DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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THE DESERET NEWS CO.

CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Tuesday, - January 13, 1891.

LAW AND MORALITY MOVEMENT.

THE citizens' reform meeting, held in the Methodist Church last evening, was the second of the series. These assemblages express a healthy sentiment, with which we are heartily in accord. The movement is one in which all citizens can join, the object being the cleansing of the municipal moral platter. If the agitation is vigorously sustained some good will be accomplished in suppressing the vice and lawlessness, which have so alarmingly increased during the last year in this city.

The projectors of the meeting were too secretive about announcing it. The fact was given only narrow publicity. It is a mistake also to maintain and insist upon these gatherings having a political aspect, seeing that all good citizens are equally interested in their object.

This political taint was given the meeting of last night by the chairman, C. E. Allen, who started out by making an apology for the city government and ending with what might be regarded as an encomium. Seeing that the object of the meeting was to urge the officials to enforce the laws and thus suppress rampant crime and vice stalking abroad at noonday, this position was incongruous as well as strictly untrue. Mr. Allen, in thus expressing himself, was not only out of harmony with the object of the meeting, but he intimated that the expressions of the speakers at the former gathering were untrue. However, those who followed Mr. Allen indicated the falsity of his position, the complaint being that the laws are not enforced, and that there is great laxity in the issuance of liquor licenses, and other legal permits.

This anomaly was the natural result of placing a professional politician in the chair. Mr. Allen occupies his present office as county clerk by virtue of political frauds. This has been proved in the District Court, before Judge Anderson.

The probe of the political hacker cropped out when Mr. Allen said he was not in favor of criticizing the "Liberal" city government, because it put a weapon in the hands of "our political opponents." In giving expression to this reason for his position he made an unintentional admission that exposed his "lawlessness." It amounted to saying that the "Liberal" city government should not be criticised because of the formulation of this political weapon, even if their conduct be such as to deserve censure. His reason was solely political, having no aspect of morality connected with it.

The speech of Mr. Wanless shows that he is not a politician, but a fearless advocate of truth and morality. He asserted that every promise that had been made by the "Liberal" candidates before the last city election had been shamefully violated, and the meeting had been called to protest against such outrages. Everybody in this city, including Mr. Allen, knows that the gentleman, Mr. Wanless, spoke the truth. This being the case there must also be a universally correct understanding of the nature of Mr. Allen's sanctimony, which were of a directly opposite character.

MINERAL PRODUCTS.

THE United States produced 278,010,000 pounds of copper during the year 1890. This is a very large yield and considerably greater than the output for any preceding year. It is twenty per cent above the record of 1889, and is more than fifty per cent. of the world's copper product of that year. Utah's contribution to this amount of copper was [illegible] pounds.

The country's lead yield is a little less for the year, for some cause not explained, being 167,000 tons of 2,000 pounds. Of this Utah furnished 6[illegible], 204,317 pounds.

The mineral product of this Territory for 1890, as published by Wells Fargo & Co., was larger than the preceding year, being as follows:

806,776 lbs. Copper at 8 cents per pound	$ 76,638 32
2,200,000 lbs. Bullion lead at 3 cents per lb.	270,111 00
60,194,000 lbs. Contained lead at 3[illegible] per cent.	1,705,494 31
4,338,000 ozs. Fine silver at $1.04 per ounce	4,491,208 40
46,000 ozs. Fine gold at $20 per ounce	972,000 00
Total export value	$11,304,451 03

Computing the gold and silver at their mint valuation, and other metals at their value at the smelters, it would increase the value of the product to $13,267,[illegible].

This, we believe, is a larger amount than has been reached in any preceding year, and is highly encouraging to the mining industries of the Territory.

PRODUCE THE PROPHECY.

THE press of the country is still repeating the story of a wholesale begira of the "Mormons" to Mexico. It is a peculiar feature of the "Mormon" question that any falsehood, no matter how baseless or how little sense there is in it, will be echoed from paper to paper and treated as an undisputed fact, while the truth, no matter how plainly stated and how clear it is on its face, will be treated with cold neglect.

This Mexican canard is such an old and tenacious story that its revival is really marvelous. It looks as though the whole press of the country had no regard for veracity, when anything about the "Mormons" is concerned, but simply want to print something sensational.

