DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Friday, - March 25, 1892.

CONFERENCE NOTICE.

The Sixty-second Annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will convene in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, at 10 o'clock on Sunday morning, April 3rd, 1892.

At noon on Wednesday, the 6th of April, the capstone of the Salt Lake Temple will be laid with appropriate ceremonies.

The officers and members of the Church generally are cordially invited to attend the meetings of the Conference. Also to be present on the occasion of the laying of the capstone of the Temple.

WILFORD WOODRUFF,
GEORGE Q. CANNON,
JOSEPH F. SMITH,
First Presidency.

The Semi-annual meeting of the officers and teachers of the Deseret Sunday School Union will be held at the Tabernacle, at 7 o'clock, p. m., Sunday April 3rd, 1892. A cordial invitation to be present is extended to all interested in Sunday School work.

GEORGE Q. CANNON,
GEORGE GODDARD,
JOHN MORGAN,
General Superintendency of the Deseret Sunday School Union.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE RESOLUTION.

The dispatch sent by the Chamber of Commerce to President Harrison, urging him to grant general amnesty to all persons who are under disabilities through the operations of the Edmunds-Tucker act, shows a generous disposition on the part of that body, and is evidence that the movement is not of a partisan character. The resolution adopted states that the industrial and business interests of this Territory would be benefitted by the granting of the amnesty, and there can be no doubt that the good feeling which would result from such a proclamation would have an excellent effect upon all our business affairs.

The Chamber of Commerce is doing good work in its peculiar sphere, and the harmonizing of feelings and interests which is in process is greatly to be attributed to that institution, which is worthy of general public support. We are pleased to see that the efforts of the late president, Fred Simon, in this direction are followed by equally energetic and friendly movements by President Dennellan, and with the steps now being taken to regulate the transportation rates of the railroads, we have no doubt that the prosperity which the best minds among us anticipate will soon be fully realized.

SIT DOWN ON IT.

The *Herald* calls attention to the absurd proposition in the City Council to fill up the Jordan and Salt Lake canal, north of Ninth South street, with the hope that it will be sat down upon. We endorse. The city wants the water and cannot do without it. The money expended to build the canal was city money and the work was done for city purposes. Keep the canal clean and free from obstruction, cover it over if necessary in places where it would be better to be enclosed, but don't destroy the ditch. We do not wish to attribute improper motives to any one unless the circumstances make them so plain that they cannot be ignored, but it looks as though some personal interests were involved in this movement, or so peculiar a proposition would never have been introduced.

BETTER BE MORE CAREFUL.

Our careful, accurate and courteous morning contemporary—the *Tribune*, is in a sad state of mind over the speech of "Kentucky" Smith before the congressional committee on the "Home Rule" bill. And, as is its custom when in this condition—almost its normal state, it is particularly angry at the DESERET NEWS, which it charges with remarks that we never made and with sentences which the *Tribune* itself has manufactured. This is very indiscreet on the part of that paper, because it is so easy to expose the mendacity and malice which prompted its utterances.

The *Tribune* says of a portion of a speech of "Kentucky" Smith: "It was practically endorsed by the DESERET NEWS of late city as in the main true and only a vigorous statement of the case." But the writer of that falsehood is very careful not to make any quotation from the DESERET NEWS in support of it. However, he goes on to berate this paper in the ordinary rough manner he assumes to all who dare to differ from him, stating that we endorsed "Kentucky" Smith's lying, so on and so forth.

If we could get down to the beastly level of the creature that takes so much pleasure in falsifying the utterances of others, after coining for them words and sentences they never wrote or spoke, we might fling back his favorite epithets in his teeth. But that would be taking common ground with a blackguard, and we decline. But we will state the facts in this matter.

When the telegraphed report of "Kentucky" Smith's speech came over the wires and was published in the *Tribune*, we showed the injustice it did to the Governor and other officials, entering into some details to prove that it was wrong, and deprecating a resort to exaggeration and misrepresentation in support of any cause. But we expressed a doubt as to the authenticity of the report, coming from such a source as the *Tribune*, and hinted that it might have been garbled and tinted for a purpose. This set that paper in a fury.

