DESERET EVENING NEWS.

Friday, - - December 23, 1898

The Deseret Evening News is published every evening except Sundays, at corner of South Temple and Main Sts., Salt Lake City. Regular rate—$6 per month.

The Deseret Semi-Weekly News is published on Tuesday and Friday. Each week. The Deseret Weekly is a magazine form is published every Saturday.

Subscribers changing their place of residence should always give the former as well as present address.

City subscribers will kindly notify J. F. Faulkner, superintendent, of any irregularity in the delivery of their papers.

All communications should be addressed to Deseret News Company.

Telephone 29.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

The "Deseret News," with all its properties and appurtenances, has revested in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, by which it is now owned and controlled. On and after January 1, 1899, a complete change in its management will be inaugurated. The editorial department, consisting of the reading matter in the columns of the paper, will be placed in charge of Elder Charles W. Penrose. The business management will devolve upon Elder Horace G. Whitney. It is the intention to make the "Deserret News" a democratic family newspaper, containing information of current events from the most reliable sources in all parts of the world. Also to make its editorial views such as will be acceptable to the members of the Church and to fair-minded people generally. It will be the official organ of the Church and be sustained by its authorities. The aid and support of faithful men in all the Stakes and Wards of Zion and in all the mission should now be earnestly solicited, that the "Deseret News" may be able fully to accomplish the aim and design of its publication. The Daily will be published every evening, except on Sundays and holidays, the Semi-weekly every Tuesday and Friday. The Weekly will be discontinued, and subscribers whose terms have not expired will receive the Semi-weekly in its stead. The "Deseret Evening News" is commended to all the Saints and the general public who can be reached by daily mail, and the "Semi-weekly Deseret News" to those less favorably situated. It should be had in every home. It is hoped that with the assistance of our friends, the organ of the Church will, in a short time, obtain universal circulation and become a public journal to which all Latter-day Saints will have confidence and pride.

LORENZO SNOW,
Trustee-in-Trust.

NOTICE.

Advertisers in the Daily or Semi-Weekly "News" whose contracts do not expire until after Dec. 31, 1898, and subscribers who have paid beyond that date are notified that arrangements have been made with the new management of the "News" to carry out such contracts till their expiration. Any other arrangements for advertisements and subscriptions after Dec. 31, 1898, must be made with the new management, the present company's connection with the paper ending on that date.

JOHN A. EVANS,
Business Manager.

JOSEPH THE PROPHET.

The beginnings of this century was marked with religious excitement in various sections of the civilized Christian world. Revivals and camp meetings were fashionable repastimes and the results were "revivals" and a widespread interest in religious subjects. But as it all a demonstration was intended of the utter impossibility of even the most earnest human efforts, without the direct aid of inspiration and revelation, to reduce the unity of faith and faith in a united Church, organization and activity increased with the intensity of the religious excitement. "Revivals" were followed by backsliding, and Christian confusion.

In the midst of such scenes Joseph the Prophet of this dispensation appeared. He was born at Sharon, Vermont, Dec. 23, 1805 and was brought up under religious influences. But in his experience much the center of the religious world was become a center. Religion, instead of uniting the hearts of men, scattered them. Different denominations, strong, learned, fervent, eloquent, against, against, against another! Contemplating this and searching with the fervency and enthusiasm of a youthful heart for an ideal more perfect than and to view, in all-absorbing question, with him became, "Which of these churches is the Church of Christ?" Not would he rest until he had found the right in this quest. He was searching and thinking for truth. The whole world was out towards his Maker in prayer for a ray of light in the hopeless darkness.

The history of Joseph from this time on is before the world. It has been told again and again by his proper successors. Not in "the midst of men" Prophets and Seers of old, to try experiences and especially to contrast the second advent of the King of Kings, how he was given knowledge and understanding and power to perform mighty works; how he labored, suffered and finally sealed his testimony with his blood—all this is written in the double characters on the pages of the history of this century. And there the great and marvelous scenes of which he laid the foundation remains, and will ever remain, a monument to the fact that God spoke to this age through His anointed Prophet, as He continues to speak through the inspiration in the exalted strain, in the language of the Psalm, "I have set my King upon my holy hill of Zion!" It is as blessed of the Almighty, a fact already accomplished, even if not universally acknowledged.

Various attempts have been made in succession for the work of Joseph, or the Mormon prophet. Mormonism, "Prophet," "Mormon," "Mormon" are all common terms in every land and dialect, and the world is indeed prepared to accept that dispensation without further delay.