In connection with this Mexican mistake many papers are making this statement, which we now clip from the St. Louis *Chronicle*:

"An old prophecy of Joseph Smith, the Mormon founder, which is still well remembered by many Mormon people who knew the old enthusiast, was that the Mormons would not remain in Utah, but would make their final settlement in Northern Mexico.

"News which has been published little by little at different times shows to those who know something of the determination and perseverance of the Mormons that they intend to fulfill this prophecy."

We would be glad if one of these furnishers of news to the public would bring forth this "old prophecy." We would like to see it. It would be something new to us and to the rest of the folks in Utah. It might give some color to this old yarn about the removal of the "Mormons" to Mexico which has so often turned out to be nothing but threads of imagination. Will some of our contemporaries please produce the prophecy?

LYING AS USUAL.

We hope our readers will excuse us in saying a last word with the Salt Lake *Tribune* on the subject of "stealing dispatches." That we have done nothing of the kind was fully shown in our issue of Monday evening. Of course the *Tribune* misrepresents what we said, and returns to the charge in its usual blackguard fashion. For instance it says:

"Last evening the *Deseret News* stated its opinion that it was ungentlemanly for the *Tribune* to mention its stealing of dispatches."

It goes on to say that the NEWS declares it "will not stop stealing" and that,

"*Tribune* specials are fair plunder, and that it will help itself to them."

Reference to what the DESERET NEWS said on this subject will demonstrate that, as is always the case when the *Tribune* attempts to argue, it has first misstated—in plain language lied about—its opponent's position, and then proceeded to make reply. The *Tribune* never yet, to our remembrance, fairly met an antagonist. It is the same on the tariff, or the silver question or the "Mormon" question; the words of its antagonist are garbled, misquoted and entirely changed, and then the dispute is conducted on these false lines.

The *Tribune* made up a theory as to the only way in which the NEWS could get the San Francisco *Chronicle* series of dispatches which the *Tribune* calls its own "specials," and jumped at the conclusion that we took them from the *Standard*. Thereupon it says the following telegram was sent to Ogden:

"The DESERET NEWS states that they have made arrangements with the *Standard* for *Chronicle* specials. Is it true? Please answer on receipt of this."

In this dispatch the *Tribune* furnishes a proof of its own shameless mendacity. Whatever the facts were, the telegram was a lie. The NEWS did not mention the *Standard* or any other paper as the source from whence the so-called "specials" were obtained.

Our telegraph editor has acted in perfect honesty and expects to do so, and will give due credit for anything that may be taken from the *Tribune*, but will not credit that paper with information obtained from other sources. If the *Tribune* had been so careful as the DESERET NEWS has been to give credit where credit is due, it would have mentioned the NEWS much more frequently and in a different manner to its common scurrilous and brutal style.

The so-called "specials" about which the *Tribune* makes so much fuss and so many false statements, will probably appear from time to time in the DESERET NEWS, but they will not be taken from the *Tribune*. And only such as are of any public interest will be published in our columns. We have no space for alleged "specials," dictated from regular Associated Press dispatches of the evening before and published in some morning paper as "specials."

A PREDICTION REALIZED.

A FEW days before his death President Lincoln wrote a letter to Mr. Taylor, of Illinois. The contents of the communication showed that the writer was filled with gloomy forebodings regarding the future of the Republic. This relic of the murdered patriot and statesman has recently been made public, and we quote a prophetic passage from it:

"It is been a trying hour of the Republic, but I see in the future a crisis arising which concerns me and causes me to tremble for the safety of my country. As a result of the war, corporations have been enthroned, and an era of corruption in high places will follow, and the money power of the country will prolong its reign by working upon the prejudices of the people, until all wealth is aggregated in a few hands and the Republic is destroyed. I feel at this time more anxiety for the safety of my country than ever before, even in the midst of the war. God grant that my fears may prove groundless."

The situation of the country today, constituted with the outlook of the future, shows that the shadowy anticipations of Mr. Lincoln were based on a correct conception. On this point the Atlanta *Journal* says with striking truth:

"Is not the condition of the country at this time very nearly such as Mr. Lincoln a quarter of a century ago feared that it would be? We have the 'corporations enthroned'—organized into aggregates and trusts, and protected by laws that shut out foreign competition. We have not only 'corruption in high places' but high places bought by corruption, and the reign of these is otherprolonged by the 'money power.' Such an aggregation of immense wealth in a few hands was never before accomplished in so short a time as this or any other country. What would Mr. Lincoln say if such a state of his contemporaries is not an actual condition of the country, and its reality does not, apparently, excite no more alarm in his direct prediction of it in the coming future?"