But after a little time had elapsed, the *Tribune* published what it claimed to be a full stenographic report of the speech, a purported synopsis of which it had printed as having come by wire. We compared the two reports. This showed beyond dispute that many of the remarks attributed to Mr. Smith he had not made. In very important and essential particulars the two reports differed materially, and so the *Tribune* or its venomous correspondent was convicted, by the *Tribune* itself, of manufacturing sentiment and getting far away from the truth, or as that paper would say, of "lying like a thief."

We do not know or care who patched up the reports, whether it was a *Tribune* man in Washington or a *Tribune* man in the *Tribune* office. It is something that occurs in that sheet nearly all the time. Public speakers are charged or credited with language they never used. Reports are made of expressions that were not uttered by the persons named. Pretended quotations are given which cannot be found in the papers cited—just as in the present instance, and thus a reader is justified in doubting anything that appears in so unprincipled and inaccurate a journal.

We have not endorsed Mr. Smith, we have only exposed the *Tribune*. We have not even defended him. He appears to be able to attend to his own case. He has a letter in the Salt Lake *Herald* this morning, which makes a very plain statement of his position. He acknowledges some errors in figures but maintains his ground in principle and spirit. We leave it for him and the *Tribune* to fight out. But he does not come down to its native gutter in language nor manner, and in that he has the advantage if not in the argument.

And now it would be much better for the "American gentleman" who indulges in such frequent attacks and invectives against the DESERET NEWS, if he cannot acquire decent manners and language, to be a little more careful as to facts. For when he charges us with expressions that have not appeared in our columns, and will not produce the alleged sentences when challenged, the public will rate him at his true value and apply those epithets which suit his character and which we do not care to place on the pages of this paper.

WARS AND RUMORS OF WAR.

From whatever point of view the Bering sea entanglie is looked at, it must be confessed that the situation is grave, to say the least. The correspondence between the representatives of Great Britain and the United States, as synopsised in recent dispatches from Washington, indicates that trouble is brewing. The comments of the London papers, that the Harrison administration is attempting to make political capital out of the misunderstanding, are silly and groundless. Such a course of action on the part of the English press will not help to modify public feeling on this side. The trouble did not originate during the present administration, and if it is fully demonstrated that Britain is not willing to await the decision of impartial and disinterested arbitration on this question, then no political opponent can afford to charge President Harrison with jingoism. The English press will then find that it is not a matter of partyism, and that the Republicans and Democrats will unite in maintaining the national rights of this country.

General Boynton, in an article recently published at Washington, shows that England is better prepared than we are for war. On the Atlantic side she has strong naval posts, and on the Pacific she has a station which commands the entrance to Puget Sound. She has a number of ironclads which can be transferred to the lakes in forty-eight hours, and with these the commerce and cities on the south borders of the lakes are at her mercy.

In addition to General Boynton, General Miles and several other military authorities assert that Britain is now better prepared for a conflict than we are. They think that during the past five years she has been actively pushing her strategic and military projects, so that at present she actually holds the United States in her grasp. With her great naval station at Vancouver's Island she can control Puget Sound and all its commerce and its cities, the harbors of San Francisco and San Diego, and the entire Pacific coast. By means of the St. Lawrence and the military canal Isle Georgian Bay, now nearly completed, she can control every American city on the lakes from Duluth to Buffalo, with her gunboats. On the Atlantic the naval stations of Halifax, Bermuda, San Lucia and Jamaica have been strengthened of late. All these stations are connected by wire and in a moment a simultaneous advance could be ordered along the whole line. Gen. Boynton says that the war has already commenced on the part of England, inasmuch as she has perfected those preparations in anticipation of hostilities. We believe however, that a conflict will be avoided.

