed another shining victim, John Ruskin, London's great author and art critic. He would have been \$1 years of age next month.

The uncertainty of circumstantial evidence is again emphasized by the Minnesota dispatch telling of the hanging of Wm. Rose for a murder he never committed.

Americans who go to Paris this year will not need to spend money liberally on guides. There will be so many English-speaking people there, from presont prospects, that conversation in French will be merely incidental.

The stockmen's national convention has declared in favor of leasing the public lands for grazing purposes. There is likely to be a lot of opposition to the plan before it comes near the point of adoption.

The extra precautions reported from Esquimault, B. C., may be looked on by many as due largely to British over-nervousness of danger in that quarter, but the imperial government has learned that it pays to be forearmed.

With the magnitude and disposition of the present British forces in South Africa, it does not appear possible that the Boer armies can avoid being overwhelmed and subjected to crushing defeats, both in the neighborhood of Lady. smith and at Colesberg and vicinity.

Among calendars received at the "News" office is one of exquisite artist-



armies of the aliens, women received their dead raised to life again," etc.

Jesus of Nazareth taught the doctrine that "all things are possible to them that believe." Modern Christendom has departed from that doctrine and to a large extent has utterly repudiated it, and in many instances has ridiculed it. But sacred history records so many instances of marvelous things accomplished by faith, that only unbelievers who cannot be correctly called Christians, deny the facts or reject the principle. The testimony of thousands of living witnesses in our own age corroborates the narrations of the scriptures. They also prove that neither a truth nor a force changes with the lapse of time, God is "the same yesterday, today, and forever." So are His laws, which are the laws of nature.

Faith operates as a healing influence. It has power over material things. It is not in the full control of mortals. If it were they would often, no doubt, exercise it in a manner contrary to divine purposes. Disease has its mission in the economy of the universe. Pain is educational. Death is an experience essential to the eternal progress of our race. Faith is such a power that by its exercise disease can be arrested and death itself be overcome. It is the power by which the worlds were made and the order exhibited in the government of the universe is established. In Deity it is in full perfection. In man it is in embryo. But it is an attribute of man as a son of God.

No Elder in the present Church of Christ and no Prophet or Apostle in former times, ever claimed the power in himself to work miracles, heal the sick, or do any of those remarkable things that are wrought by faith. Even Christ Himself invariably told the persons who were restored at His touch or His word, "Thy faith bath made the whole." The scoffing invitation usually extended to the Elders, as it was to their prototypes of old, to swallow poison, cut an arm off and put it on again, or heal everybody in sight, shows the deplorable ignorance as well as sorry skepticism of the individuals who thus sneer against the doctrine of the power of faith. They offer no argument; they only desire to ridicule that which they do not understand.

Faith, though so much at a discount in the present age, is an eternal principle, a Godlike attribute, a spiritual force that will continue forever and will be developed in the sons and daughters of the Everlasting Father as the acons roll along, until they come up in the fuil image and glory of perfected being, While in mortality it will be manifested as God wills, and as they work in harmony with His purposes, for the benefit of the sick and the ufflicted, the conquering of obstacles, the overcoming of the world, the fiesh and the devil. and the progress and salvation of mankind. It should be fostered, encouraged and cultivated by every believer in religion and every promoter of the welfare of humanity.

USE COMMON SENSE.

The State University is closed for two weeks. The Board of Regents, not wish ing to come in direct contact with the Board of Health, has decided to suspend educational work, temporarily, rather than impose the absurd condi-

## OF NATIONAL MOMENT.

We clip the subjoined from an editorlal in the Ogden Standard of Jan. 19. The Standard, as is well known by most people, is a non-"Mormon" and strongly Republican paper, We emphasize this fact for the benefit of those irrational journals, which endeavor to make it appear that every allusion to the arguments in favor of seating the Utah Congressman, is necessarily Democra-

The minority report, which supports the right of Roberts to take his seat, even if he may afterwards be expelled, has been prepared by Mr. Littlefield, one of the most able members of the special committee, and he is a stalwart Republican. Of course, on the logic (?) of some of our contemporaries his argument will be proof positive that he is favoring Democracy.

The constitutional and legal questions involved in the controversy are of the highest importance to the nation, and are far above all partisan considerations. If either House of Congress can spring a new qualification upon a duly elected member, fully qualified under the Constitution and laws made in pursuance thereof, and can exclude him from his seat to satisfy a popular outburst, or on any other excuse, the national Legislature will no longer be a body regulated by law or the Constitution.

