DESERET EVENING NEWS: THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1899.

Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. LORENZO SNOW, TRUSTEE-IN-TRUST.

288

FURLASHED EVERY EVENING. (SUNDATS EXCEPTED.) Corner of South Temple and East Temple Streets, Sait Lake City, Utah.

Charles W. Penrose, - - - Editor Horace G. Whitney, Business Manager

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.	
One Year, in a Six Months, Three Months, One Month, One Week, Saturday edition, per year, Semi-Weekiy,	dvance
Correspondence and o for tublication should EDITOR. Address all business co THE DESES Salt	mmunications
NEW YORK REPR R. A. Craig	ESENTATIVE. 41 Times Building.
CHICAGO REPRE	

Craig & Woodward, - 8(BALT LAKE CITY, . NOV. 23, 1899.

UNPARTISAN INDEPENDENCE.

We are in receipt of letters from respected correspondents, in reference to the alleged recent dispute in an executive meeting of State leaders of a political party. We do not publish them for the reason that they would give ground for the charge, which some folks appear anxious to prefer, that the "News" interferes in political affairs. Any reference in this paper to the actions or sentiments of either of the great political parties, is interpreted by the other as partisan on our part. The oversensitiveness of some politicians on this point would be very irritating if it were not so highly ridiculous.

While the Descript News intends to be strictly unpartisan in its utterances. and to abstain from favoring or supporting any political party or faction, it does not intend to be tied down or muzzled, either in publishing particulars of current events or the expression of views in relation to living questions. There are principles underlying the frame work of our national system and of our State institutions which can and ought to be freely discussed, no matter how they may affect any political organization. There are also principles of morality, of integrity, of social policy, of religion and of philosophy which may properly be ventilated in a non-partisan public journal, even if they do come in contact with ideas entertained by some

political faction or party or its organs. The Deseret News has more than once announced its independence on these matters, and again takes occasion to state that this does not imply its silence on public questions, whether local or national, that affect the general welfare. On the contrary, that very independence is an assertion of its freedom from party blas, and of its determination to ablde by its motto from the beginning-"Truth and Liberty."

We claim the right, and purpose to maintain the exercise thereof, to touch

problems of the city, a close observer, Professor Ely, has recently said:

"The need of the city today is a great religious awakening which would shake things down into the depths of most lives and modify their chardcters. The city needs religion. Without relig-ion, the salvation of the city is im-

Exactly. Laws and ordinances are alds, but whenever religion shall have done the part that belongs to it, there would be but little evil left to the control of the law.

NOT IN SECRET.

Judging from occasional notices in the press of the missionary work in which the Elders of the Church are engaged, the intention seems to be to create the impression that the work is being carried on more or less in secret. Nothing can be farther from the truth. The message of which those Elders are the bearers is such that the greatest possible publicity is desired for it. A "Mormon" Elder, faithful to his calling, can truly say, with the Master: "I spake openly to the world . * * - in secret have f said nothing."

Those who follow the numerous reports from the different parts of the nissionary field, as published in this journal from time to time, cannot fail to notice that the Elders, wherever they go, openly announce themselves as representatives of the Church. Unlike some missionaries, who for the sake of policy and in order to make friends, conceal their identity, they from the beginning unfurl their colors to those with whom they come in contact. They make it a point to see the authorities in the localities they visit, and ask for the privilege of speaking to the citizens. They seek the acquaintance of newspaper men, and make public announcements of meetings. Their work is not in a "quiet" corner, if by that word is meant "secret." On the contrary,

they court proper publicity. Those who know next to nothing about "Mormonism," wonder at the progress it is making wherever its doctrines are considered without prejudice. It was just as much of a marvel to the so-called enlightened world two thousand years ago, that people should accept the doctrines of Christianity. Varlous explanations were offered then, as now, generally wide of the mark. The fact is that the message the Elders of the Church announce, commends itself to all honest truth-seekers, for the sufficient reason that truth itself is an irresistible force to all who are prepared to receive it. The message is felt to convey such information, to impart such power, and to open up such views for the future as the world today stands in need of. This is the "secret" of the success of "Mormonism," notwithstanding the opposition encounter-

THE LUZON CAMPAIGN.

ed in many places.

