DESERET EVENING NEWS

Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

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VALENTINE'S DAY.

St. Valentine, according to tradition, was a priest in Rome who, during the persecution under Claudius II, devoted his time and energy to assisting the Christians who were imprisoned and martyred. He was finally seized and when every effort to make him renounce his faith had proved vain, he was beaten with clubs and beheaded, February 14, in the year 270.

The heathen Romans had a most remarkable festival that occurred in this month, called Lupercalia. On this occasion sacrifices were offered and feasts were eaten from the skins of human victims. These things were called Februa and various virtues were superstitiously ascribed to them. The heathen custom was abolished and the "valentines" have taken their place in some countries. It is astonishing to witness the vitality of much that has its origin in ancient paganism.

The custom of sending valentines, however, no matter what was its origin, is pleasant and productive of much pleasure when the present is pretty and poetic. No matter if the themes are but degree if the sentiment is good. The horrible caricatures that are commonly sent for the purpose of provoking ill-feeling accomplish far more harm than benefit and are too often prompted by a desire to injure and annoy. The sooner they cease to be printed the better for the cause of harmony and peace.

The practice of young hoodlums, male and female, of disturbing neighbors by ringing bells, knocking at doors and throwing stones at people's houses, ought to be stamped out by the iron heels of the law. It is disgraceful and shameful. If parents cannot, by good advice and the voice of authority, succeed in stopping this violence, arrests should be made and order maintained by municipal force.

We hope the young folks of our community will not continue to follow the foolishness and rowdyism of disorderly persons, but conduct themselves in their recreations with that decorum that should characterize sensible and respectable people.

SUGGESTIONS TO LEGISLATORS.

There are several measures our legislature might consider as soon as "the white man's burden" they are now carrying shall have been disposed of.

The bill for the removal of the University is one of these and one of the most important. It has been explained previously in these columns, but it may be well to say again that by one of its provisions, as soon as the institution is properly located on the site granted by Congress, the roads and buildings now occupied by the University will be conveyed to the State and may be disposed of to the best advantage. As a business proposition the contemplated transaction appears very commendable, and there can be no doubt that the University would gain much by its location on the new site, which is so much better suited for its purpose than the present grounds.

Then, the liquor traffic question might profitably claim some attention. It is prominent among the subjects of public discussion in many parts of the country. South Carolina has successfully tested its dispensary law, and all the modern efforts at dealing with a recognized evil, and the experiment is attracting attention in other states. Even prohibitionists pronounce in favor of it, because of its prohibitive tendency without the curtailment of individual liberty.

The Torrens land law is another modern improvement on old conditions, which is gaining in favor rapidly. It does away with the necessity of tracing back to the beginning the history of every piece of real estate that is transferred to a purchaser, and thereby simplifies such conveyance immensely.

Among other items discussed by legislatures in the shape of dramatic presentations, Senator Grady has introduced a bill in the New York legislature providing for a dramatic censor. It may not pass that body, although such supervision of plays is exercised in England and other countries where liberty of speech is fully enjoyed. That there is need of some kind of censorship, literal performances in New York prove, and especially when it is considered that the province from bad to worse is in evidence.

Senator Grady's argument for his measure is sound. He says:

"The existing laws against improper shows are not sufficiently effective. In the first place, there has to be at least one performance before the authorities have cognizance of the evil tendency. Again, the idea is made that a performance having been prepared at trouble and expense, it is unfair to the manager to order it off the stage before a court trial has been had. In this and other ways delay is brought about and the law partially, if not entirely, defeated. It is a self-evident fact that an improper play should not be permitted to come to the point of a single performance, even by altering it slightly, but not correcting the evil to which it can be reported, and we hope upon the stage right after that. The only way to correct the evil is to have the play judged in advance of its production. Should the decision of the censor be unsatisfactory to the producer of the play, there is the appeal to the art commission and to the courts."

These and many other matters of equal moral importance should receive attention by legislators in all the States of the Union.

APPEALS TO "YOUNG UTAH."

