

GEORGE Q. CANNON,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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THE FUTURE RELIGION OF AMERICA.

Rev. Father Hecker, who is said to be an eminent Catholic divine, has lately been delivering a lecture in Chicago. In this lecture Mr. Hecker discussed "The Religious Condition of this Country." He assumed that there were two tendencies in modern times, viz.: toward Romanism and Rationalism, and he drew the conclusion—which was loudly applauded—that "this great Republic is destined in the Providence of God, to be a great [Roman] Catholic country." He tried to establish this point, by showing that Romanism is becoming dominant in this country; and that Protestantism is without a mission, is effete, dying, and will soon vanish. To prove this he adverted to the spiritual condition of New England generally, where Protestantism has had full sweep, and he says the essential doctrines of Christ are abandoned. And he arraigns Protestantism for being unfavorable to population, as "in the New England States," he says, "among Protestants, the number of deaths are greater than births, so that soon the foreign population will be dominant."

He next turns to New York. He gives a picture of its deserted or half empty churches, and declares that it is "as wicked as Pekin."

As might be expected, this lecture has aroused the Protestant ministers of Chicago. We have seen the reports of a few of their discourses in reply. One of them, the Rev. Robert L. Collier, says:

"The prophecy that America is soon and suddenly, or ever at all, to become Roman Catholic, has no support in statistics and no encouragement in the spirit of our civilization."

Such a statement, he says, sounds like irony. He thinks the Romish Church in America, a foreigner, and unnaturalized. It can never, he says, learn our manners, and we can never learn its ways. Between the spirit of that Church and American civilization, he thinks, there is a great gulf fixed, and it is impassable. He asserts that Romanism is not gaining, but daily and hourly losing strength the world over. He admits that neither Romanism nor Secularism can possibly be the ultimate form of Christianity. It must be a religion founded in reason and supported by conscience. This, he says, is not the Christianity of Romanism, neither is it that of sectarian Protestantism. Protestantism, he asserts, denies the right to reason and to reasonable inquiry, though it does not deny the right practically, theoretically it does.

Mr. Collier disputes the statement that Romanism is making rapid numerical increase in America. It is not keeping pace, he says with the growth of population in our States. The 4,000,000 Catholics in the United States are scarcely more than the emigrants to this country, he says, from Catholic Europe since the beginning of this century; and he endeavors to prove, by statistics, while the population has increased six-fold, the church communicants of the Evangelical sects have increased more than tenfold. He winds up by saying:

"Finally, there can scarcely be said to be even a problematic element in this inquiry as to the future religion in America. It is the very genius of our civilization—it is the very spirit of the age in which we live, to say 'What is not of reason is not of God.' The world is going where reason leads it. For God can only lead men by this power in them which is the highest expression of himself, and the surest evidence of his sovereignty. Outward authorities of church and creed, venerable traditions whose only sanctification is their age, must give way before the inquiring intellect and devout heart, as darkness gives way at the coming of the sun."

Rev. T. M. Eddy, D.D., also denies in strong language the assumptions and predictions of Father Hecker respecting Roman Catholicism being the future religion of America. Yet, in alluding to Hecker's statement that the number of deaths exceeded the births among Protestants in New England, he commends the thoughtful attention of American Protestants to this ground of hope for Papal dominance. He does not dispute Father Hecker's statement, but he says:

"The Church must never cease to hold 'marriage honorable in all,' and children a heritage from the Lord, or say other than 'Children are as arrows,' in the hand of a mighty man."

Happy is he that hath his quiver full of them. An excellent and very true sentiment, and, consequently, good Latter-day Saints doctrine. While these sectaries, with jarring creeds and conflicting opinions, are trying to settle this question as to which shall be the future religion of America, we trust Utah shall ever diverge from the practice New England has been accused of, and diligently and strictly carry out the sentiment of Mr. Eddy, which he quotes from the Bible, in making marriage honorable in all, and proving that "children are a heritage from the Lord;" that they "are as arrows in the hand of a mighty man," and that "happy is he that hath his quiver full of them;" and in this manner settle, in our way, which shall be the future religion of America.

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL SENATE.

Howe, to the great amusement of the Senators, presented a memorial praying for the appointment of a competent phrenologist to examine the heads of all candidates for internal revenue appointments to the end that government might no longer suffer from the frauds now so common. Referred to the committee on retrenchment.