When, a few days ago, the wardrobe of Mrs. Aguinaldo fell into the hands of our troops, it was naturally inferred that the rebel chief was within hailing distance, and that his capture could be reasonably looked upon as imminent. But the latest Luzon dispatches announce that he has once more eluded his pursuers. Perhaps the doughty general had left his wife in charge of the rear guard, to cover his retreat, in order to give him greater liberty to carry out the strategic running movements for which he is celebrated. Be this as it may, there is no longer any organized resistance to our troops in the northern Luzon. The question seems to be now simply to occupy the country and organize local governments, and to leave a sufficient millitary force in each place to protect the lawfully constituted authorities in the exercise of their functions. The task may not be an easy one, but there are indications that the natives are coming to their senses. Thus, for instance, the governor of Nueva Viscaya has been reported to be on his way to Manila to offer his allegiance to the United States. Undoubtedly he, with many other chiefs, realize that Aguinaldo's cause la lost.

With divorce mills tunning night and day in some of the new States of the West, where men and women can sever their marriage relations as easily as a trust can be incorporated in New Jersey or Delaware, there are other ques-tions that force themselves upon our Attention when we begin to consider the Motmon' evil. We must recognize kindred problems at our own doors bece we can convince the world that we are in earnest, or make much prog-ress toward finally eliminating 'the twin relic of barbarism.''

We believe this view is the one that will commend itself to all capable of analyzing the situation without prejudice. It is the view to which MIss Susan B. Anthony recently gave publie expression, and which has been ridicated as illogical. Both in principle and logical force it is in perfect accord with that dictum which all Christendom regards as of infailible authorfly: "He that is without sin among you, let him first cast a stone." As Dr. Dikes expresses it: "We must recognize kindred problems at our own doors before we can convince the world that we are in earnest."

RATIONAL OPINIONS,

As was pointed out in these columns a few days ago, the respectable portion of the press of the country is commencing to take a more philosophical, calm and rational view of the agitation over the Democratic choice of Congress. man for Utah. The Springfield Republi. can, of Nov. 18, thoughtfully argues:

"It is very doubtful if the influence of Mr. Roberts of Utah, deplorable as his matrimonial status is, upon the homes of America, can be reckoned more baneful than that of people who jump from one connubial connection to another, by one connubial connection to another, by the decrees of court and clergymen, with as complete facility as a man can change cars. Mr. Roberts was brought up to regard polygamy as sanctioned by religion. It is all wrong, of course, and must be condemned. The Roberts system must be suppressed. At the same time, Roberts is no more of the same time, Roberts is no more of a menace to society than the million-alres of New York who get secret di-vorces from the courts and then defy the decrees annulling their marriages by

contracting new alliances, within twen-ty-four hours, in some other State. "Rapid-fire divorce, as a matter of ct, is far more dangerous to the fact American home than Roberts with his American home than Roberts with his three wives could ever be. That is be-cause rapid-fire divorce has the veneer of legality and is not frowned upon by 'society,' because it is insinuating and subtle in its attack upon domestic mor-ality. It is to be hoped that the force the anti-Roberts movement can be brought to the support of divorce re-form. If that result is accomplished, the intrepid charge on Roberts of Utah will have more far-reaching results than its promoters have realized. The Boston Herald takes up the ques-

tion of the Utah Congressman at considerable length. From its editorial on the subject we make the following excorpts:

"The United States made it a stipulation precedent to the admission of Utah into the Union that she should abolism nolygamy. She did so, and, if she per-mits polygamy after having accepted her place as a State, she is violating her

pledge. Here occurred a dilemma, how-ever. There were several men in Utah who had taken to themselves a plurality of wives under the old law, and the question arose what should be the course pursued toward them. It was a simple thing to repudiate all these wives but one, and we think that would have been the action of a thoroughly heartless and bad man. But there were

them all out this year, so that the published volume will be complete, for the junta's race is about run.

The accounts now coming from northern Luzon show that the Americans there are having the hardest kind of hard campaigning, and are doing heroic work as soldiers.

The powder makers are having a boom in business, and the more of the explosive wasted by the contending armies the better it pleases the manufacturers of the war munition.

Now it is said that Maryland Democrats want Adm. al Schley for a presidential candidate; but Schley, like Dewey, thinks 1900 is not the season for admirals to take command of the ship of state.

If the Indiana sheriff now being sued for damages for having permitted a mob to lynch a prisoner in his custody has to pay a substantial sum for his alleged neglect of duty, the precedent may be a warning to other sheriffs.

The Boers began shelling the British camp at Mool river this morning, and an artillery duel is going on. Decisive work will come when the infantry and cavalry get into action-an event that promises to be not long delayed.