NUMBER OF CONFLICTING RELIGIONS IN THIS COUNTRY.

SOME public journals are expressing surprise at the number of organized religious bodies in the United States, as reported in the census of 1890. The official announcement is that there are one hundred and forty religious bodies in the United States, exclusive of many independent congregations. Probably the surprise would be greater if these "independent congregations" were numbered and added to the general sum.

All these different religious bodies are conflicting. They are opposed to each other in essential points of doctrine and important rules of discipline. What a Babel this makes of what is supposed by millions of people to be the Church of Christ!

It must be evident to thinking people that these organizations are merely human institutions. They have no more right to claim that Christ organized them than have the various corporations for business, or charitable, or educational purposes. The fact that the people who belong to them believe in Christ, does not make either or all of them the Church of Christ. To be His Church, an organization must have been effected under His direction or sanction. Without that, whatever men may call it, the church cannot be Christ's Church.

It is preposterous to suppose that Christ is the author of the confusion, conflict and veritable bedlam of creeds and authorities and regulations falsely upon His name. He is "the way the truth and the life," and these jangling faiths and discordant sects are the inventions of men. They are the cause of most of the infidelity as to religion that is growing in the world.

Christ's Church must of necessity be one. It may have many branches, but they must all be joined to or rather spring from the one vine or tree, and that must be of His own planting or it is none of His. A hundred and forty differing religious bodies, to say nothing of the others not recognized, make up such a seething mass of incongruous human opinions, and persons, and pretended authorities, that it is really astonishing any sane person could imagine it forms the Church of the one, unchangeable and immutable God.

By the by, we have often heard public speakers declare that the mystical number of the Apocalypse—six hundred and sixty-six—was the number of religions of the world. We always doubted this. We have never been able to find proof of its authenticity, and we think it is not only a mistake but an exaggeration of the actual facts. Those who have entertained the idea that this is correct, will no doubt be as greatly surprised with the census report as to the number of religions in this country, as are the papers to which we have referred. The difference, however, will be that our friends will be astonished that the number is so small.

The divisions that exist in the religious world are sufficiently numerous without being multiplied beyond the facts, and the prospects for religious unity, except on the basis of a new revelation, are not very promising.

The Church of Christ has in truth been set up again on earth by the Savior Himself. But for a long time to come it is not probable that more than a few, comparatively, of people calling themselves Christians will recognize the fact, or even believe it possible that a Church of Christ can be established on earth under the immediate authority, direction and inspiration of Christ. They will prefer to go on in their own ways, make religions to suit themselves, and hire preachers as they would other servants, to do what they desire. "The unity of faith" is a long way off in Christendom.

ITALY AND THE McKINLEY BILL.

ONE European country at least is satisfied with the McKinley Bill. That country is Italy. Some time ago a commission was instituted specially by the Italian government for the purpose of considering what effect the much talked about American tariff law would have on Italian products. This commission has made its report, which shows that 49 per cent of Italian exports to the United States are admitted free of duty, 36 per cent at a reduction of duty beneath the old rate, 12 per cent at precisely the old rate, and 4 per cent at an advance on the old rate. Signor Crispi, the Italian prime minister, in reviewing the report, says that Italy has no cause for complaint against the McKinley bill.

The *American Economist* contends that the customs duties will be reduced $75,000,000 a year under the new law. It also maintains that 50 per cent of all imported articles in the United States are absolutely free.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* says:

"We may expect that the declaration of duty will soon be followed by similar declarations from other countries, but not from England. The export trade of England in many kinds of manufactured articles has been affected by the tariff, but England's loss is our gain, since we make the same kind of articles now and supply them to the consumer at less cost, and are consequently increasing our product of such articles under the shield of protection to American industries."

PROFITABLE BEET PRODUCTION.

THE Santa Monica, Los Angeles County, Cal., *Outlook* recently published an article giving the results of an extended experiment in the raising of sugar beets in that locality. The seeds were provided by Claus Spreckels, by whom they were shipped direct from Honolulu. They were planted in the second week in March and gathered and shipped to San Francisco on the 19th of July (last summer.)

