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THE PROOF IS COMING OUT.

The scheme which was concocted in this city nearly a year ago, which included the revival of the old spotter's methods, and having for one of its chief objects the exclusion of Utah's Representative from his seat in Congress, has been alluded to several times in these columns. It leaked out early in the present year, that a criminal case would be entered in the courts against the Congressman, but would be delayed until just previous to the time for his departure for Washington. Meanwhile, a number of other cases against prominent "Mormons" were to be prosecuted so as to aid in the work of stirring up public prejudice against the "Mormon" Church, which was charged with the nomination and election of a polygamist to represent the State in Congress.

The departure of the gentleman for the East sooner than was anticipated by the plotters somewhat disarranged their plans, but an effort was made to accuse him of a felony, so as to justify his extradition and bring him here for trial. This part of the scheme fell through for utter lack of evidence to support the charge. Next a complaint was entered against him for a misdemeanor, on which he could not be brought back from the East, and his enemies proclaimed him "a fugitive from justice." Of course this was very soon seen through and had no lasting effect upon his case.

A gentleman belonging to the Methodist Church, held a conversation with a preacher of that denomination who was associated with the crusade, while traveling on the railroad, when the preacher confided to him particulars of the scheme and the conversation was divulged by the former and published in Salt Lake papers. The preacher, however, tried to creep out of the position in which he had placed himself, and his letter on the subject was published and replied to in the Deseret News.

We return to this subject for the reason that, in the course of the investigation before the special committee on the Roberts case, the facts were made apparent and clearly established, that if the plotters had desired simply to prosecute Mr. Roberts for alleged violation of the law, they could have done so early in the year and without waiting until the time when proceedings were really commenced. Affidavits were presented to be used against the defendant at the following dates: By Thomas J. Brandon and Ray T. Brandon, both on Feb. 12th, 1899; by Lucella P. Miles and Mary E. McDougall, both on Feb. 27th, 1899. They were all drawn up by A. T. Schroeder.

Without going any farther into the evidence of the plot, or scheme if the persons engaged in it prefer to call it so, the dates of these affidavits are sufficient proof. They bear out the statement published by Mr. Peet, and establish that which was denied by his pious but not altogether reliable disponent. The pious methods resorted to by the clique who conspired against Mr. Roberts and the Church of which he is a member, only need to be exposed to be condemned and despised by all just and fair-minded people.

THE "PRESS" ON UTAH AFFAIRS

The St. Paul Pioneer Press does not appear to relish the criticism of the Deseret News, on its endeavors to inform the public about a subject which it does not understand. We advised the Press before indulging in flights of fancy, as to "a breach of compact" between the people of Utah and the United States, to read the Enabling Act and the State Constitution. We also suggested that when trying to explain the tenets and position of the "Mormon" Church, it should inquire into the facts before telling such fairy tales as those in which it indulged.

The Press does not take kindly to these suggestions, and remarks: "The News would have its readers believe that there was no other compact between the people of the United States and Utah than that embodied in the Enabling Act and the Constitution of Utah." Certainly. Would the Press have its readers believe that there was any other compact? If so, will it please produce the documents? If that paper is really desirous of correct information on this subject it can readily be obtained, but it must not seek for light from sources which only tend and intend to create darkness.

That is the trouble with the Press and the public to a very large extent. They adopt the falsehoods, sophistries and distortions of persons and papers purposely engaged in manufacturing them, to malign and defame the people of Utah and particularly the "Mormon" Church. We repeat, there is no compact in existence between the people of Utah and the United States but that incorporated in the two instruments already mentioned. They formed a complete settlement of the dispute between the government of the United States and the people of Utah.

As to the "Mormon" Church, to which the Press alludes, there is not and cannot be any "compact" between a religious organization and the Federal

power. The formation of the State of Utah was a purely political proceeding. No church, sect or religious body was or could have been treated with for that purpose. No matter what discussion or correspondence or any other communications may have occurred between individuals or officials on either side, previous to the action of Congress for the organization of the State, the entire matter was comprehended in and settled by the agreement required in the Enabling Act and complied with in the State Constitution. If the Press will adopt our suggestion and examine these instruments carefully, it cannot fail to see the point we have herein put forth.

Now in regard to the position of the "Mormon" Church, its doctrines, discipline, missionaries and alleged connection with the State. We certainly do take the ground that these can be properly understood in no other way, than by investigation of that which the Church and its accredited representatives present. Is this a singular position to take? Is any church to be judged by the assertions of its antagonists? Is the Roman Catholic church to be judged and condemned by the stories of "escaped nuns" and perjured, recanting priests? Is a political party to be viewed through the colored glasses of its violent opponents? Why should any person, party or church not be looked upon in the light of its own claims and representations, instead of the misrepresentations of its enemies?