This is the great question involved in the present movement against the mem. ber from Utah, and it affects all parties alike. The Standard, after briefly stating the case, makes these remarks:

"Our opinion is that Roberts stands a good chance of being seated, but that he will be expelled. How Con-gressmen can refuse to acknowledge his clear title to his seat, is only ex-plainable by the assumption that they are affaid of public opinion at how which would misinterpret a vote to admit him on his credentials as a vote in favor of polygamy. The strong men in Congress will be, no doubt, found voting to admit Roberts on the certificate of regularity of his election which has been given him by the State of Utah. They will not violate the in-struction of the Constitution-a document they have sworn to uphold-in obedience to the whim of one constit-uent or all of them. They will cast bailot to seat Roberts and time will exonerate them. If, after seat-ing him, they should feel that the man is a moral leper, that contact with him means the destruction of the virtue possessed by the average Con-gressman, and that the whole moral atmosphere of Washington will be vi-liaied by his presence, why then they might expel him as a means of self-preservation-of their spotless souls."

The New York World has this to say on the subject:

"It is refreshing to find one Republican organ that has the courage to combat the combination of hysteria, I poerisy and cowardice that seeks hy

### CLERGYMEN REBUKED.

Rev. Dr. Reinsford, of New York, the other day preached a sensible sermon, in which he rebuked the clergymen who meddle with secular matters. He is quoted as follows:

"From the excess I hear from other laces and from errors of my own in this place, of which I have been con-scious, I feel that the clergy, moved by a stirring interest of the times, have a tendency to lay down the law to their people on secular matters. They are inclined to instruct the lawyer about his case, the financier about the policy of his bank, to enter labor unions where men are struggling with the problem of bettering their own conditions, and say 'do this' and 'do that,' to pass sweeping judgment on the Philippine ques-tion and the Boer war. If I err in this way, pay no attention to me. God knows I pray to be delivered from it."

It is one of the evil tendencies of this age, this descent of the clergymen from the ecclesiastical platform to the political arena. It is the great mistake of the modern clergy.

If we study the position of the New Testament preachers, we find that from John the Baptist, who confined his mission to the valleys of Judea, to the the Apostles who went out to the uttermost parts of the then known world, all were content with their office as embassadors of heaven. They proclaimed the approach of the kingdom of heaven and the necessity of repentance. They made plain God's way of salvation, but the political questions of the day they passed by. They fearlessly rebuked sin whether committed by kings or sub jects, but questions of state, they let severely alone. Tradition has it that one of the grievances against our Lord was, that the leaders of the people, members of the court that condemned Him. failed to enlist him in their conspiracy against the Roman authorities.

Modern preachers are different. Many of them are just aching to attain prominence in political circles. They give

evidence that they regard their ecclesitherefore rush into the political discus-

taste, sent with compliments of H. S. Leclercq & Co., paper dealers, Elm street. New York; and one from Geo. M. Scott-Strevell Hardware Co., this city. Both are much appreciated.

The new orders for Cuba, requiring civil administration of affairs in all ordinary business, is another important step towards placing Cubans in full control. At this rate, the island will be ready to decide its own future before the present Congress goes out of existence.

The probability of the United States acquiring the Danish West Indies in the near future does not appear very great. No European power would secure the islands without American consent, and in the possession of Denmark they are not under control of a nation unfriendly to the United States,

The British announcement of Boer losses to date in the present war places the figure at 6,425 men. Excluding the 1,600 British prisoners at Pretoria, this would make the losses on both sides nearly even, though it is probable that the Boer method of fighting has cost them less lives to the present than has been the case with the British.

The action of the Chinese minister to Great Britain, in proposing three cheers for Queen Victoria, is another illustration of the aptness of the Mongolian at imitation. Doubtless he has noted the effect of complimentary words directed towards Great Britain by American officials and others, and proposes to share in the benefits dispensed therefor.

The Americans have met a sharp reverse in Luzon, and the event is so unusual that a searching investigation will be had as to the responsibility for insufficient scouting. An American pack train has been ambushed, two men killed, and five wounded, and nine are missing. Besides this the pack train was lost, making the affair a complete defeat of the American escort.