The appeals to "Young Utah," which were familiar to the public a few years ago and which then occupied the editorial pages of the anti-"Mormon" paper published in this city, are now renewed, and the readers of that paper are treated to old pleadings revamped. For they are not exactly reproductions of old editorial articles, but they are "Young Utah," in which that paper put in its work among the rising generation of the coming State.

In order that the spirit and tendency of that paper may be fully appreciated, we will copy a paragraph or two from an editorial that appeared therein on March 8, 1895. The memory of the editor is sadly defective, and it becomes necessary now and then to help it a little. Quoting from alleged records made by some persons who, it was reputable, died "in July," that time, the editorial said:

"I repeat when I see the young 'Mormon' loafers playing billiards, getting drunk, cursing with bad women, anything to hear the shocking thing said here is, and that every so-called religious or virtuous influence only makes the strongest. Some of them will go astray in the bad, of course, but it is better that they are made of the stuff they are, and since there is no good reason why they were begun for, let them now be done for, and the sooner the better. Most of them, however, will soon worry of vice and dissipation, and be a thousand times better for the experience, if not of the danger from the vice of it and of its vanity. At the very least they will be free, and it is of such vital importance that a man should be free, that in our opinion his freedom is cheaply won at the cost of some familiarity with the life. And while it is not desirable in itself, it is to our mind, because it appears to offer the only inducement strong enough to entice men out of slavery into freedom."

Now, but the writer of that effort to free "Young Utah" shall attempt again to place the responsibility of its sentiments on a "well known merchant," or "prominent citizen," we will here add some comments of the editor of that sheet which cannot be shifted to the shoulders of another, whether pen or myth:

"Out of darkness through hell into light. Freedom is the first requisite to manhood, and if it can be won without excesses and the taint of hell, it is, of course, never mind the excesses, win the freedom. It is not you who are responsible, it is those who enslaved you.

"That was the sort of sermon preached by the anti-"Mormon" sheet to "Young Utah" on Sunday, March 8, 1895. Those who followed its advice, threw off the restraints of religion, treated with contempt the advice of parents, abandoned the strait path of virtue and temperance, plunged into vice and trampled on chastity and decency, are the admiration of that sheet today, and stand by it in its appeals to "Young Utah" now. That is but natural.

But we warn the people of this State against the spirit and purpose of that pestiferous advocate of "freedom," which is today the champion of the new crusade against the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and which currently denies the Deseret News to be silent as to the falsehood and villainy of the attacks daily directed against the Church to the injury of the State. Poison is in the columns of the sheet that advised "Young Utah" to "seize in vice and filthiness" as the shortest path to liberty. Poison is in the counsel it gives today and in the influence it seeks to exercise against its old antagonists—the Church that it hates in too as much as in 1895. Let "Young Utah" heed not the counsels, and did Utah carbide it from hearth and home?

HOLY COINS.

The London Daily Mail of Jan. 4, contains picture of coins, recently discovered and believed to have been in use among Jewish Christians in Jerusalem during the first century of our era. One of these coins was found in Paris by M. Beyer d'Agen. It bears a crossed portrait of the Savior and this inscription: "The Messiah, the King, will come in peace. He is the incarnate flying light of men." Another of these coins is in the possession of Mr. George Mackay, of London. This is said to have been found over a years ago in the county of Cork, Ireland, by a peasant. On one side it has the head of the Savior with a Hebrew inscription. On the other side it bears this legend: "The Messiah has risen. He came in peace, and being sent by the light of the Most High."

The Mail says antiquarians have exposed that the coin, or medallion, is a genuine amulet struck in some of the first converts to Christianity and worn in memory of the resurrection—not, for against this supposition it may be urged that the Jewish converts to Christianity would hardly have thought of this mode of commemorating the Messiah in violation of the law expressly forbidding the making of his image. On the other hand the absence of a nimbus round the head would indicate a date earlier than the 5th century A. D., since after that date artists have always placed the halo over the Christ head as a distinguishing mark.