The Press says "The Constitution of Utah, with its provisions against polygamy, was plainly accepted by the Mormons with not the slightest intention of observing those provisions." Honestly now, Mr. Press, is that sentence anything more than prejudiced assumption? How do you know what the intention of the "Mormons" was in accepting those provisions? Are you not jumping at a conclusion from imaginary premises? You speak of "the impunity with which they have been violated." Will you please tell us one case of the violation of the provisions of the Enabling Act and State Constitution in Utah? We say that has not been and cannot be done.

The Press, quoting from another paper, says "the Mormons, to make an impression on the President and Congress, are displaying a great deal of activity in prosecuting the violators of the anti-polygamy statutes." This is another bit of proof that the Press is in outer darkness on Utah affairs. In the first place, as we have said, there has been no violation of the anti-polygamy statute of the State. No such case has come before the courts. In the second place, the "Mormons" have not been prosecuting persons for alleged violation of any other statute. The cases to which the Press refers were not cases of polygamy, which is a felony, but of misdemeanor, and were punished with heavier penalties than are common in many other States, and the prosecuting officers and the courts were not "Mormons."

There are other remarks made by the Press which are but echoes of old slanders that pass for truth among uninformed people and papers, which we need not notice at present. What we have cited show that our position is correct; that the Press talks glibly and sometimes violently, of things it does not understand; and that while it draws its alleged information from anti-"Mormon" sources, it will continue to flounder about in the fogs of error and in the bogs of pitiful misunderstanding and delusion. And what we say of the St. Paul Pioneer Press applies equally to other public journals which, while possessed of much ability, are utterly inconsistent and unfair in their treatment of "Mormon" subjects and the Utah question.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

A letter from the late General Lawton was read recently by Hon. John Barrett, at the anniversary dinner of the New England society. It was written not long before the death of the general on the field of battle, and that circumstance renders it doubly interesting. As quoted by the New York Evening Sun, General Lawton said:

"I would to God that the whole truth of this whole Philippines situation could be known by every one in America as I know it. If the real history, inspiration and condition of this insurrection, and the influences, local and external, that now encourage the enemy, as well as the actual possibilities of these islands and people and their relations to this great East, could be understood at home, we would hear no more talk of unjust 'shootings of government' into the Philippines, or of hauling down our flag in the Philippines. If the so-called anti-imperialists would honestly ascertain the truth on the ground and not in distant America, they, whom I believe to be honest men, misinformed, would be convinced of the error of their statements and conclusions, and of the unfortunate effect of their publications here. If I am shot by a Filipino bullet it might as well come from one of my own men, because I know from observations confirmed by captured prisoners that the continuance of fighting is chiefly due to reports that are sent out from America."

The last sentence is significant—terribly so. It virtually charges that his own death and the death of so many American soldiers in the Philippine jungles, are due to false reports sent from this country, with the evident purpose of encouraging the rebels to continue their insane resistance. But for such reports, the war would have been ended long ago. It is due to such reports that Aguinaldo and his followers cherished the illusion that he was opposing only a political party, to be overthrown by his arms and by the votes of the American people. Those responsible for the existence of such notions among the insurgents, may at least have the satisfaction of knowing, from the letter from one who has been sacrificed upon the altar, that but for their work in aid of the rebellion, less American blood would have been shed upon foreign soil, and the Philippine problem would have been nearer its solution. They may not be liable to the laws of this country, but their responsibility is fixed by one who became a martyr to the cause, and whose words will go far with his countrymen.

NO FEAR OF COMPETITION.

There has been much said of late about the loss our farmers would sustain by the annexation of the tropical islands. Particularly would those en-

gaged in the sugar beet industry suffer by the importation of sugar.

The San Francisco Chronicle replies to these rumors. It points out that the Philippines have practically belonged to this country for nearly a year, and yet investments in the sugar industry continue. Factories are going up in all States in which the soil and climate are suitable as freely as if the Philippines had never been heard of. Factories have been built, or are under construction, one in Nebraska, one in Illinois, one in Colorado, one in Washington, and eight in Michigan, where there is a veritable boom. Many others are contemplated.

