

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY, - JAN. 28, 1902.

WHAT THE "NEWS" REALLY SAID

"An Argument That Doesn't Fit," is the appropriate heading to an editorial in the Salt Lake Tribune, in attempted criticism of an article in the Deseret News on the subject of the possibility of present revelation. The position really taken by the "News" on this question is entirely ignored by the Tribune, and its remarks are addressed to a point of its own creation. This is the basis of its argument:

"The 'News' proceeds on the assumption that those who object to the reception of such testimony by the magistrature are disbelievers in the principle of revelation from God. That is clearly an unwarranted presumption."

The last sentence in the foregoing fits the rest of the quotation exactly. The "News" did not say, or infer, or hint at any such an "assumption." On the contrary the "News" stated emphatically that such testimony could not be and was not received as evidence by a court. Here is our exact language on that question:

"No one that we have heard of pretends for a moment that it was given or received as legal evidence against the accused. It was simply an incident that can have no legal bearing upon the case, which has yet to be tried before a jury."

In explaining the way in which the testimony was drawn from the witness by cross-examination, the "News" said: "The decision that the defendant should be held to the district court for trial, was not affected in any way by the reply of the witness to that incidental question."

All the comments of the Tribune are, therefore, utterly wasted. They form an "argument that does not fit." We have not expressed a thought indicating that revelation, real or pretended, should be made applicable to court procedure. Yet the entire Tribune editorial assumes that we have taken that ground, and that those who object are "disbelievers in the principle of revelation from God." Well, we believe in the principle of revelation from God, and yet we object, and have plainly stated our objection, to the reception of such testimony as evidence in a court. How more completely the Tribune could misrepresent our views and our utterances on this subject we fail to perceive.

For the information of that paper we will say, that no such testimony would be received as evidence in the courts of this Church against an accused person. No one can be condemned therein on anything but real evidence. Such a statement as that elicited by close cross-examination in the justice's court, would not be admitted in a trial for Church fellowship. The Tribune has gone off on a tangent and strayed far away from the subject of the "News" editorial which it attacks. The Tribune says further:

"The question of revelation is not challenged."

That is an assertion that shows either great density of mind or a disposition to pervert. The Monday morning's papers published a synopsis of a discourse by a Methodist preacher on Sunday, in which he denounced the idea of present revelation as "fanaticism." He ridiculed the claim of any one nowadays to having divine communication as, "professing to have a private word with God." And that this was not intended merely as applicable to the case of the witness in court, is evident by the minister's assertion that:

"No good can come from a man pretending to receive revelations from God as a demonstration of the truth of the Gospel."

Our argument on the subject of present revelation was addressed to that pulpit assertion, and not in support of revelation as evidence in a court. Here is what we said on that point:

"The preacher on Sunday repudiated immediate revelation entirely, and declared it 'could not stand before the law now as the Gospel.' It will be readily admitted that testimony concerning a revelation from God will not 'stand before the law' as evidence against an accused person. But can it be excluded as evidence relating to the Gospel?"

We then showed from the Bible, which the preacher professes to receive as the "only guide" in religion, that revelation from God is an essential feature of the Gospel, and that without it man cannot know God or that Jesus is the Christ. That is the subject of the "News" editorial, and it has been completely avoided in the Tribune dissertation, which is indeed "an argument that does not fit."

Some gentlemen who are disbelievers in either ancient or modern revelation, commenting on the preacher's declaration on Sunday, wanted to know why, if God talked to Abraham he could not talk with a man nowadays. And, further, they raised the pertinent query, how any one could rationally profess to be sent of God to preach, if there was no such thing as communication from God in the present age.

The questions are pertinent and applicable, and they form an "argument"

that really does "fit." If God has "called" the preachers who claim to be sent of Him, and who act on a claim of "Divine authority," performing ordinances in the name of Deity, there must have been some communication from Him to them or to persons who ordained them. If there is no such thing in modern times, then all their claims of divine authority are baseless pretenses, unworthy of the attention of intelligent human beings.