The history of Joseph the Prophet, however, furnishes intelligence good to the contrary. It would, perhaps, be possible for a man of ordinary talents and who are Adamantine knowledge of scriptures, equipped with the profound comprehension of the Joseph Smith, or an Alexander or Cyrus, but there not possessing the elements of Christianity and the existence of experience of Holy Ghost would probably be impossible, as yet, for a peasant unknown. All are to the world as a result of years of faithful labor, a system of doctrine and means for engraving these intimate elements, but where we come to consider the system known as Mormonism, and that remarkable Prophet whose personal personality were essential to its existence, it is a matter of wonder that for years there is no adequate way of accounting for its origin from that standard for it. If Mormonism is not from God, it is a miracle that cannot be accounted for, greater than it is Divine, it is still a miracle, but one against which the Great Spirit of all mortals Christians could not stand.

DISBANDING THE VOLUNTEERS.

It is now as nearly as unmodified as we can have wished can be that whatever the may be done regarding the army, Utah volunteers will be mustered out at home. This will include all of them from Utah and will be a welcome to those and their friends, the only disappointed being those who wished to accompany regiments to the Philippines. As it is going to a great and prolonged to go the new regiments, reason for the last of the boys away from Manila before next spring, which is when the hot weather begins to again, and for who have been stuck with the Stars & Stripes for one month. However, with anything like expedition, all the Utah troops ought to be at home by or before March 1st.

It is not to be inferred from the expression of the hope to see home that they are afflicted with scurvy. Undoubtedly they would be disposed to finishing up the work they were sent to do, and perhaps for further trouble they would be a man chosen to remain where they are. This is what they enlisted for, and the fact that there is no more of it is and no likelihood of any is the reason they prefer to be otherwise engaged, that is, they don't want Uncle Sam to be paying and feeding them for doing nothing and getting indigested, and it is the right spirit. As one of the boys wrote to a friend recently: "Fighting is not funny nor even desirable. It is, viewed from any standpoint, a hard-ship, and the dangers incurred are the smallest part of it. I have had enough of it to confirm here and wish to go away, because there is really nothing for us to remain for. If Uncle Sam thinks he has been paid for the Maine and is in no danger from any of the European nations, we are all ready to leave his employ at once, but of course not otherwise."

That kind of spirit pervading the young men of a social nature it would be worse as anything mental can. It also goes to show how utterly fallacious is the idea that we need to time of peace a great standing army or an army at all except as a nucleus, so furnish skilled officers and soldiers to a national militia force, the one so here at present—Utah is doing some for such purposes. In this statement it is to be remembered that we are not personally at war, although there is no more fighting and no prospect of such, but as great a reputation as this was established by means of warfare in the last few months serves as a kind of heavy which Americans always a powerful stimulant of things such as at times and in places requires second stimulant that will to will it is the part of wisdom to have them on the ground, as Uncle Sam in Cuba, Porto Rico and Philippines, and in Paris. Rico and the point of the various posts in the United States—the field is to be occupied from the Lakes to the Gulf and Atlantic to the Pacific. In the event of a war, and when the standing forces in the United States have been both up to the point of Spain's ability of their should be so scared as to attempt more than a full regiment of our own, we are secure. Military suppression and oppression will not come, conscription military suppression, and we do not be prepared to be conscripted. When a large force is needed, if it ever should be, whether issued or taken in volunteers, they can with proper preparation be in the field and ready for service in less time than for militia.

INGERSOLL'S NEW OPPONENT.

Some days ago the "News" noted the circumstance that Col. Robert G. Ingersoll had found an opponent who promised to be worthy of the steel in Dr. Samuel Colcord of New York. The episode set at least one before which was a shade or so too much for him and this was admitted by some of his admirers. The antagonist set that into motion was Rev. Joseph A. Cadwell, a Catholic priest of great education and wonderful controversial ability of Albany, N. Y., we believe. The potential fact on that occasion was not real war and the popular adversary "have their say" in print. Ingersoll "set up a lecture" in Carnegie's emporium the subject for years of the latter's relief and diversion, not analyzed it sentence by sentence, in the same way as that adopted by Dupouchelle, pronounced an all bubble here and there, reaching to fragments a Fred Douglass would then, and beside, it is quite a compliment to Ingersoll and taking more incontrovertible ability than that. To this the subject proved fruitful. One of his auditors, Rev. Joseph Cady, undertook the first and was in turn pulverized by Ingersoll's reply.

The discussion between Dr. Colcord and Colonel Ingersoll, as is now expected, will be in the form of a public debate and be already entered a great deal of interest. The preliminary correspondence relative to arranging the conditions have already been made and indications the affair will be brought on a focus at once. This as much is known of the matter, even in New York, where for days, although a compact for some time in Chicago fell and a man of recognized ability on an equal to be was engaged and made. Regarding the personal matter he remains a mystery.

"What we want is to be treated alike," we shall, that is, ask no quarter, no favors, I mean no more than we have given to our opponent, and we shall not be satisfied unless we get it," said Ingersoll, when he was asked if he would be heard of any. Perhaps he has heard of the Elder Dowie, but he knows the circumstances. I can believe for the sake of the Dowie, with no, or a, or, and, and, and