The results of the experiment are exhibited by the *Outlook* with a view to inducing capitalists in the vicinity of Santa Monica to establish a sugar factory. As the sugar industry is one that is receiving wide attention in Utah, and for the encouragement of these farmers in the vicinity of the proposed sugar works who may feel any degree of reluctance about engaging in the production of sugar beets, we present the following extract from the article in point:

"Great care has been taken to so distribute the planting over the ranch as to ascertain the producing quality of the different soils and also to test the effect of exposure to the ocean breeze, as well as the advantages and disadvantages of uplands and lowlands, dry and moist.

"J. E. Dunlap, who has superintended the experiment from the beginning, informs us that his second planting station, which were distributed over San Vicente ranch with great care, neglecting nothing that would secure the fullest and fairest test.

"The beets were planted after the rains and had no irrigation. On low, dry, gravelly soil the texture was found to be very fine and the root grew in great length. The percentage of saccharine matter runs from 15 to 18. On the high mesa, with light, loamy soil, the growth was more bulky, but not so long, and the texture is very solid. The percentage of saccharine matter is from 19 to 21. On the low, flat, loamy, damp land, near the spring, the beets grew very large, weighing as much as ten pounds and measuring twenty inches in circumference. These have analyzed as high as 23 per cent. These in the same locality, in very damp land, did not fully mature, showing only 16 per cent of saccharine matter. These localities represent generally the entire ranch.

"In response to a query from a reporter of the *Outlook*, Mr. Dunlaus said there are about 1000 acres on this and adjoining ranches specially adapted to the raising of this beet, and says the people generally are manifesting considerable interest in this industry.

"These 1000 acres at land will produce from twenty-five to thirty-five tons per acre, showing an aggregate product of from 12,000 to 17,500 tons—enough to justify the building of a large sugar mill in this community, which would furnish a home market.

"Mr. Dunlaus says one man is capable of taking care of twenty-five acres which would provide beets for 500 tons, and, counting five to a family, there would be 2500 people. The product of each man's labor would be 625 tons. Now, starting with 14 per cent of sugar in the mother, which is the lowest grade, and selling it at $4 per ton, we have $250 for the product of one acre, or $6250 for one man's labor during the year. Every addition of 1 per cent adds 50 cents to the ton.

"It will be seen from these figures that the lowest percentage of saccharine matter (14) and the lowest yield per acre (25 tons), will give a man a fair compensation for his time and labor. Now, if we put it at the highest percentage (23) and the highest yield per acre (35 tons), and highest price (that is adding 50 cents for each 1 per cent), it can be readily seen what a handsome revenue a man will have. Between the extremes one can easily make his own estimate."

THE BEHRING SEA QUESTION.

A SETTLEMENT of the trouble either by the sword or by arbitration will bring Russia into the question. It was by the treaty of 1867 with Russia that we came into possession of what is now called Behring Sea. It is said on our part that said treaty defines the geographical extent over which our jurisdiction extends. We know that our United States Statutes prohibit foreign seal poaching within our possessions as defined in that Russian treaty. The executive department of our government some time ago, in accordance with authority given it by Congress, issued a proclamation cautioning alien seal poachers of the illegitimacy of entering the Behring Sea. In view of these reasons Mr. Blaine's attitude at present cannot be said to be either aggressive or belligerent. On the contrary when he proposes to submit to arbitration it may be said that his attitude on the important issue is conservative and conciliatory. He proposes to settle by arbitration the question of whether United States officials were justified in capturing and detaining foreign seal fishers in Behring Sea, as they did some time ago.

Should it be decided by Arbitration that the United States were justified in this action, then the matter would be dropped. But if the decision were given against the United States then damages to the government of Great Britain would be the question. If the amount of damage could not be amicably determined by the British Minister at Washington and the American Secretary of State, then the case must be decided by the original arbitrator.

Mr. Blaine's arbitration proposal may be summed up as follows: What were the rights of Russia, and to what extent did Great Britain recognize those rights? Did the treaty of 1825 between Great Britain and Russia include Behring Sea in the phrase, "Pacific Ocean?" Did the treaty of 1867 between the United States and Russia give to the former all the rights of the latter; and, most important of all, what are the present rights of the United States in Behring Sea and how acquired?