A dispatch from Washington, received this afternoon, states that the Czar has made the proffer to President Harrison of a Russian fleet to go to Bering sea to help this country to protect the seal fisheries. If this be true, the fact is a significant one, and would amount to some extent to the late overflow of Russian cordiality toward the United States, for which the recent contributions toward the famine relief fund were made the occasion. It would also show the depth of the Czar's anxiety to get a feasible opportunity to slap Uncle at England. Such an offer as that referred to would give our government additional confidence to insist on its demands, which are reasonable and just on their face. England would rather back down than engage in war with this country, especially if we had such formidable backing as would be offered by a combination on our part with Russia.

STILL AGITATED.

The New York Presbyterians are still agitated over the probability that the "Mormon" Tabernacle in this city may be used for Presbyterian services, when the clergymen, who are to attend the General Assembly at Portland, Oregon, shall arrive here on their way. They are so shocked over the report that they have made it warm for Dr. Shearer, the gentleman who was engineering the party to make the trip across the continent, and he has found it necessary to make a public explanation.

The New York *Times*, and the *Mail and Express*, publish his statement which is that "he has not arranged, so it has been reported, for a meeting of excursionists to the Presbyterian General Assembly at Portland, Ore., who may travel in his cars, to be held in the Mormon Tabernacle at Salt Lake City, nor has any one else so arranged to his knowledge. The use of the Mormon Tabernacle," he says, "has been tendered, but not accepted. A missionary meeting will undoubtedly be held in Salt Lake City on Sunday, May 15, but the place and other details of the meeting have not been settled. It is expected, however, that in this meeting all the teachers and missionaries of the Presbyterian Church throughout Utah will be gathered."

So the select and exclusive, powdered and painted, kid-gloved and scented alleged "Christians" of that pious and moral city, New York, may breathe freely for awhile. But, will they suffer, without a severe shock to their delicate sensibilities, the holding of a Presbyterian meeting at all in Salt Lake City? That is the place where the "Mormon" Tabernacle is erected, and its influence may radiate throughout the entire city. Would it not be safer for the preachers to pass on and not come in contact with such sinners as the "Mormons," or stop within the shadow of the place where they worship God in the name of Jesus Christ?

It is wonderful how the Presbyterian preachers and teachers throughout Utah" manage to endure the atmosphere breathed by these dreadful "Mormons" and not pine away and die. And yet we believe that if it were put to the vote, a motion to accept the offer of the use of the Tabernacle would receive their unanimous support. If the Presbyterians of New York or any other place can afford to treat the courtesy of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints with the Pharisaicism and snobbery exhibited in the objections that have been made, we think the owners of the building can afford to endure the affliction, and conduct their usual services without feeling they have suffered irreparable loss.

We hope Dr. Shearer and his company will have a pleasant journey and visit here, nevertheless, and we do not attribute any of the "holier-than-thou" nonsense of the Gothamites to the Presbyterian preachers, teachers and worshippers in this city and Territory.

ECONOMICAL COOKING.

Probably in no country on the earth is there so much extravagance and waste in the preparation and use of food as in America. This is especially the case in the West, and is largely occasioned by the luxuries which nature produces for the use of man being more abundant here than elsewhere. It is perhaps not generally understood or even imagined that this very plenteousness also contributes its quota to the poor cooking and consequent dyspepsia which prevail to such an extent that sometimes talent born from inventors and vendors are enabled to amass great fortunes in an astonishingly short period. In parts of the world where food is less abundant people make the best of what they have, the result being that there is not only smaller waste but greater care is bestowed in preparation for use. As a preventive, as well as cure for dyspepsia, there is scarcely anything that excels good cooking. When the consumer combines with it plenty of fresh air and reasonable exercise, he will be but little afflicted with a sluggish liver and its gloomy and depressing results. Edward Atkinson, a distinguished Bostonian, is seeking to "scatter seeds of kindness" by reminding the subject of economy in the use of food, especially among the working classes of the people, and explaining his views with regard to proper methods of preparing it. One of his articles on this theme appears in a recent issue of the Chicago News. We extract the following from it:

"The stock pot is not an fad of the Frenchman; it is the place of the flying pan of the American. To show how it derived from the careful conservation of a very small amount of fuel, especially charcoal, takes the place of the wasteful expenditure of coal in our iron ranges.