Chandler introduced a bill to prevent the collection of illegal imports under the color of State authority; referred.

Henderson introduced a bill to enable the Cherokee, Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians to become citizens; referred to the committee on Judiciary.

Morgan introduced a bill on the designation of the place of confinement for persons convicted of offenses against the laws of the United States; referred to the same committee.

At the expiration of the morning hour a bill was brought up relating to the Central branch of the U. P. R. R.

Sherman moved to postpone it, and take up his bill in relation to the public debt and currency; after considerable debate the motion was carried, 32 to 28.

The public debt and currency bill being now before the Senate, Davis moved to recommit it, and instruct the committee to report another bill instead.

Sherman addressed the Senate upon the bill.

It followed in a long speech in which he discussed humorously Senator Morton's speech on finances, the President's recommendations on that subject; and the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury; on motion, Morton's bill was then postponed.

The Central Branch bill was then taken up. Pending the consideration of Conkling's amendment, offered yesterday, Patterson offered a proviso declaring the subsidy not to exceed twelve millions, which was lost by 28 to 27.

Several other amendments were offered and lost. The bill was then read the third time and rejected by 24 to 27.

Morton moved to again take up the currency bill, Conkling for an executive session, and Cameron to adjourn. The latter motion prevailed.

Trumbull, from the Judiciary committee, reported a substitute for Sumner's bill to publish as a crime for holding office in violation of the 14th amendment. The person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a felony and be liable to five years imprisonment with a fine of from one to ten thousand dollars.

Morrill reported back the naval appropriation bill.

The Indian Committee unanimously agreed to report in favor of creating a separate department for Indian affairs, the head to be a cabinet officer.

The President has sent to this session of the Senate about three hundred names for confirmation.

HOUSE.

In the House a consideration was resumed of Lynch's Bill, to provide for the resumption of specie payments. Schofield addressed the House on the motion. Schenck argued for holding sessions for general debate. Washburne urged the House to come to some understanding relative to public business, saying the indications of yesterday showed no disposition to touch the Appropriation Bill at all. The Speaker recapitulated the business that was pressing on attention. After discussion, the motion to recommit the Specie Resumption Bill to the Committee on Banking was carried.

The Constitutional Amendment and Bill relating to suffrage was postponed until after the morning hour, with substitutes offered by Bingham, Shellabarger and Ward.

Bingham's substitute provides that no State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge or deny to any citizen of the United States, of sound mind, over 21 years of age, the usual exercise of the elective franchise, at all elections in the State, wherein he shall have actually resided for a period of one year next preceding such election, except such of said citizens as shall hereafter engage in rebellion or insurrection or who may have been or shall be duly convicted of treason or other crime of the grade of felony in common law. The substitute of Shellabarger is nearly similar in terms to that of Bingham's, except that Shellabarger permits the disfranchisement of those who have been engaged in rebellion, while Bingham only permits the disfranchisement of those who may hereafter engage in rebellion. The substitute of Ward's, like that of Shellabarger's, applies to those who have been engaged in rebellion, and restricts the States from fixing the terms of residence required by voters at longer than one year.

The House took up, as the business of the morning, the bill reported yesterday, relating to the operations of the pension law.

The second section of the bill, which directs the withdrawal of pensions from female pensioners who are living a life of prostitution or concubinage, was received with much opposition. Ingersoll moved to strike it out. Schenck characterized it as the most monstrous and disgraceful proposition he had ever seen in any bill, inasmuch as it proposes to make the Court of Pensions a judge of the morals and virtue of the widows and soldiers of the Republic. During the discussion the morning hour expired.

The Constitutional Amendment and Bill relating to suffrage was taken up. Eldridge spoke in opposition arguing that the right to control the suffrage and elections is vested in the respective States and in Congress subject to them: passed for the day.

The House went into Committee of the whole and resumed the consideration of the Legislative Appropriation Bill.

Washburne said the cost of the House employees amounted to \$345,000. After disposing of some amendments, the House took recess till half-past seven.

GENERAL.

San Francisco, 27.—The annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic on the Pacific coast, was in session yesterday. Reports from various commandings indicate that the order is in a prosperous condition. Col. James Cory was elected grand commander for the ensuing year.