It is a good thing that Congress meets soon, or there might be had blood between Senator Morgan and Governor Johnston, of Georgia. Their dispute came very near reaching a crisis last night, according to the account telegraphed from Athens.

The dispatches that filter through Loudon from South Africa assume to tell what Gen. Joubert intends to do; but the fair deduction is that the senders know no more about the Boer commander's intentions than they tell about what the British forces are doing.

The United States weather bureau is going to show Europeans at the Paris exposition how the weather forecasts are made in this country. It is to be hoped that the weather prognosticators will register more hits than misses in the guessing, so as to maintain the Yankee reputation.

The Irishmen of San Francisco have passed resolutions of sympathy for the Boers. The present trouble in South Africa may be a case where a grain of help is worth a pound of sympathy, but the resolutions are a pointer as to where Ireland would be if Britain were to get in a deeply critical situation.

It appears that Uncle Sam did not ecure all the profit he might have done in the victory over the Spanish fleet at Santiago. A chest with \$19,000 in gold has been found on one of the sunken warships, and altogether the wreckers have recovered \$500,000. There was a slip somewhere, to let that money go.

It is reported that the Indians at the Sac and Fox reservation want to fight over the seizure of a young Indian married woman by the Indian agent. If a white woman had been selzed by Indians, there would have been fighting. The guicker removal comes the better,



on such public questions as appear to us of general interest, or of consequence to the people of the Church we represent and the State in which we reside. Also to criticise the remarks and the position taken by our contemporaries in relation to any matter of moment, whether concerning the Church or the State.

We can understand the desire on the part of some papers to restrict the Deseret News, to bind it with cords of their own fashioning, and to put a gag in its mouth so that its constantly increasing influence and usefulness may be cut short. But such attempts will be be in vain. The Deseret News has kept within the limits clearly defined in its first issue of the present year, and expects to do so in the future; but at the same time will strive to fill to the full the position which it then assumed.

As to the letters received as men tioned above, we do not suppress them simply because they might displease some extreme partisans, or because we entertain any fear as to such displeasure when we are in the right, but be cause they contain matters that could be rationally and fairly objected to as having a party tendency. Our correspondents will therefore please take notice, and understand the reason for our action in this particular.

MORALITY OF CITIES.

The conference between the W. C. T. U. ladies and the Chief of Police on the moral status of Salt Lake City should result in some good. The arguments, facts and figures presented by the city official, who is thoroughly acquainted with the practical side of the questions discussed, may have convinced the friends of reform that the problem is more intricate than appears when studied only from a theoretical point of view. But that does not mean that it is impossible to deal with.

A great many people seem to believe that any public evil can be remedied by the passage of laws, and their enforcement. Consequently they are inclined to blame law-makers and criticize officers, if results are not as hoped for. They are inclined to spend energy in a direction where the least good can be accomplished. It is a notorious fact that all the large centers of population are more or less infested by an immoral element. But the cause is not, as a rule, at least in American cities, the lack of good laws and ordinances; nor can it be charged to moral corruption among the administrators of the laws.

Reform movements will have to be directed against the evil itself. The fallen ones will have to be sought out and redeemed one by one, with the same care and tenderness with which the Good Shepherd is said to leave the ninety-nine sheep in the fold in order to seek and save that which is lost. This is a much slower process of reform than that which dreams of wholesale redemption by force, but it is the only one that is effective. It is the work of true Christian charity, of patience and self-saorifice.

The question of the morality of cities is a burning one. The citles are growing, and it is not always the best element that is attracted to them. They furnish a large percentage of the criminals of the country. Considering the and the South, though in different ways."

With the Tagal rebellion practically subdued, it should not be difficult for Congress to agree on a future Philippine policy. The duty of this country toward the millions brought in under the American flag is plain. The means whereby it can be discharged, wise statesmanship, coupled with experience, should suggest.

MOTES AND BEAMS AGAIN.

Under the caption "A Case of Motes and Beams," the influential and ably edited Boston Evening Transcript, of November 17, gives a synopsis of a communication to the Boston Heraid, on the anti-Roberts agitation. The letter is by Rev. Dr. Samuel W. Dike, a well known sociologist. The writer approves of the resolutions which place the enthre responsibility for any future action in the matter upon Congress, but he takes issue with the well meaning view that "the time is now opportune for such amendment to the Constitution of the United States as will make t possible to wipe out polygamy within its boundaries.

