DESERET EVENING NEWS.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LESSEES.

Friday, - - October 13, 1893.

THE DESERET EVENING NEWS is published daily, except Sundays, at seven dollars per year, by the Deseret News Publishing Co., at Nos. 10 and 12 Richards street, Salt Lake City.

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The Publishers will gladly notify J. E. Taylor, Manager of any irregularity in the delivery of their papers.

Remittances should always be made by postal money order, express money order or bank draft.

The NEWS has no agents for the circulation which have sprung up in all parts of the country, and which are supplying the city after a fashion.

For the benefit of this class of people and those who do take the benefits of cheap service in Chicago, we have set up an agency in that city, where the NEWS will be on file at the Auditorium Annex and Dick Pierce will take care of the NEWS.

Headquarters for the NEWS in Chicago is at Hale & Hyde's book and Periodical house, 146 State Street.

All communications should be addressed to

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING CO.

Telephone 250.

THE PROPER COURSE.

A lowly calculated case has just been concluded in the Third District court of this Territory. It was for the most part the story of a home defiled, a woman's honor destroyed and her paramour brought to bloody retribution. Some of the details, while indispensable to the jury, were unfit for publication and therefore should have been carefully excluded from every home where there are children and where purity prevails, this meaning, we take it, all but a very few. A newspaper, however, being a vehicle of information to the public, cannot ignore important events of the character spoken of or any other, and the question then arises as to what extent it may go in the direction of details. It may not exclude or revise to the extent of inefficiency or partiality, and should not open its columns to every vile or suggestive sentence employed to make how essential to a full and fair determination of the issue in court. This we believe to be as correct an outline of what rule the press should be controlled by as can be made in so many words.

The NEWS has sought to act upon that principle throughout—not garbling or being incomplete, and yet avoiding prurience or vileness; acquainting its readers with every essential detail and withholding from them language which presumably they would not care to hear and therefore do not care to read. Certainly, in any case, they would prefer not to have language of that kind introduced into their family circle, even if they could tolerate or even seek for it themselves. This policy on our part has, strangely enough one would think, met with objection in some low cases, and by those not given to improper things generally. It is always undesirable for fault to be found with us, and always desirable that it be found (when it must be) because we have done right. We did not publish all that was testified to in the trial spoken of, but looking back over what was published we make the discovery—regrettable enough in one—that there was, if anything, more than there should have been, more, perhaps, than there would have been had there been time and opportunity for thorough revision. Still, it was not nearly as bad as the report furnished by others, because almost entirely free from actual foulness, and was nearly as good as it could be with a due regard for completeness.

The NEWS earnestly hopes that the time is not far off when the public will be educated beyond the point of demanding the horrible, the revolting and the vulgar through the medium of the press, and then such matter will no longer appear. General statements with the broad and prominent features of every matter of public concern would then be entirely satisfying. The NEWS is determined to maintain a stand as near to that point as it can go without losing sight of the prevailing characteristics of a journal of today. By keeping above rather than abreast of the low theory of the times we not only secure dissatisfaction of some but of morals as well. This is the line also of a true journalist, and we heartily the NEWS will ever be found trying to restrain and make more thoughtful the hurrying throng, rather than seeking it to indecently its speed, make more confusing its confusion and less beautiful its outward balance by encouraging and seeing it in the direction spoken of.

THE RESCUE MISSION.

This charity is as broad as the earth, and asks no conditions of gain. Sections of its religious except actual need and where possible a degree of honor and gratitude. The NEWS and the people to whom the NEWS speaks have all the time encouraged all benevolent enterprises, and have acted on practically extending their patronage that the objects claimed should be sincerely and intelligently sought for. We would not give a straw for the narrow liberality that would unstintedly refuse its favors to those not of like faith or politics or nationality with the givers. While there is much method and effectiveness in the idea that each church look after its own, we maintain that there is none of the real spirit of Christianity or humanity in a course which would permit a stranger, merely because he was a stranger, to suffer or starve. We accordingly applaud, and take this occasion to invite attention to, the efforts of the Rescue Mission of this city, with present headquarters at 19 Commercial street, and to all of which, in addition to other assistance from various sources already given, a rebate in the Congregational church will be delivered this evening by Judge C. C. Goodwin. There ought to be a full house, and the NEWS hopes there will be, for the objects of the Rescue Mission, as set forth in its own literature, are to feed the hungry, shelter the homeless, help the struggling and raise the fallen. Surely there is nothing in all this that can evoke anything but the warmest appreciation. As to work already done, we are informed that, since the opening of the institution on January 11th of this year, to October 1st, 5,891 meals have been provided, and 2,190 homeless men supplied with sleeping accommodations, while nightly there has been preaching by the pastors and laymen of the different churches of this city. A home for fallen and destitute women is also conducted under the auspices of the institution; and it is contemplated to extend the scope of its work as soon and so far as its funds will permit. Success to the Rescue Mission!