The reason for this is that those who know most about the industry feel confident that Philippine competition offers no danger to this country. The largest sugar export from the Philippines was 204,361 tons in 1898. But this does not exceed one-tenth of the consumption in this country alone. The sugar product of those islands cannot increase largely, considering the demand on the soil for the support of the population. This, the paper mentioned says, is well understood by sugar growers, and they do not fear any competition from the Philippine islands at least.

The argument is only one of many that appeal to popular prejudices and is calculated to create an opposition to the policy of expansion. It will not succeed, though. This country has been constantly expanding, and it has been found that whatever disadvantages the acquisition of new territory has brought with it, the advantages have been so numerous as to more than compensate for them, and this experience will be repeated at this time. In a few years no one will be thinking of abandoning the Philippines, any more than they are now contemplating the return to the original owners of Alaska, Louisiana, Texas, or the original colonies.

ANGLO-GERMAN TREATY.

A Berlin paper is said to have published the contents of a secret German English-Portuguese understanding, according to which Great Britain and Germany are to divide the Portuguese possessions in Africa and Asia. It is claimed that the consent of Portugal to the arrangement has been obtained, this country to receive a suitable equivalent in money for the territory to be ceded. Germany would receive 20,000 square miles of territory, with a million inhabitants, and to England would be added thirteen million inhabitants.

Naturally both Russia and France learn with consternation of such a land-grabbing conspiracy. The suggestion is made that Russia seize Herat, to get even. But what can France do? The Paris government is wondering what steps the United States is going to take about the seizure of American vessels in Delagoa bay, but there is no sign of that country intending to take the initiative against England. The news of the intended purchase of Portuguese colonies is of immense importance. It cannot but further strain the relations between Great Britain and her rivals for power and trade.

Great Britain now realizes the South African situation, as never before. She has found it necessary to order to the front, Field Marshal Lord Roberts of Kandahar, and Lord Kitchener of Khartoum fame. She realizes that in the next aggressive move a victory must be won, complete and decisive. British arms in Africa must shine so brilliantly as to make Russia pause. They must perform some deed whereby confidence may be restored in Egypt, Italy, in Japan, and even in Germany. For further disasters would mean the loss of prestige among the family of nations.

There is some doubt as to the wisdom of the appointment of Lord Roberts to the African command. He is a brilliant general, but he is no longer in the prime of life, and it is doubted by some, that his experience in previous campaigns will count for a great deal in this war with an enemy, as original in tactics as full of bravery and endurance. But the public are now expecting everything at his hands, as they were demanding all of General Buller. He must turn the tide of events, to save his country from a panic and perhaps from outside attacks. Should he, too, meet with reverse, that would amount to a national calamity.

Of the righteousness of the present war opinions differ, and not a few in this country pronounce it unjust. But there can be no two opinions of this fact, that for the future preservation of the peace of the world, Great Britain must win in Africa. Her defeat would mean the ascendancy of powers that would in all probability cover the surface of the earth with armies and navies. In the interest of peace England must continue a first class power in Europe. That much seems to be beyond successful contradiction.

Appropos of the British commander's grocery store at Modder river, it is suggested that Boers run the butcher shop.

The Nicaraguan canal scheme has its strongest competition now in the transfer of the Panama canal scheme to American control. The question really is, which ditch will Uncle Sam dig?

The American troops face the Filipinos all right during a fight, but the difficulty is in getting where they can face them when the Filipinos are in flight.

United States Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota says that if he were a Filipino he would fight until he was gray, if not killed sooner. Taking the Filipino illustration, the senator should have said "run" instead of "fight."

The story of Russia and Japan going to war in the spring is revived again, but the announcement bears no real evidence of probable fulfillment. It is likely that Russian designs are in another direction.

It takes a jurymen and a detective and a quarter to make a juror in New York, according to the district attorney's statement in the Molinoux case, now on trial. No wonder that New Yorkers nearly always have an opinion that keeps them out of juries.

The Denver Field and Farm promises a specially interesting number in its

issue next week, in statistics of value to the agriculturist. Our Denver contemporary is making an excellent record as an agricultural paper.

The Boston Herald says "It is wondered if society in general is growing ruder." There is no "if" about it, judging by the common influx of summer visitors from the Atlantic coast to the Pacific slope. Much of the tourist society is rudeness itself.

Gen. Methuen has gone into the grocery business on the Modder river. According to his report today, he is making a good thing out of his sales of tea and other articles needed by the Dutch farmers. But if wise he will keep an eye on those milk and vegetable vendors, who may not be averse to giving the Boers a hint or two or even helping them a little.