Should it be finally agreed upon that Great Britain has rights in Behring Sea, then all that would be necessary would be a joint commission from both countries defining territorial limits and designating the seasons for seal fishing.

The English press looks upon Mr. Blaine's action as being entirely directed from a partisan point of view at home. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that Mr. Blaine wants to make political capital for his party. The London *Globe* denominates Mr. Blaine's attitude as "bragging spread eagleism," yet it advocates arbitration. The *Telegraph* shows at Mr. Blaine's letter, but the *Times*, *Chronicle* and *News* treat it considerately and respectfully.

The *St. James Gazette* asks: "But why is the United States Navy being massed in the Pacific unless it is to make Behring Sea a mare clausum. Officers of the American Navy do not act upon rumors printed in American papers."

But Mr. Blaine says that it is not the intention to pronounce Behring Sea a mare clausum, or closed sea. Then it seems as if the whole matter could be settled amicably by arbitration. The fact that it is admitted on both sides that this Behring Sea is not a closed ocean will help materially.

THE "MORMONS" AND MEXICO.

THE Liverpool *Post* is one of the most fair-dealing and liberal newspapers in the United Kingdom, and is therefore esteemed as one of the most consistent journals published. The following recently appeared in its columns:

"Yesterday, Mr. Brigham Young, who is now in charge of the European mission of the Latter-day saints, was asked, 'What truth is there, Mr. Young, in the statement made in a dispatch from Lima, Ohio, U. S. A., and published in the *Post*, that the Mormons are seeking a new location in Mexico?' 'It is meant by that,' replied Mr. Young, 'that the Mormons intend to abandon Utah and move into Mexico, the dispatch is a fabrication of the sender, and the information is pretty: I import is untrue. The Mormons have owned their present landed possessions in the northern part of the State of Chihuahua, Mexico, for several years. A few of the people occupy portions of those lands. Other tracts have been purchased by private parties. The small towns of Diaz, Juarez, and Lakeview, and a few colonized settlers in the Corralitos Ranch, comprise the whole of the Mormon settlements in Mexico, and their population numbers about 1300 souls. There is not the remotest prospect of a removal from Utah. Such an event has been predicted many times, by those who were anxious to get the Mormons to move, but the prognostication will never receive fulfillment. Oh, no! The Mormons will never abandon Utah, nor engage in an exodus from the confines of the United States. Neither the government of Canada nor of Mexico need feel the least uneasiness in this respect. The Mormons redeemed Utah, and civilization cannot possibly realise what that redemption cost the people. We are forced to form new settlements in the surrounding Territories, Mexico and elsewhere. We multiply our possessions to meet the requirements of our rapidly-increasing population. The Mormons are a law-abiding people; they have found stringent laws in Mexico, prohibiting the practice of polygamy, which laws they have respected and obeyed in every particular." "I also wish to refer," continued Mr. Young, "to the legislation of Congress against the Mormons as guarding the morals of the people. The action of Congress was prompted not in behalf of the cause of morality; for they have suffered a flood of prostitution from the slums of eastern cities to flow upon communities which were phenomenally free from drinking saloons and immoral houses, and the national legislators have made no effort to check it. It is a well known fact that the Latter-day Saints are innocent of the crimes of drunkenness, prostitution and the like; and nothing of that class was permitted in their midst until the Gentiles, backed by the parent government, succeeded political control out of their hands, and introduced and practiced those vices. There is abundant evidence to prove this; hence it is useless to credit the American Congress with ever having a desire to protect the morals of our people."

LEGAL NOTICE.

In the Probate Court in and for Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah.

In the Matter of the Estate of Patrick Mall, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT [illegible] Administrator of the estate of said Patrick Mall, deceased, has presented his petition, and filed in said court, his final account of his administration of said estate and prays for his discharge as such Administrator of the estate of said deceased; and that Monday, the 26th day of January, 1891, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., at the court house of said county, in the County Court room, in Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah Territory, has been duly appointed by the order of said court, for the settlement of said account and hearing said petition for discharge, at which time and place any person interested may appear and show cause, if any there be, why said account should not be settled and allowed and said petition for discharge should be granted.

Dated January 5, 1891.

C. E. ALLEN,
Clerk of the Probate Court.

By C. E. STAYNER, Deputy.

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