The Transcript says: With his experience in proposed constitutional amendments he does not be-lieve this could be made effective. If olygamous cases were left to the juris-iction of the States and their courts, outters would go on about as they do ow whether in Massachusetts or in tah, and he doubts with apparently od reason, whether any considerable mber of States would submit to surrender of their jurisdiction in such uses to the United States courts. a also finds a deeper meaning in the problem of polygamy in its relation ur own marriage and divorce laws and ar own social immoralities. We are alte ready to fill halls and churches to hear about the 'Mormons,' send mis-donaries to Utah and print millions of ages to thwart their schemes of pr vting, while we too rarely do anything oward the broader, more fundamenta and inclusive work of protecting and improving the family throughout the entire country. In fact he has heard entire country. several men of high standing agree in the opinion that Mr. Roberts, holding a eat in Congress would be far less of real menace to the family in this coun ry than the incidents of a scandalous narriage of certain parties in high so

'In short, in our attacks upon poly-"In short, in our attacks upon pay-gamy we are overlooking evils of a kindred, yet even more subile charc-ter nearer home. He would not have less said about the 'Mormon' assault provide the family, but he would couple with it in the crusade the 'common problem of the family, which alike con-cerns the East and the West, the North

those-and Mr. Roberts was one of them-who recognized obligations to these women. He had made a contract with them, and he was disposed to carry it out-to continue in their sup-port, rather than to throw them unsupported upon the world. He could not detain them against their will. It was easy for them to appeal to the law for their freedom from him if they But they did not wish it wished it. They preferred to remain, and Mr

Roberts recognized it as a duty to con-tinue to support them. * * "But, we shall be asked, should polygamy under any conditions have been Armitted in Utah after its admission into the Union? Strictly speaking, it should not have been. The people of Utah, however, seem to have recognized that its immediate removal would create cases of hardship such as have been instanced above, and, therefore, they decided not to press the law into liate operation. It is thus that Mr. Roberts and some others are still left with plural wives. No new instances of such marriage are allowed: nobody apprehends that polygamy is be continued: the understanding is that the institution is dying out, and that this practice is continued to prevent hardships to the weaker parties in the case that might otherwise be incurred. "But, in any event, suppose it be granted that the excuses for the action Mr. Roberts that we have cited are insufficient, and polygamy in Utah in its decadence is still so odious as not to be tolerated, the fact remains that it is questionable if it is in the province of the United States House of Repre-sentatives to interfere with it in this 7. It is the State law of Utah, not United States law, that forbids Nay. polygamy. If polygamy is to be stamped out in Utah, it must be done by the State itself. Congress, as the legislative body of the nation, may appeal to the State to enforce its laws; the point may even be raised that, in not complying with the pledges under which she entered the Union, the State has rendered herself liable to become the subject of legal proceedings against her on the part of the United States; but this is a different affair from one branch of the National Congress refusing to admit a legally chosen member into its association. The proper appeal, it strikes us, is to be made to Utah, not to the National House of Repre-

sentatives. qualifications necessary to entitle a man to become a member of the National House of Representatives are simple. They are, first, an election to it, and the certificate of an election is simple. conclusive evidence on this point, if the seat is not disputed. Next the constitution declares that 'no person shall be a representative who shall not have at-

tained the age of twenty-five years and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elect-ed, be an inhabitant of the State in which he shall be chosen." This is all We do not see how Mr. Roberts can be excluded from taking his seat while he has complied with these provisions. He may later be expelled from it by two-thirds vote of its members, b but under the circumstances this extreme action impresses us as of doubtful jus-tice or expediency. If the object is to put an end to the feeble practice of polygamy yet remaining in Utah, it would better, we think, be achieved by

more direct national action. The town of Magazine, Ark, is said to have been destroyed by a tornado. A place of that name might be regarded as in danger from a blow-up.

It is said that renegade Americans are fighting with the Filipinos. There is no likelihood of accounts coming of the capture of such alleged traitors.

It is said in Manila that Aguinaldo can never get his army together again. A safe way to insure the success of that Idea is to have the rebel leader under lock and key.

in the case of such an interference with family relations as this government agent among the Indians is accused of.

The commander-in-chief of the Grand Army is said to be in favor of political organization among the veterans. The veterans of the Spanish war would of course follow suit in such a move. How long a time would it take, then, before this country were in the hand's of a military party? Has French militarism, as recently displayed, no lesson to the Republic on this side of the water?