The Legislature of Nevada has enacted a law remanding the business of the State back to a committee on basis. Legal tenders 74.

Wheeling, 27.—The Republican Legislative caucus has nominated Governor Boreman for Senator. No other candidates were presented.

Augusta.—Ex-Gov. Pickins died at Edgely, S. C., to-day.

Hartford.—The Democratic convention was well attended at New London. L. M. Walter presided and made a strong speech in favor of paying bonds in gold. Resolutions were adopted ignoring the Tammany platform, and the old ticket was renominated.

Trenton.—The Legislature in joint session to-day declared John P. Stockton elected Senator. They elected Wm. P. McMichael State treasurer.

Albany.—An under ground railroad bill for New York City is introduced into the assembly.

Wilmington, Del.—The State Legislature has adopted a joint resolution, declaring the authority of the State over the landing of the ocean telegraph cables on its shores, alleging that the coast of Delaware is peculiarly favorable for the landing of the French cable, and appointing a commission to confer with the company forming that enterprise.

New York.—The Reverend Dr. Littlejohn to-day consecrated the Episcopal Bishop of Long Island.

The Sailor's strike has ended, the shipping masters having agreed to higher rates.

Chicago, 28.—The Tribune's special says efforts will be made to reconsider the vote in the Senate yesterday, defeating the Central branch of the Pacific Railroad bill. The friends of the measure thought themselves sufficiently strong to carry the bill, therefore they defeated all the amendments by which they lost some votes. It is also thought the action of the caucus in regard to confirming Smythe and Cameron had something to do with the defeat of the measures.

Parties are in Washington with credentials from President Baez, proposing to transfer St. Domingo to the United States Secretary of War.

The enactment of a law is recommended to repeal the article of law allowing brevet officers to take their place on court martial or detachments when composed of corps according to brevet rank.

Tallahassee.—The House has passed a resolution declaring the evidence insufficient to substantiate the charges against Governor Reed, by 42 to 5.

Columbia.—A joint resolution, has passed the Legislature, authorizing the Governor to employ an armed force in the preservation of peace. The House passed a bill to enforce the civil rights bill.

Richmond.—The Republican State Central Committee to-night appointed a committee of 18 of the most influential Republicans in the State, with Gov. Wells as chairman, to go to Washington and represent the Republican party. The central committee was enlarged and reorganized. The reorganization is understood to indicate a more liberal policy on the part of the party in the State. The executive committee report favoring a provisional government for Virginia if an election on the present constitution cannot be had at an early day.

New York.—A Caracas, Venezuela, letter of December 11th states that Mr. Talmadge, an American in the convention for the settlement of the American claims has been accused of fraud. The Government it is announced will demand the abrogation of the treaty. Mr. Talmadge, is fully able to disprove any imputations against him. The whole trouble is supposed to have been induced by a wish to avoid paying the heavy instalments already adjusted by the United States.

FOREIGN.

London.—Ernest Jones, the well known Radical politician, died yesterday. He had just been informally chosen by the ballot over Milner Gibson, the Liberal candidate, to succeed Burley one of the present Members of Parliament from Manchester, in case the latter should be unseated on the charge of bribery.

The directors of the bank of Overend, Gurney & Co., have been held for trial in bonds of twenty thousand pounds each.

Dublin.—A meeting of influential citizens was held last night, and resolutions were adopted urging the Government to pardon the Fenian convicts.

London.—The Levant Times publishes a rumor that Senator Nye of Nevada will succeed Morris as American Minister to Constantinople in March next.

The Greek Government will probably give adhesion to the conclusions of the Conference, but it is feared its signature will be accompanied by reservations which can only end in protracted difficulty with Turkey.

Madrid.—The Government has laid claim to all the libraries, archives and works of art possessed by the churches, as the property of the State. It was while carrying out the orders of the government that the Governor of Bruges was assassinated. This event caused intense excitement, and violent demonstrations have been made by the people of this city against the Papal mission.

The government has withdrawn its official recognition of his diplomatic powers. The dean and chapter of the cathedral of Bruges have been arrested and imprisoned.

Paris.—Gen. Dix, United States Minister, made a speech at a public banquet this evening, in which he declared the cause of the Greeks identical with the cause of liberty throughout the world, and assured the people of Greece that they had the sympathy of America.