There is a divine providence in this fact that neither the exact lineaments of Jesus nor anything connected with His life and death has been preserved, so far as known, for human nature is more or less prone to idolatry. As it is there is no danger of excuse for the mediæval cult that still centers in images and effigies instead of in Him who lives forever.

COMMENTS ON ROBERTS.

The Ohio State Journal of Feb. 2 contained an account of an interview with the notorious Rev. (?) J. Wesley Hill, whose outpouring in Dakota some years ago, in which he said he was made to him that kind of issue which would be decisive of the question, seems to be his text in times. But Hill is not that stripe of orthodox. He more nearly fits into the mere satisfaction. He is, by the only test of his fruit—with which Utah has been and is affected—the fruit day after the publication of his interview, the same paper contained the following extract from the report, and every to it which is worthy of reproduction:

"Yes," Mr. Hill continued, "I know all about Roberts. He subpœnaed witnesses to Congress. He is a representative of the rankest dye, being the branded of every sewer of the present time. Now he would like to take to Washington and parade on and on from Pennsylvania avenue the congressional crime of the polygamous majority. There is not a man in the land, not even Congress and the American people to do, and that is to deliver this incendiary accusation from the halls of Congress by declaring that no such behemoth of virtue and magnitude of the American people can stand a seat with the men who form the honorable body that makes our national legislation. Congress has the authority to do this, and having just come from Washington I can say in saying that Mr. Roberts will not be able to effect his admittance."

I am very much surprised that a man like Mr. Hill should utter such language without a knowledge of the true relations with reference to the new Mormon congressman-elect, Roberts, and yet his interview shows him to be a thoroughly acquainted person.

It is supposed that I was in Dakota last fall and participated in the campaign. I am a Republican; Mr. Roberts is a Democrat. The most virulent newspaper in strong scales in Utah never charged Roberts with being more than three wives, and yet Hill says he has seven. The doctor goes further that he would like to take his seven ad-lorgd wives to Washington and parade on and down Pennsylvania avenue, as the congressional trophies of the polygamous majority. How does the doctor know that Roberts's conduct not have escaped from the lips of Mr. Roberts himself.

Now, who is Mr. Roberts, and what are the facts? Mr. Roberts is a man who worked himself up by dint of industry, after his father, from the brickmaker's apron—his present high position. He is a bright, brainy, vigorous man with a strong personality and beloved by the people of Utah without regard to politics or church. Mr. Roberts was the Congressional convention that framed that instrument for Utah. He voted for, spoke for and worked for the adoption of that anti-polygamy law which forever prohibited polygamous marriages thereafter in Utah. Since the adoption of that instrument there have been no plural marriages in Utah—not one, with those men who had wives and children before the adoption of the Constitution continue to support and care for them, and refuse to throw them out on the cold world of charity or humiliate their own children. What would a Christian people say if they would resort to such an unnatural and inhuman act?

There was an important thing in that convention that Mr. Roberts fought, which, in my judgment, shows his good sense. It was woman suffrage—for if there is one thing above another that lowers womanhood without elevating man, it is to put woman into politics by women. Let it not be forgotten that only about 40 per cent of the population of Utah is Mormon, so that Mr. Roberts, where he is best known, must be democratically popular to have run 1000 ahead of his ticket with women voting, and 40 per cent of the population Gentile. It should be remembered also that Mr. Roberts is a devout member of his Church, which at one time taught and believed in the religious rights to enter into plural marriage. No sooner was the prohibitory law passed than Mr. Roberts and all his followers obeyed the law.

The same religious principle that drove the Pilgrims from their home and his people, to found a new home among the wild beasts and wild men of the western world, drove the Mormon people from his several different homes and settlements to found new homes in the new dominion far, far west, Utah, and the wild sage brush and wild Indians. As the Pilgrims suffered hunger, died for his religion, so did the Mormon suffer, hunger and die for his faith. Men may make mistakes belief or religion. Let's give each credit for sincerity and treat each with charity. The man who will go to Salt Lake City and see what that city is now, and then compare it with what it was when the Mormon first landed there, will at least be forced to admit that this much persecuted, though perhaps misguided people have wrought wonders toward bringing about a higher state of civilization, and especially in Utah.