It is suggested now that the Boers may declare war against Portugal and seize Portuguese East Africa to prevent Great Britain taking Delagoa Bay. There is little or no likelihood of such a course. The Boers are fighting for independence. If Britain takes Delagoa Bay, the territory becomes British, and as such the Boers may proceed without being involved with any other power, and they would get the support of the Dutch in Portuguese East Africa, as well as of all those who oppose the transfer to British sovereignty. Certainly it looks as if the present war is to involve the whole of South Africa that is aimed at by England.

Afrikaner disaffection in Cape Colony is taking a more pronounced form; Canadian opposition to the British colonies being involved in a war for the imperial government without a voice in its councils, is increasing; fear of active Fenian hostility is growing; Russia's threat to advance into India by way of Herat is becoming more menacing; and the British armies have made absolutely no headway where they have met any considerable Boer military force. It really looks as if the complaint that Mr. Joseph Chamberlain had not informed the British public of the real seriousness of the campaign against the Transvaal was very well founded.

DWIGHT L. MOODY.

Baltimore Sun.

It is likely that few men since the days of Whitfield have attracted such great crowds of people. He was somewhat on the order of Spurgeon, but by no means so strong a man. No one could fail, after hearing him, to be impressed with his great earnestness and desire to do good. That explains his power over men. He believed every word he uttered to be the truth, and he had the power to force that conviction upon others. During a great part of his career he was aided in no small degree by the singing of his fellow-worker, Ira D. Sankey, and the two names—Moody and Sankey—are inseparably associated in the public mind.

New York Journal.

The career of D. L. Moody ought to encourage every young man who feels that he has a message for the world. If the message is genuine and there is power enough behind it the world will hear it, though wealth, high education, eloquence and the advantages of position be lacking. It is the man who counts, and Moody was a man.

Boston Transcript.

The death of America's greatest and most successful evangelist, like the death of any man who has been a powerful factor in the world's activities and has exerted a wonderful influence upon its life, brings to the mind of almost every person some more or less definite estimate of his character and service. In both respects Mr. Moody's career will bear almost infinite contemplation. It is impossible to make out even an approximate inventory of what he was or what he did. Both were beyond human measurements. We can only know in a general way that he was one of the great and noble figures of his generation, impressing himself upon the moral and spiritual life of his time with a power that hardly any other individual of his generation could parallel.

St. Paul Pioneer Press.

But there have been few, if any, whose religious teaching has been so widespread, so vital and so permanent in its effects as that of Dwight L. Moody. He was a man of the people, self-educated, and lacking, to some extent, the finer graces that lend a wonderful and fitting charm to the preaching of many of our most profound and solid theologians. He has been credited with wonderful personal magnetism, but even in this respect he fell short of Beecher and of a good many other less celebrated men. The magnetism of his presence and voice, in fact, was not what we commonly mean when we use that word. It was rather the convincing, tremendous force of absolute personal sincerity. It was the wonderful power of a man for whom religion had transformed life utterly and in whom it found a living exponent.

Chicago News.

Moody, the gospel preacher; Sankey, the gospel singer, and Bliss, the gospel poet, made in the more active days of the evangelist's work an agency that arrested and compelled the attention of men to their spiritual needs as no other during the century has done. To have been the foremost evangelist of the United States was much; to be the mightiest Christian worker of his time is far more, and this claim may be safely made for Dwight Lyman Moody.

San Francisco Call.

It was because of his capacity for organization that Mr. Moody became distinct from revivalists generally who content themselves with exciting religious fervor among the masses and leave it to other men to direct it to useful channels. He was a constructive nature. He delighted in building up the church and was as earnest in the silent, hidden work required to lay the foundations of some institution as he was in rousing the minds and stirring the hearts of a great audience by his eloquence. His work in the world has been done well and will live after him. He has not founded a sect as Wesley did, or as General Booth has done in our generation, but none the less he has deeply impressed his convictions and his personality upon the people, and the influence will long remain as one of those which tend to the betterment of humanity.

Milwaukee Wisconsin.

Dwight L. Moody was a sincere man. A great deal of the impression which he produced was due to his sincerity. His theology was old-fashioned orthodox, which has been a good enough religion for millions of earnest and excellent souls to live by and to die in, with the confident hope of life beyond. Mr. Moody never expended time upon theological speculations. For a working basis he took evangelical Christianity just as it is found in the Bible and in the power such as was equalled by few men of his generation. He did a vast amount of good.

Chicago Times-Herald.

He drew not upon archaeology or cryptograms, but upon the human heart, the daily life, for his proofs of the

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