London.—All the additional information obtained of the disaster of the French steamer Pierre gives the assurance that none of the American passengers aboard were injured.

Official dispatches received at the War Office, from New Zealand, announce a battle at Poverty Bay, between the British troops and the Maori rebels, in which the latter were defeated with great loss in killed, wounded and prisoners. The victory has restored tranquility in that quarter of the colony.

Havana.—Diario, reports, on the authority of official dispatches, that Palma and other towns are full of fugitives, insurgents and their families, and 3,000 presented themselves to the authorities and received the amnesty. At Baracoa several chiefs gave themselves up, and were pardoned. Other accounts from Spanish sources represent the insurgents surrendering at many points to receive the benefits of Dulce's proclamation; but in the vicinity of Santiago the rebels continue very active, carrying off slaves and harrying the troops. It is reported that they have burnt half a dozen large plantations near the town.

Havana, 25, via Key West 27.—It is

reported from rebel sources, that Gen. Nezada was captured at Puerto Principe on the 16th.

Key West.—Many refugees have arrived from Cuba, and more are on the way.

New York, 28.—The Herald's Havana special says intelligence has been received here that Puerto Principe was captured by the patriot forces under Quesada on the 16th. The same day Count Valmaza entered Bayamo and the excitement in the city was intense; the feeling of enmity between the Spanish volunteers, and the Cubans manifesting itself. A number of persons are killed nightly. A memorial has been presented to General Dulce by the American citizens here asking protection. The engineers corps now mounting guard, and the officers of the volunteers are ordered by Gen. Dulce to meet at the Palace for consultation as to the course to be pursued. Gen. Dulce being unable to control the Spanish volunteers sent to Matanzas for regular troops. He informed the volunteer commanders he would hold them responsible for their men who threatened the movement to-night.

Correspondence.

COALVILLE, U. T.,
January 24, 1909.

Editor Deseret News:—A somewhat noteworthy occurrence took place in this vicinity on Saturday last, an allusion to which I forward you, that your readers may know that there are some wide-awake people here as elsewhere.

It is well known that the rising generation of this Territory have had but few opportunities of seeing "the world in all its glory." To gratify the taste for the marvelous, usually found with youth, the juvenile population of Coalville were treated to a sleigh-ride to Echo City, in the capacity of a Sunday School, attended by superintendents Eldridge and Allen, the teachers, and a few friends. The cavalcade presented an interesting spectacle, I assure you, as it passed through the streets of Echo, the "old age" on the lead, up the hill and down the track as far as the switches extend—about half or three-fourths of a mile. Some twenty-five sleighs filled to the brim with many youths, on an excursion to see the iron horse—and all Echo turned out to see them pass; and there was Superintendent Reed, among the observers, who gave three hearty cheers as they jingled by. No doubt he would gladly have placed a locomotive and palace car at their disposal, had it been so solicited. Some of the sleighs had not less than twenty aboard.

From the extent of the turn-out one would have supposed that there were children enough to represent two or three such towns as Coalville; but not so; it is a "Mormon" town. This will explain all. On the return to town, several little chubby chins looked fallen at being disappointed, from some unknown cause, in joining the sleigh-ride to see the railroad. Perhaps they will rise in future in time to go to Sunday School. A juvenile dance in the afternoon wound up the excursion.

Echo has become remarkably quiet during the past few days. Forty gamblers, less or more, decamped thence last week. In consequence, the saying has gone out that Echo is mined in a business point of view. Yet there are expectations of a revival from West, when the terminus shall have been transferred to Echo.

The Coalville Co-operative Institution has just closed a purchase of 1500 sacks of flour at \$7.50 per sack, at the terminus; also 500 sacks of corn, at \$7 per sack. Hay is selling at \$50 per ton. Beef, 15 cents, average. The Coalville teams are just now all busy hauling coal to Echo. It may as well be understood that, if coal is required in Salt Lake, the transportation will have to come from that quarter.

THEATRE.

Lessee & Managers.—H. B. Clawson & J. T. Caine.

LAST WEEK

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SCHELLER

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250 kegs Nails,
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250 Eight Day Clocks,
150 cases Detroit Matches,
150 boxes Vaseline Star Candles,

100 cases Saponifier,
250 chests Very Fine Teas,
5,000 lbs. choice brands of Tobacco,
5,000 lbs. White Lead,
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