Now let it be understood that the Deseret News has not, at any time, taken the position erroneously attributed to it by the Tribune. We have not uttered a sentence supporting the idea that a court, secular or ecclesiastical, should admit as evidence against an accused person, testimony like that extracted from a witness in the case which has been sent to the district court for trial. And if our morning contemporary will have the goodness to read our remarks with care, we think it will have the fairness to acknowledge that it has made a big mistake, and that the heading on its attempted criticism is strictly applicable to its own hasty remarks.

WHY THE QUESTION WAS ASKED.

In commenting upon the remarkable bit of testimony elicited by the attorneys for the defense in the Mortensen case, the Deseret News has endeavored to make it clear that no blame could be fairly attached to the witness, to the prosecution or to the court. This may have created the impression that by inference the attorneys for the defense were censured. If so we desire to remove that impression.

If the report of the cross-examination is read carefully, it will be seen that the questions which led up to the statement, came along in natural sequence and were on legal lines. Here is the report of that part of the proceedings. When Attorney R. Stewart interrogated Hon. James Sharp as to his conversation with Peter Mortensen, on the morning after the disappearance of James R. Hay, Mr. Sharp stated:

"When he put his foot on the spot I said: Here is the spot where my son was killed, and I said he was responsible for it."

"Mr. Stewart—When did you arrive at this conclusion?" "Witness—I had it all the time."

"Then, why did you send him and Mr. Romney to the police?" "Because he said James R. Hay ran away."

"Who did you believe killed him?" "The man who last saw him alive—Peter Mortensen."

"You came to that conclusion?" "I knew it."

"How did you know it?" "God revealed it to me. I told him that he was responsible for the death of my son and the proof would be within twenty-four hours when the body would be found within a mile of the spot where he placed his foot."

"How did you know it?" "God revealed it to me."

"You did not say right out that Mortensen murdered your son-in-law?" "Not so loud as that, but I said he was responsible for it."

"Did he deny it?" "No, he never denied."

The statement of Mr. Sharp was not anticipated by Mr. Stewart. There was no understanding by anyone present that such an experience would be related. Mr. Sharp felt he could not reply to the question, "How did you know it?" except by telling the truth as he understood it. The question was very natural and was strictly legal. After the witness had stated his conclusion that Hay was killed by Mortensen, "How did you know it?" was a proper inquiry. The answer was so surprising that all who heard it were amazed, and so no objection was offered but it was permitted to pass without comment.

As we have explained heretofore, it had no effect on the court or on the case as it will go to a jury, and is not regarded by anybody who knows anything about the value of testimony, as evidence in this dreadful case, which has caused so much sorrow and excitement. We have referred to this unpleasant matter again, so that no unjust criticism may be passed on the attorneys for the defense, who are doing the best they can for their client and have displayed great energy and ability in his interest.

PREDICTED AN EARTHQUAKE.

There is a curious story in a St. Louis dispatch to the Chicago Record-Herald to the effect that the earthquake which shook St. Louis on Friday last, was predicted by a mysterious man, who claimed to have obtained a knowledge of the occurrence through supernatural means.

About a week previous, the man, who gave his name as Dryer, walked into the Associated Press office and told his story. "Next Friday will be an earthquake," he said, "next Friday and the Friday following, in which millions of lives will be lost, and you and I may be numbered among the dead." He claimed to have been forewarned of the event. "The United States," he continued, "may be swallowed up in this terrible cataclysm." He could not say for certain whether the main shock would come on Friday the 24th of this month, or the Friday following. He also inserted an advertisement in the papers, stating that there would be an earthquake on one of the Fridays indicated.

The story goes on to say that two distinct shocks were felt in St. Louis a few minutes before 5 o'clock in the morning on last Friday. Persons woke up and left their beds. The buildings rocked, and a rumbling sound was heard.

The disturbances were observed as far north as Quincy and west to Kansas City. In several other places shocks were observed, and now people are wondering whether the man really had had a revelation, or whether the fulfillment of the prognostication was merely a coincidence. They are, perhaps, wondering, too, whether the coming Friday will be the day of greater judgment, since the mysterious prognosticator intimated that he did not know whether the main shock would come last Friday or a week later.

The prophecies has certainly not been fulfilled in all its details so far. The man said the disturbances would be felt all over the world, and that many lives would be lost. This did not happen. The inhabitants of many parts of the states of Illinois and Missouri were badly frightened, but no great

damage was done. Either the calamity is yet to come, or the prediction was false.