What I complain of, Mr. Editor, is the attempt upon the part of some people to forestall the action of Congress in Mr. Roberts's case. Why should not Congress be free to act intelligently and fairly when the case is presented?

Mr. Roberts is an Utah, and is not a fugitive from justice. He is there, and amenable to the courts. If he is guilty he can be indicted, tried, convicted and sent to the penitentiary. Until he is so indicted, tried and convicted, the law will presume him to be innocent. The mere naked allegation that some member of Congress elect is guilty of some alleged crime, does not give, to the American Congress either the moral or constitutional right to reject him.

J. G. ABBOTT.

Washington, D. C., February

General Otis reports that the insurgent Filipinos are evidently perplexed. No wonder, with a program like that which Otis and Dewey put up and carried out.

Great Britain is now in the throes of a terrible strike, which is causing much loss of life and property. This year is starting well on a heavy disaster record.

Dewey is to be an admiral. The senate has passed the bill creating the office, and it is not expected that there will be any delay in the senate in creating a law.

It is gratifying to know that five out of the six peasant thieves have been had against the Salt Lake Lightning off Chicago, have been saved. It was a heroic rescue.

Jack Frost seems to have combined with the stockyards in driving out the horses, since thousands of the animals are perishing from the cold in the northern part of the United States.

Admiral Dewey reports yesterday as a quiet Sunday at Manila. It is a conclusive fact that he made that identical report the first Sunday after he had given Montojo a thousand destruction to the Spanish fleet in Manila bay.

There is some talk about an extra Congress unless the standing army bill is passed before March. We hope the rumor is unfounded. A bill of such gross consequence to the Republic should not be passed in haste.

The severe nature of the cold snap that passed over the country last week may be attributed to comparison, with previous cold waves, when it is known that for the first time in history the Canadian river, Indian Territory, was frozen over.

The North Atlantic squadron is patrolling with a blizzard today, and there are more anxious hearts for peacekeepers in Dunell, both on land and on the ocean, than ever. Of the latter the Anchoria, sixteen days from Glasgow, carries some Utah people.

Inflections are growing stronger that Aguinaldo is responsible for the firing at Manila, having advised the driving out of the Americans. If these can be established, as facts, the Filipino's scale will not be worth 10 cts if he is ever caught on American soil.

The hitch that occurs in the Anglo-American commission proceedings appears to be an unlucky, inasmuch as it is said to be a break in the negotiations. The disagreement is over the boundary line in the Klondike country, and efforts are now being made to repair the breach.

The experiments with smokeless powder at the New Jersey factories, show that the pith of vegetables is more suitable than cotton for the manufacture of the smokeless explosive. Thus the "cornfed" of the Western plains gathers in another great commercial field.

One of the great difficulties attending iron and steel bridge engineering is known to be contraction by cold, of the Brooklyn bridge, measurements showing it to be fourteen and a half feet this month, with a temperature of three degrees below zero, from the dimensions last July, with the mercury at twenty degrees above.

Prof. Nathorst, the Swedish Arctic explorer, has appealed to the Swedish people for 10,000 crowns to equip an expedition to search in East Greenland for Andree. It may be that the finding of three bodies, supposed to be Andree and his companions, reported in our dispatches, will preclude the necessity for such search.

The Philadelphia Post brings up the fact that President McKinley when a boy of 14 was a jockey in the races at Youngstown, Ohio. This probably accounts for the ability he has shown in winning races up to date. Certainly it is no discredit to the chief executive of the government of a free and sovereign people.

The "News" puts out a covert threat that Senator Cannon will be lynched by the authorities of the Church. He says a paper that is never issued without a falsehood. Where, when and how has the "News" made that threat, either "covert" or open and direct? The "News" has had nothing to say on the matter referred to, not considering it of sufficient importance.

By their fine work in the fighting at and around Manila, the Utah boys have made themselves so necessary to the service there, as long as hostilities last, that it is doubtful if any thought is being mustered out on the arrival of regulars now en route. In these circumstances their retention for a short time, till matters are settled, is a mark of special distinction.