THE DEADLOCK BROKEN.

At 1:45 this morning the test of physical endurance in the United States Senate collapsed, the repealers being unable to sustain their side of the struggle any longer. Perhaps this is for the best, even from their own standpoint, as they are chiefly eastern men and not as well nettled as long winded in a contest requiring more brown than brain as is the average southerner and westerner; we also question whether it is as good for the opponents of repeal as they doubtless, in the flush of victory, think it will be, since with the purchasing clause out of the way a reasonable compromise was promised, while now the dreaded veto threatens to intervene between them and their hopeless consummation. If used it would surely be effectual.

It is not likely that the Senate will again be turned into a gymnasium for the delectation of the galleries, at least not for some time. As previously suggested, the nuts are too tough for the others. Trying to bring them into subjection by means that they can stand better than those who impose them can, is like the man holding his dog out of doors on a bitter cold night for the purpose of freezing the animal to death; the result left the job unfinished with the dog still among the living. The next thing, we presume, will be the formulation of a measure that both sides will accept, if such a thing be possible. Of course it will include repeal, of perhaps we ought to put it that repeal will include something also satisfying to the silver men and not intolerable to the administration. The scheme foreshadowed as the work of Senator Harris of Tennessee would, we think, come about as near the golden—or rather the silver—mean as any that could be devised. This contemplates the coinage of the bars now in the treasury, amounting to about $50,000,000, at the rate of $2,000,000 a month, and when exhausted, the government to purchase enough to coin the latter amount monthly, silver and gold dollars value below $1.29 to be withdrawn from circulation as rapidly as possible, the former destroyed and the latter melted into eagles and double eagles. This plan of the proposition would alone be enough to make a demand for silver coin such as would greatly stimulate trade throughout the country and materially enhance the value of the white metal; but the other part we are disposed to regard as the rock on which the compromise-ship is likely to split. President Cleveland is firmly opposed to the compulsory purchase of silver by the government, more particularly when there is no counterpoise to the coinage of a good local measure—which is as strongly favored—suggested. It is possible that the points of difference may be settled; we can all afford to hope so anyway.

TWO GENEALOGIES.

The NEWS has been favored with a communication from St. J. A. Kitchen, Atchison City, Kansas, to which the writer refers as a sign editorial in a recent weekly issue by this paper on the congress of religious held in Chicago. Mr. Robinson, who, we believe, holds Juvenile views, says we agree with the NEWS in the main point. He even goes a step farther and characterizes it as the "height of folly" to put what he calls a "gag" upon Mr. Webb, the Mohammedan apostle, and he also derides the idea that Roberts acted like a coward in failing to appear before a selected audience instead of before the assembled people. But having at his command his appraisal of our commonsense, he may reasonably think occasion to make it clear that he holds views of his own upon a number of questions not discussed by the NEWS and each of which would require separate consideration.

One of these questions concerns the genealogy of our Lord. Mr. Robinson, so far as can be gathered from his letter, asserts that Christ was the son of David only by adoption and that the genealogy of Mary is not given by the evangelists. For the information of our correspondent it may be stated that it certainly is. Those who have thoroughly studied the subject have arrived at the conclusion that Matthew gives the genealogy of Joseph, while Luke gives the genealogical record of Mary. The name of Joseph's father was Jacob, while that of his father-in-law, Mary's father, was Heli; and one evangelist traces the ancestry of Jacob, while the other gives that of Heli, as a glance at the two tables will make clear to any reader. Joseph and Mary both descended from Abraham, the house of David and Zorobabel, Joseph from Abiud, the eldest son, and Mary from Rhesa, the youngest. In Zorobabel's family the two branches of the house of David were united, when the daughter of Neri was married to Salathiel. Jesus, therefore, both through the lineage of Joseph, whose adopted son he was, and Mary, held in his person all the rights and privileges of the whole family of David.

There is a seeming difficulty in the fact that Luke commences his record with Joseph instead of Mary. But it must be remembered that the biographer simply copied the Jewish record as he found it and that Jesus in the public archives of course was recorded as the son of Joseph. Having mentioned this fact the evangelist, however, at once branches off to the record of Joseph's father-in-law, Heli, instead of following that of his natural father, Jacob. The custom of recognizing adopted sons in the Jewish genealogies appears to have been quite frequent. On comparing, for instance, Luke iii. 27 with Matthew i. 12 and 1 Chronicles iii. 17, it appears that Salathiel, who was the son of Jechonias and the son-in-law of Neri, gains a place in the tables much in the same way as Joseph.

The importance of this record may be understood from the fact that from the first it was necessary to ascertain by authentic documents that our Lord was the descendant of Abraham and of David; for if He was not, He could not be proven to be the Messiah promised to the fathers. And these tables have never been successfully assailed. To know now that the genealogy of Mary was never recorded makes us think it necessary for some Bible students to give closer attention to the historical part of the New Testament.