It is remarkable, though, that in an age in which it is considered a mark of orthodoxy to deny the possibility of deriving any information from supernatural sources, the claims to communication with an unseen world are multiplying on all sides. In proportion as the world refuses to accept the genuine coin, counterfeit currency, so to speak, is offered it from many sources. And that is a just rebuke to the systems that claim to be orthodox. For if there is no genuine gold, how can there be a counterfeit? The states of Illinois and Missouri, by the way, where there, in the early days, was no room for the Church, have had their share of "Elijahs," "Messiahs," and "prophets" of various kinds.

THE DANISH ISLANDS.

The purchase of the Danish West Indies appears to be about accomplished now. The treaty of cession has been signed by Secretary Hay for this country and Minister Brun for Denmark.

By that treaty Denmark transfers her sovereignty over the islands St. Thomas, St. John and St. Croix to this country, in consideration of about four million dollars, which is not far from half less than the price asked thirty years ago, when Secretary Seward negotiated for the little group of islands.

The signing of the treaty does not complete the transaction, though. The agreement will have to be approved by the Senate, and by the Danish government, and Congress must make the necessary appropriation. If at any stage of the further proceedings the transfer does not meet with the necessary approval, it will be called off, but it is expected that it will be accepted.

The islands have not been profitable to the Danish government, but if it is true that this country needs them for a naval and coaling station, and that the United States cannot permit any other power to buy them, they may be worth the price asked for them, and much more. Alaska, at one time, was thought to have been acquired at an exorbitant price, but now it is quite clear that that territory is worth much more than was paid for it. It may be so with the West Indies. There may be resources not yet developed. But even if that is not the case, if by buying them future complications are avoided, they may prove cheap at four million dollars.

SUBSTANTIALLY CORRECT.

"Will the papers of the State press be kind enough to inform their readers that at the trial of the Mayor of Ogden, for a supposed violation of the quarantine laws, the evidence showed that the Mayor DID NOT order the smallpox patient released. That all statements to the contrary were manufactured for the Salt Lake papers out of whole cloth a yard wide."

That paragraph appears in the Ogden Standard. We give place to it in the Deseret News. The statement made in all the Salt Lake papers by their respective correspondents was to a similar effect. The "News" correspondent reported that the Mayor of Ogden had "dispatched Sanitary Inspector Powers to the office of Dr. Condon, to tell the latter that it was the order of the Mayor that the alleged smallpox patient be dismissed from the hospital." The objection of the Standard is a mere quibble or play on words. Its own reports show that the Mayor was found guilty of violating the health ordinances of the city and he was fined for doing so.

He overstepped the bounds of his official authority, and that he took steps to have the patient discharged on the ground that he did not have smallpox, is as certain as that he had no right to pass officially at all on the question. It is of no use to blame the Salt Lake papers, for they all aimed to put the matter correctly before the public.

Gov. Taft's optimism as to the small army which will be needed in the Philippines after January 1, 1902, is not shared by our officers. It is the commissioner's belief that 17,000 men will then suffice to hold the archipelago, because of the efficiency of the new Philippine constabulary and "of native militia of which 12,000 have been authorized by Congress, and 6,500 raised. Desirable as would be the condition of absolute peace which this belief of Gov. Taft would foreshadow, his opinion can only be the expression of an earnest hope, in view of the conditions in southern Luzon, which have led to the enforcement of reconcentration and the return to Manila of all American women in the disturbed district.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

There having been some misunderstanding of part of his speech and a consequent assumption that he is in full accord with the extreme anti-imperialists, President Schurman next day sent out a signed statement in which he said that when President McKinley invited him to accept the presidency of the first commission to the Philippines the President assured him that "the sole object of taking the Philippines was the humanitarian one of civilization to them the blessing of liberty."

The commission reported that the intelligent Filipinos, "though recognizing the need of temporary American intervention and tutelage, all desired and hoped for ultimate independence." President Schurman contended "the substance of his remarks at the Boston Reform club into the statement that, 'The Filipinos want ultimate independence, and our progressive grants of liberty and home rule must eventually be in independence, and it is American sentiment and Philippine sentiment that must finally settle the question.'"

Baltimore Sun.