"The waste of meat begins with us at the country slaughter house. Within a few years even the carcasses of cattle were thrown away by the butchers in the neighborhood of any considerable town. Within two years upon asking for an ox tail for making soup I found that the appendage was sent to the fertilizing establishment. The head of a beef, if properly dressed, may perhaps be considered the best stock basis for the soup pot. That is rarely, if ever, tended for food in this country, so far as I can learn.

"The gelatine stock in this country is to be found in the ignorance of the mass of people how to deal with meat after they have bought it.

"There are a great many working women in cities who are obliged to cook their own food very quickly at the noon hour, or else to live on food which does not contain the proper work values. They buy the highest priced and most tender pieces of meat because these can be cooked quickly.

"If the true way were comprehended, the right way would be all the tougher but equally nutritious pieces of meat would be placed in suitable crockery dishes, these dishes or vessels would be placed in a suitable oven, a small oil lamp lighted at night, and in the morning a nutritious meat stew, soup stock, national or salt fish cooked in milk would be found ready either to be eaten at breakfast with the meal taked over the evening lamp all night, or it would be ready to be warmed over for the noonday meal. If a best dish were desired without the expenditure of any of the noontide hour for the preparation of the meal, then the tougher portions of the meat would be put into the pot immediately after breakfast, treated with suitable spices and flavorings, many vegetables placed in other vessels, the lamp lighted and left burning two hours, when the dinner would be being ready to be served, tender, nutritious and appetizing, without any attention having been required in the interval of work.

"Both the real waste of food and the true waste of time are to be found in the attempt to cook quickly, which almost invariably results in cooking badly. Both the true saving of time and the true saving of fuel are to be found in burning the right way of preparing the material, then putting it under the right conditions and then leaving it where the regulated measure of right heat may work upon it a certain number of hours.

"This is the art which can be learned from those who have mastered the science of cooking. It can be learned in a single week, perhaps in a day, by those who can read intelligently and comprehend what is printed, with a little practice."

A PECULIAR SOCIAL ORGANIZATION.

It is not strange to learn that Chicago leads in social developments as well as in trade, commerce, enterprise and energy. On January 5th of the current year the Mamonsh Society was organized in that city. Its membership now consists of 120, and is composed entirely of colored men who have married white wives. The qualifications for membership are a black or dark cuticle on the part of the male, a legal marriage, a good character, a pure white wife, and conclusive evidence that a decent moral life is being lived.

It appears that in Chicago there are 400 colored men married to white women. These miscegenators have no social status. They are ostracised by both races. They can not look within the portals of either the black or white 400, hence the idea of instituting a 400 of their own. A few days ago they gave a grand ball at which some 300 black men with white wives participated. One of the promoters, Lewis Proctor, a colored man, gave a Chicago *Tribune* reporter the following account of the new 400:

"The marriage of colored men to white women has always been looked upon with scandal by both races, and it was for the purpose of removing this sting that the society was founded. Whatever public opinion may be, the fact remains that if a woman really loves a man she is willing to marry him, be he black or white, honorable or dishonorable. Inasmuch as this is true, some provision must be made for the social needs of this class, which is banished from every other. As a rule it must be admitted that those white women who have married colored men have been of the class which had nothing to lose. Consequently we are obliged to use the utmost vigilance in admitting members and require a guarantee of an honorable life. We sometimes to comment are many of our people that they have ceased to go to church. Now this is radically wrong and we shall do all in our power to induce members to attend church and bring up their children in the Christian faith. Even in the short period of our existence good results have been obtained, and we think a vast field for usefulness lies open to us."

There is something inexpressibly repugnant in the mixture of the Caucasian with the negro race.