A POINT WELL TAKEN.

The *American Banker*, of New York, concedes that the point made against the American Bankers' association by W. S. McCormick & Co. of this city was well taken. Mr. McCormick received a circular from the association, giving notice of an anti-silver convention to be held in Chicago next week and inviting him to participate therein. Mr. McCormick wrote a caustic reply, declining the invitation and withdrawing from the membership of the association because of the usurpation of power by its officers. He also suggested that the name of the organization should be changed to "the Single (gold) Standard association." The *Banker* reproduces Mr. McCormick's letter, and says:

The sending out of a circular ostensibly under the authority of the American Bankers' association, urging its members to give their influence towards the repeal of the Sherman law, was not warranted by any act of the members of that association. We regret that the officers who prepared this circular did not recall the fact that there is great diversity of opinion even among the members of the association as to the proper course which the union should adopt in relation to the currency. This fact alone, aside from the absence of authority, should have been sufficient to prevent the issue of the circular in question. The best minds among from one of the best known and most highly regarded bankers of Salt Lake.

THE SPREAD OF IRRIGATION.

The lands of Kansas at present unused through lack of water and which with it might be made productive are perhaps sufficient in area to supply breadstuffs for the whole country. It is and therefore to be wondered at that the agriculturists of that state are turning their attention to systematic irrigation, the wonder that may exist in such connection being that they have been so long about it. So actively is the subject being attended to that the state has sent a full delegation of representative men to the irrigation convention now in session at Los Angeles, where much good work in a needed direction is being accomplished.

We read that in parts of Kansas irrigation has been tried with excellent results. In Finney county alone there are 150 miles of ditches, irrigating more than 25,000 acres. The yield of alfalfa under irrigation has astonished the farmers, and has created a demand for irrigation in other counties where up to this time it has been unknown. We can all see that knowledge of the advantages of irrigation is fast spreading, and the international convention is expected to do much to attract general attention to the subject.

It is doubtful to be expected that this union will become so general and so potent a source in the United States as to make it necessary that it be the subject of a new executive department of the government, that of agriculture being sufficient for all purposes, but it may become the duty of that department, right and properly, we think, become such now.

One of the chief of the New York Herald recently asked Judge Horshower, the newly appointed associate justice of the U. S. Supreme court, what was the secret of his success. He replied: "Always taking advantage of an opportunity, and always doing my best with any work offered me." Therein is the secret of success for any man, not even excepting one who has already risen to the national supreme bench. Judge Horshower's opportunities will be greater in his new position than ever before; it is truly hoped that he will do his best with them all.

In his local newspaper a long-suffering physician up in Washington thus touchingly appeals to his debtors:

"Three or four years is not a lifetime, but it is a long time for a doctor to wait for his fee when his wife and babies are crying for bread and sorghum. I will take anything on account from a spring chicken to a hickory brush, but a settlement of some kind I must have. In return, a discount of 10 per cent will be given on all bills paid monthly. If you pay your physician promptly he will attend you promptly, night or day, rain or shine, while your sick neighbor suffers and waits as he rides the dozer waits and while he is waiting the Angels gather him in."

The Las Vegas (N. M.) Gazette evidently advises: "Let every one pay his debts, and then confidence will be restored." True, most true! And happiness will be restored also.

Prince Bismarck's hobby is said to be thermometers. It takes more than one mercury to keep track of the testy old chancellor's heights and depths of temper.

Britannia may rule the waves, but Columbia wins the races.

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Hear Judge Goodwin's Washington Character Sketches, First Congregational church, Friday evening. Admission 25 cents. A select musical program. Benefit of Rescue Mission.

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For the engagement only, reduced prices—25c, 50c, 75c and $1.00.
Sale of seats begins Tuesday, Oct. 10th.

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Sunday, October 15th, for three nights, special engagement of the
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PRICES—Dollar and Logan, $1.50. Favorite and Dress Circle, 75c. Family Gallery, 50c. Second Balcony, 25c. Third Balcony, 15c.
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CHARACTER
SKETCHES.
GOLD OR SILVER
Judge Goodwin will deliver a lecture Friday evening, Oct. 13, at the First Congregational church. The proceeds will be used for the benefit of the Rescue Mission. Good and instructive music. Admission 25cts.
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...Wonderland...
Opposite Main street.
Week commencing Oct. 12—Our New Black Company in "Hungry Dick."
First-Class Performances Hourly. New and attractive features in Curio Hall.
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Via Liberty Park,
and passing the magnificent
City and County Building.
The ride is delightful.
Beautiful view of the city.
It will show you the rapid
improvement the city is making.
Take the car on Main St.
Fare only 5c.
Do not miss
this ride.