And now it is reconcentration—reconcentration with all its horrors—reconcentration as an American war policy! Can these things be? Can America, the world's example and teacher of liberty, do this? Congressman Cannon, in a speech Monday in the House of Representatives, said of the United States in the Philippines: "The law sends us there, and in my judgment we will be there forever and a day." Are we to stay there by such methods as these? Can the same people who at the close of the nineteenth century called reconcentration in Cuba "butchery" look upon it in the Philippines at the beginning of the twentieth with complacency?

St. Paul Pioneer Press. There is a very few of the so-called imperialists who now advocate or at any time have advocated the perpetual retention of the islands without regard to the fitness or the desire of the inhabitants. The shouting of the anti-imperialists was much ado about nothing. By ignoring facts and attributing false motives wherever convenient they managed to create a frightful hue and cry for their own small circle which they found it an exhilarating recreation to assail. The only "remarkable and unexpected" thing about President Schurman's speech was that they applauded it with the same enthusiasm of their own narrow misinterpretation of facts and motives.

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Tabernacle, Jan. 30-31, With Thursday Popular Matinee.

PRICES: MATINEE, 50 cents. NIGHT, \$1.00.

Special Sale of Seats now on at Daynes Music Store.

No extra charge for Reserved Seats for Night Performances.

When you want the best served in the best way, you must come to the best place. Ask anybody you meet "where is the best place to dine?" If he don't say the Tavern he, probably, don't know.

Remember—Telephone?—Tell a waiter.

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RECEIVER'S SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT in pursuance of an order of the District Court of the Third Judicial District of the State of Utah, in and for the County of Salt Lake, State of Utah, made on the 28th day of January, 1902, in the suit of J. W. Green, Plaintiff, vs. the Buckeye Mining Company, a corporation, defendant, then pending in said court, the undersigned Receiver of the said defendant company, will sell to the highest bidder for cash on Saturday, the 30th day of February, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon at the office of James H. Moyle, Room No. 7, Deseret National Bank Building, Corner of Main and First South Streets, in Salt Lake City, Utah, all the right, title, interest, and estate of the said Buckeye Mining company, in and to all those certain mining claims, situate in the Tintic Mining District, Juab County, State of Utah, to-wit:

The "Victoria" lode, "Parallel" lode, "Salt Lake City" lode, the "Protector" lode, the "Buckeye" lode, and "D. H. Green" lode mining claims, patent surveys number 329, Tintic Mining District, Juab County, Utah. For a more particular description of said mining claims, reference is hereby made to the location certificates, recorded in the office of the Mining Recorder of said Tintic Mining District, and in the office of the County Recorder of Juab County, Utah; also

Two boilers, one engine, and all the machinery, tools and appliances used in connection therewith, and all the personal property of said Buckeye Mining Company in said shaft house and on said Mining Claims and belonging to said Company.

All bids must be sealed and delivered to said Receiver on or before the hour of sale, accompanied by a certified check for the amount of the bid. Bids to be opened at the time and place of sale aforesaid. The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.

JAMES SHARP, Receiver of the Buckeye Mining Company. Tel. 1053. JAMES H. MOYLE, Attorney.

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JAMES SHARP, Receiver of the Buckeye Mining Company. Tel. 1053. JAMES H. MOYLE, Attorney.

Great January Sale! Now on at Z. C. M. I. Will continue during the Week Commencing Monday, January 27th. We give a few items from our big list of Great Bargains for the Ladies. Note the lines of goods and come and examine our offerings.

New Spring Wash Goods. Ladies' Tailor-Made Suits. Ladies' Misses' Knit Underwear. Ladies' Nursing Union Suits. Ladies' Fleece and Wool Vests and Drawers. Children's School Dresses and Sailor Suits. Ladies' Trefouse Gloves. Ladies' P. K. Street Gloves. Z. C. M. I. T. G. WEBBER, Superintendent.

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AT HALF PRICE AND LESS. Fifty pieces New Scotch Zephyr Ginghams and Tissues, choice colorings and designs for Waist and Dress patterns, genuine imported goods, value 25c, 35c and 50c, to be sold this week, until every yard is gone. First comers get first choice at (per yard) 16 2/3. IT IS THE IMPORTERS LOSS. IT IS YOUR GAIN.

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