Mistakes will happen, even in printing offices, and in proof of this a story of an English night editor is told by the Westminster Gazette. He found in a dispatch this information: "The Boers have taken umbrage," and wrote for it a displayed headline, starting off in this style: "Capture of Umbrage by the Boers." He tried to pad his dispatch by giving an account of the location of Umbrage, but was unable to find a town of that name in the gazetteer.

The reported occupation by Russia of Herat is not so improbable as it might have been under other circumstances. It is also noticeable that Britain is not making so much stir about it as would have been done if the British did not have a big war on their hands. The English have to proceed with wise cau. tion, for the anti-English sentiment in Europe could be easily made by a mistaken move, to overthrow pacific arrangements which have been entered into.

THE ALASKA DISPUTE. San Francisco Chronicle.

It is assumed by a Washington cor respondent that with the exhaustion of the gold placers of the Klondike the incentive to Great Britain to reach the Northwest Territory from the sea Territory from through the narrow strip of American territory in southeastern Alaska will terntory in southeastern Alaska will have been removed; that the modus vivendi will be satisfactory and that begotiations for the readjustment of the boundary will not be soon resumed. Such a view of the case is erroneous and raises false hopes. Great Britain is not likely to cease her efforts to se-cure the covered prize so long as the boundary question is unsettied. The boundary question is unsettled. The Klondike may decline and the incentive in that quarter die out, but other rea-sons will be found after that to revive the claim to an outlet.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

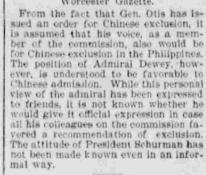
There is a persistent story from Washington that the British government is pressing for arbitration of the Alaskan boundary dispute with the condition that Pyramid harbor be first onceded to Capada in exchange for Canadian withdrawal of a claim to Dyea and Skagway, neither of these three ports being included in the terri-tory to be subjected to arbitration. is hardly credible that Great Britn has seriously made such a proposition with expectation that it will be considered. It is wholly incredible that the administration will yield to such a preposterous demand.

WAR RUMORS.

San Francisco Chronicle.

The ramors that Japan is about to make an assault on Russia are reported to be without foundation. They were probably circulated by silly people who fancy that Russia may be diverted from any purpose she may have of tak-ing advantage of Great Britain's pre-The Filipino junta at Hongkong has issued another address. It should get posted about the condition of affairs Tel 127.

Worcester Gazette.



Worcester Spy.

One of the most perplexing questions brought forward by the acquisition of the Philippines is the matter of Chi-nese exclusion. To shut out from the islands all Chinese would be to rob the archipelago of its most industrious and efficient class of workers. On the other hand, it is inconsistent to exclude the Chinaman from the United States proper, and admit him to our island , seelons. The obvious way out of posdilemma is to repeal the and ineffective Geary law. antiquated

THE VENEZUELA REVOLUTION.

San Francisco Chronicle. For a time the revolution threatened develop into a three-cornered affair, Castro leading one faction and Hernandez the other. Castro managed, how-ever, to placate Hernandez and their forces were joined, with the result that Andrade, at a very early stage in the rebellion, was forced to seek an asylum in the West Indies, where he is now said to be endeavoring to organize an expedition to invade Venezuela and reinstate him in power. The defeat of General Paredes and the fall of Puerto Cabello puts an end, however, seemingly to all Andrade's prospects, as Pare-des was the only one of the Venezuelan

generals who remained loyal to him.



lar Production, Bronson Howard's great war play.

SHENAND

"It is the best play I have ever seen." Gen. Nelson A. Miles.

200 PEOPLE!

Artillery, Infantry, Cavalry! 50 HORSES! The Biggest Organization in America.

The Greatest BATTLE SCENE, Ever Given on any Stage.

Presented exactly as given at Broad-Vay Theatre, New York City, McVick-r's Theatre, Chloago. Prices, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50. Mat-nee, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00

Seats now on sale.

STOCKS, INVESTMENTS AND BONDS.

Utah Bank and Commercial Stocks and other high grade investment securities bought and sold. Loans on Stocks. Dividend paying stocks bought and sold. Investment orders from institutions, trustees of estates and capitalists will receive the best of atten-tion. JOHN C. CUTLER, JR.



annous murrow manus manus manus

3.50

61-63-65 MAIN ST.