The terrible effects of snowslides in a mountainous country are shown in the disaster at Silver Plume, Colo., on Sunday morning. Yet if the two dozen people caught had heeded the warning of those who were regarded as over-timid, there would have been no loss of life. It is rashness, not courage, to remain in the face of such impending peril till all hope of escape is cut off.

The awful loss by fire in the South Dakota asylum Sunday morning—seventeen inmates cremated—seems to have been a result of inadequate preparations to cope with fire and of incompetency in controlling a panic among attendants. Such State institutions should have a discipline among employes far superior to that indicated in the dispatches from Yankton.

"Hardly a line of the proceedings of the Wyoming legislature in Cheyenne is to be found in the Salt Lake papers. Yet, the papers do not mentioned report Wyoming to support them. "True and pity 'tis 'tis true."—Wyoming Press.

But the greatest pity of all is that in the issue of the Evanston Press, from which the above is clipped, there is not a single line of the proceedings of the Wyoming legislature, but only a brief reference to the bile signed thus far by the governor.

STORIES OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

From Springfield Republican.

There died in Kentucky recently a man who is said to have been the last to survive of Abraham Lincoln's playmates, and who have preserved the life of the boy who was to be President. This man was Austin Gollaher. Gollaher, who was 82 years old when he died, told the story this way: "We were playing one day by the banks of Rough creek when we saw a flock of partridges alight in a field on the opposite side of the branch. We concluded to follow them up but the stream was swollen from recent rains, and we had only some by which we could get over was a little footlog, so we decided to cross it. I, being the smallest of the boys, went first. When I got about half-way over I became dizzy, lost my balance and fell headlong into the stream. He could not swim a stroke, and it seemed as if he would sink to the bottom. I grasped a tail from a fence near by and threw it to him, telling him to hold on for dear life. He held fast to the rail and floated down the stream a short distance, where he caught hold of some branches of a little tree overhanging the creek, and managed to pull himself out. He was half drowned and was afraid to go home in that condition for fear that his mother would whip him, so he sat down a large rock in the sun until his clothes had dried, when he went home."

Soil Culture for February.

When the thought of emancipation first came into the mind of Mr. Lincoln it is difficult to determine. The romantic scientific student caste discredit upon many of the tales which have now had their origin in hearsay. Romantic scientific would it be that one story might be related. According to that one day, in the spring of 1861, two youths might have been seen wandering about the streets of that model southern city of New Orleans. In age and stature they were men, but in knowledge of the world they were mere children. They had come down Mississippi from their home in Illinois bringing a flat-boat loaded with pork and lard. Among other places visited was the slave-court, and there for the first time in their lives they brought face to face with the evils of human slavery, as they saw men and women, boys and girls, half naked, chained like beasts of the forest, and exposed to public view and sold to the highest bidder. Not a word was spoken, one of them, with quivering lip and clenched fist, said to his companion: "John, if I ever get a chance to hit that institution, I'll hit it hard, by the Eternal God!"

Salt Lake Theater

GEORGE D. PYPER, Manager.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, February 17-18,

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and a splendid company in an elaborate production of

FAUST

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TONIGHT,

and over Night This Week.
Grand Family Matinee Wednesday and Saturday.
Harry Masters's Great Comedy

South Before the War,

in conjunction with the famous PASHION PLAY
A moving panorama of the Life of Christ from birth to Crucifixion.
80—People on the Stage—80
20—Leading Colored Comedians—20
Street parade every day at noon.

Next Attraction,
OFF BROW, in the farce comedy success, "ALL ABOARD."

INFORMATION WANTED.

The following named persons, their heirs, or successors, will learn something to their advantage by communicating with the undersigned. Any one knowing the address of either of them will confer a favor by forwarding the same to my office.

Lars Mortensen.
Clara Smith.
John Christofferson
S. C. Sorensen.
Ole N. Johnson.
Sverge Kingsford.
William Anderson.
Samuel Webber.
Joseph Webber.
Emanuel Petersen.
H. J. Meyer.
M. E. Crandall.
Jens Johanson.
W. L. Webster.
Jorgen J. Johansen.
HORACE G. WHITNEY,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Utah Sugar Co.