"GREEN GOODS" FIENDS AT WORK.

The "green goods" fiends of the east are still busy sending their circulars to this part of the country. A gentleman who resides in this city informed us this morning that he had been favored in this way by a member of the bogus money fraternity. He did not happen to be either a fool or a villain, but, on the contrary, an honest citizen. Consequently the effort was thrown away upon him. The "confidential" communicator makes him a generous offer. He can have $5000 of spurious money for $100 of the genuine article, $10,000 for $200, $20,000 for $400, $50,000 for $1000, $100,000 for $2000, and so on. This overwhelming generosity is not appreciated by the recipient of the offer. On the contrary he would be much gratified to see the wholesale dealer in bogus greenbacks behind the bars of the door of prison cell. Any person who would be tempted into acceptance of such a proposition ought to be compelled to keep the original scoundrel company in durance vile. He is simply a villain on a smaller scale, belonging to a still more puerilanimous class. Yet there must be many such willing dupes in the country, otherwise the wholesale dealers in "green goods" would have no occupation and there would not be so many bogus bills floating around among the population.

CAST-IRON PIPE MANUFACTURE.

The census bulletin, devoted to the production of cast-iron pipe in the United States, shows that during 1890 there were thirty-six establishments which reported the manufacture of this article as a leading specialty of their business. The total capital invested in these works was $14,000,000, which includes $69,300 reported by two establishments not in operation during the census year. The hands employed, including officers and clerks, numbered 7,789, to whom $3,800,000 in wages was paid. The total cost of materials consumed was $9,465,389, and the value of the products was $15,198,-682.

The principal material used by the pipe foundries was pig iron, the quantity used annually amounting to 581,258 tons, costing $7,805,608, while cast iron pipe formed the principal product, the output being 515,930 tons of 2,000 pounds each, valued at $12,328,000.

There are no data for comparison with 1880, pipe foundries being tabulated with others in that census. The returns for 1890 show that twenty of the establishments were built since 1880. This indicates considerable growth during the decade.

THE BEET SUGAR CONVENTION.

The Beet Sugar convention, now in session at Denver, Col., is something which ought to be of interest to all dwellers in the arid regions of the West. Its object is to induce the investment of capital in the manufacture of sugar from beets. It is confidently stated that the soil of nearly all the Colorado valleys is specially adapted for the growth of sugar beets. The farmers prepared to engage in beet culture, but as no manufacturing plant has as yet been established anywhere in the State they are chary about entering it. It is hoped that one result of the present convention will be the organization of a company similar to that established in Utah and Nebraska.

WHICH LANGUAGE IS MOST SPOKEN?

The population of the British empire is estimated at 348,400,000, but the English language is spoken only by a very small minority of this estimate. English is the language of 65,000,000 in the United States, and it is this fact which gives the tongue its precedence among European dialects. The population of China is 382,200,000, of the Russia empire 108,700,000, of Germany 49,420,000 and of Austrian-Hungary 41,800,000. Muthall, the famous statistician, last year estimated that of European languages English is actually spoken by 111,100,000 persons, German by 75,500,000, Russian by 75,000,000, French 51,200,000, Spanish 42,800,000, Italian 33,400,000 and Portuguese by 13,000,000.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The study of the Hebrew language is increasing in this country, not only among the believers in Judaism, but among Christians. Rabbi Schwarzenberg says that an acquaintance with it is indispensable to scholars, that it is easily learned and that it conveys a vast deal of knowledge in almost all the branches of science.

An easy way of testing whether milk has been adulterated with water is to place the milk in a deep pan and, taking a bright knitting needle, insert it vertically in the fluid. Then steadily withdraw the needle, and if a drop remains at the end the milk is pure. If, however, the drop is not found, it may be safely concluded that the milk has been adulterated. Another extremely simple test is to place a drop of milk on the thumb nail. If it remains as a drop, without running over the nail, the milk is pure.

Z. C.

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