The London Chronicle says the pass age by Congress of the Nicaraguan canal bill in its present form will be regarded by Great Britain as an unfriendly act. The significance of the remark is greatly reduced by the fact that the London Chronicle is not in touch with the present British ministry, further than it is compelled to be by having been disciplined recently because of its attitude on the South African war.

It appears reasonably clear that the charge against President McKinley, that he knowingly appointed to office in Utah persons living in the polygamous relation, is without good foundation, The evidence before the investigating committee is emphatic that the letters referring to the matter were not brought to the President's attention, but that they went the regular routine and received only casual notice from the clerks, who evidently did not regard the objection as of vital importance.

According to a special dispatch to the Denver News, the United States paid Spain \$20,000,000 for the Philippines in order to avoid war with Germany. The criperor was determined to demand a astical duties as less important, and division of spalls in the Philippines, and was finally pacified with the undertion of vaccination as a qualification for keep Representative Roberts out of his stons of the day, endeavoring to lead standing that Germany should obtain study in the University. As to the ques- seat by overriding the Constitution. The even legislatures in their strings. The the Carolines. If this is true, the

ready so ne government that it would require but little guidance from us to set up in the a native independent government under guarantee of our protection. 

### Milwaukee Wisconsin.



Springfield Republican. It cannot be denied that it was very terrible to have Beveridge hurl at the opposition to the war the responsibility for the war. Undoubtedly he diđ with a declamatory effect worthy of Forrest or the elder Booth when hurling the "curse of 'Rome'" in Bulwer's play. Those who have never had curses hurled at them in the fine, histrionic style of our best actor-statesmen cannot appreciate the awful effect they pro "The flood of all the years," said

#### St. Paul Pioneer Press.

"can

nee, 22nd,

What

the Hoosier artist, sepulchrally,

never 'wash that stain away.' "

Not with Sapolio?

And, while noticeable for its avoidance of the stilted phraseology and af feotations of the professional orator, Mr Beveridge's speech reveals a faculty of crystallizing fulerum facts and big ideas in terse, brilliant sentences, such as is given to few men. He is a maker of texts. He gives us multitudes of such, which may be extended into set mons on national duty, expositions of the Constitution, economical essays, Fourth of July orations.

Boston Herald.

Senator Beveridge proposed to himself, months ago, to make up for youth and senatorial inexperience by having what no other member of the upper branch of Congress possessed, a per-sonal acquaintance with the Philippine islands. We wish that he had taken with him on this trip of exploration other senators, as, for example, Sena-tors Hoar and Hale, as well as one of two who represent a more ambitious national policy. We should in this wuy have had the chance of holding Senator Beveridge in check, by comparing his experience with that of others who were with him.

Baltimore Sun.

The Philippines, according to Mr. Beveridge, are the key to the trade of the Orient. And because there is gold there and rich soil and an opportunity to extend our commerce with the East we will not renounce our part in the mission of our race, trustee, under God of the civilization of the world.' Th Anglo-Saxon cannot rid himself of the delusion that wherever gold fields are found he has a special mission of civilization to perform.

# PENSION BILLS.

Omaha Bee.

There must be a reasonable limitation to pension expenditure, and the existing laws make fair provision for those who are entitled to the care of the gov ernment. Perhaps these laws need changes and modifications, but not for the purpose of increasing the pension account, while the proposed new legislation, which would add enormously to that account, has nothing whatever to commend or justify it.

St. Paul Pioneer Press.

No present liberality in the granting of pensions will insure the nation PENNSYLVANIA BALT M'F'G. CQ. Proprietors Phila. P.



ABOUT

Pants for \$4.50.

200 PAIRS

Of these odd Pants left and every pair is a

good bargain at original prices. They're

taken mostly from suits, or more correctly.

they're left after coat and vest have been

sold, hence they're better values than if they

thad been made up especially to sell as odd

pants. They're mostly Cassimeres and Chev-

lots, although a few Worsteds are in the

lots. If you want to spruce up that old sult-

now is your time. \$2.50 Pants for \$1.85; \$3.00

Pants for \$2.25; \$3.50 Pants for \$2,50; \$4.0)

Pants for \$3'00; \$5.00 Pants for \$3.75; \$600





Friday.

Saturday,

PEC WOFFINCTON.

OLIVER TWIST.

Seat sale today.