REMOVAL.

The office of the Utah Sugar Company has been removed from the Home Fire Insurance Company's building at 20 Main Street to the Deseret News building, corner of Main and South Temple.
HORACE G. WHITNEY,
Secretary and Treasurer.

WATCH THIS SPACE,

as you may learn something by so doing.

VOWLES' HEALTH FLOUR.
VOWLES' BREAKFAST CEREAL
VOWLES' GRAHAM FLOUR.
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are pure products of wheat, and contain as nearly as it is possible to preserve by the aid of special machinery, all of the nutritive values of the wheat berry.

FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

Order a trial case

Krug Cabinet Lager Beer.

It's put up in quart and pint bottles for family use. It's hermetically sealed, insuring it to be free from bacteria—quite a requisite—where it is used by half people to regain health—and it's a fine tonic, stimulant and appetizer.

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Simplicity, Accuracy, Quickness, Durability, Range of Style and Fashion, Fortunes of Fit on Every Form, Without change or alteration.

If you hear anyone say that they have a system just as good as the "Standard," ask them why they don't accept the above proposition. An invitation is extended to the ladies of the city and surrounding country to call and see the latest and best of systems. We have several different styles and terms to suit all.

A TRIAL LESSON will be given free to everyone who wishes to examine the work. We shall every day in the year be ready to meet any competitor.

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Special at Z. C. M. I.

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In our Carpet and Home Furnishings Department we have a magnificent selection of the best quality of

AXMINSTER CARPETS, Which we Furnish, MADE and LAID, at

95c a Yard.

This beautiful stock is all new goods, just received.

FIRST CARLOAD OF

Linoleum and Floor Oil Cloths

Has just arrived; second carload is now en route. The best quality is 5 per cent cheaper than the best grade of these goods has ever been offered here before.

OUR DRAPERY ROOM is replete with the latest creations in all kinds of

CURTAINS

New styles, and remarkably cheap. Come and be convinced.

We also have a magnificent assortment of

Oriental Couch Covers and Curtains.

JUST WHAT YOU WANT.

NAVAJO BLANKETS,

Just the thing for cozy corners, hangings, and floor coverings. A new consignment just received.

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A nice line of double width stuff—goods for

Ladies' and Children's Spring Dresses

Has arrived, and will be sold at the unusually low prices, for the quality offered, of from 12 1-2c to 25c Per Yard.

A splendid assortment of

Fancy Plaid Flannelettes,

Just the thing for Dressing Sacques, Combing Jackets, etc., offered practically at cost— Only 7c a Yard.

We also have an extensive stock of

REMNANTS

Left over from our stocktaking, which are marked away down. For this week we will discount the already low prices TWENTY PER CENT further, that is

20c Off Each Dollar.

Every one of these offers is a bargain that it will pay you to inquire into.

Z. C. M. I. T. C. WEBBER, SUPT.

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Our Men's Youths' and Children's Suits are the best for the money made from Provo Mills Cloth.

Our men's furnishings cannot be beat anywhere for price and quality.

Come and get measured for a suit of clothes from our new spring cloths from Provo Mills.

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No. 8 Tea Kettle,	$ .70 each.
2 1-2 Quart Sauce Pan,	.20 each.
4 Quart Milk Pan,	.15 each.
6 Quart Preserving Kettle,	.35 each.
1 Quart Tea Pot,	.25 each.
8 Quart Wash Bowl,	.25 each.
10 Quart Bread Raiser,	.85 each.
10 Quart Dish Pan,	.50 each.
10 Quart Water Pail,	.50 each.
2 Quart Milk Boiler,	.65 each.

H. Dinwoodey Furniture Co.

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Utah Bank and Commercial Stocks and other high grade investment securities bought and sold. Loans on Rocky Mountain mining stocks bought and sold. Investment orders from institutions, trustees of estates and capitalists will receive the best of attention.
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