DESERET EVENING NEWS.

Wednesday, December 28, 1898

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The Deseret Weekly is published on Saturday.

The Deseret News Publishing Company, Publishers.

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OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

The "Deseret News," with all its properties and appurtenances, has revested in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, by which it is now owned and controlled. On and after January 1, 1899, a complete change in its management will be inaugurated. The editorial department, comprising all the reading matter in the columns of the paper, will be placed in charge of Elder Charles W. Penrose. The business management will devolve upon Elder Horace G. Whitney. It is the intention to make the "Deseret News" a first-class family newspaper, containing information of current events from the most reliable sources in all parts of the world. Also to make no utterances such as will be unacceptable to the members of the Church and to fair-minded people generally. It will be the official organ of the Church and be sustained by its authorities. The aid and support of leading men in all the Stakes and Wards of Zion and in all the missions abroad are earnestly solicited, that the "Deseret News" may be able fully to accomplish the aim and design of its publication. The Daily will be published every evening, except on Sundays and holidays, the Semi-weekly every Tuesday and Friday. The Weekly will be discontinued, and subscribers whose terms have not expired will receive the Semi-weekly in its stead. The "Deseret Evening News" is commended to all the Saints and the general public who can be reached by daily mail, and the "Semi-weekly Deseret News" to those less favorably situated. It should be had in every home. It is hoped that with the assistance of our friends, the organ of the Church will, in a short time, obtain universal circulation and become a public journal in which all Latter-day Saints will have confidence and pride.

LORENZO SNOW,
Trustee-in-Trust.

NOTICE.

Advertisers in the Daily or Semi-Weekly "News" whose contracts do not expire until after Dec. 31, 1898, and subscribers who have paid beyond that date are notified that arrangements have been made with the new management of the "News" to carry out such contracts till their expiration. Any other arrangements for advertisements and subscriptions after Dec. 31, 1898, must be made with the new management, the present company's connection with the paper ending on that date.

JOHN A. EVANS,
Business Manager.

SPANISH MEANS RESPONSIBILITY.

The Springfield Republican in reply to an argument of the Chicagoan on the question of American expansion when occasion to say: "It is always easy to disregard moral principles when a man or a nation begins to go down in the scale. That is the way of drink—and thirty always begins at the behest of prosperity. Read the history of the great nations of the world, and you can see it."

It would appear from this answer that the Republican regards the policy of the present administration as an act, before that our country has attained an eminence of place and is ready for its journey towards the setting sun. For we believe that the view is to be decided, now with force, and there will not be in the westward move of the American flag an indication that night, with darkness and oblivion, is coming.

And yet, only four years to look a startling point. Statesmanship of power, of wealth, of influence means greater responsibility, and unless the American people are determined to rule the new possessions in accordance with the demands of justice and humanity, unless an awakening takes place at least in the mind of which shall be the satisfaction of public and private life, it is not impossible that the latest expansion will be the last. Spain lost her greatness through failing to read the signs of the times.

MILITARISM.

The increase of the army of the United States to 100,000 men would mean an enormous annual increase of our expenditures for military purposes. It is conservatively estimated that the army would cost $150,000,000 a year. The new navy would cost $70,000,000 and the annual pensions would increase the sum total our budget to at least $300,000,000. In order to realize the full meaning of this, it is necessary to remember that the total cost of the British army and navy, including pensions, is less than $300,000,000, then the estimated expenditure of the United States for the same purposes, and yet Great Britain is the first naval power of the world and maintains an army sufficient for all purposes at home and in Canada, Australia, Africa, Gibraltar, Malta, Hongkong and other possessions with the exception of India. Here obviously with her vast standing army and army reserves equals but four-fifths of the sum which is proposed to ask of the taxpayers of the United States.

It will be admitted that the new responsibilities of this government necessitate some sacrifice on the part of the people, but it will not be forgotten that, notwithstanding $50,000,000 annually to subsidize some philanthropic and religious sects rather than building upon the old foundations laid in edge and other militarism was the glory of a nation. The coming century will have gone and taken superior books. It will aim to make human generations better in every sense of the word, just as this century has aspired to give the world all the benefits and pleasures of the last millennium with all its boundless advances. The United States, now in the forefront of nations to—so that if militarism be good, cannot stand up full back towards the rear occupied by enlightened Europe.

ASKING FOR MONEY.

The Methodist Episcopal church in America, it is now announced, proposes to call up to its members to give $20,000,000 in one day a thank offering unto the Lord, in such the year of a century of wonderful growth and prosperity. Other religious bodies and charitable organizations have also intimated their intention of celebrating the event in a similar pleasant way. And this is but the beginning of the calls for money. As the century draws to a close it will undoubtedly occur to others that it would be desirable to have a few thousand dollars to start a new century with and calls for money will be made. It is believed that the people of the United States will in this way be asked by the assembled Christian churches and affiliated organizations to contribute to their funds the modest sum of over a billion dollars—all for the spread of Christianity, whose divine Founder taught: "Freely ye have received, freely give."

SAGASTA'S DYING INDICTMENT.

Premier Sagasta, of what is left of Spain, is extremely ill, with the condition of recovery apparently somewhat doubtful. In this condition, and with all that the world expects soon, to any event, to be as it is much done and yet, you would think his utterances would be couched in words of agonizing calmness and reason. He is still, or was yesterday when he spoke from his couch the words that were to go to the world, to full possession of his faculties, and he is known to be a man of great perceptive abilities, of careful observation and wide experience, therefore there is no politician for vindictiveness, unreasonableness and bumptious wishing, all of which the premier unhesitatingly marks as to making what he considers as well as others regarded as a dying declaration, he has such emphasis employed with the same solemnity as sentenced under oath by a person who is not in the immediate presence, or at least not in the present. Fear of death, and as such a Christian—Sagasta is a Christian—is presumed to weigh well his utterances and give expression in consonance with the promptings of a soul about to take the flight, and which is presumably already soaring above the sordid and deceitful influence of mankind.

Sagasta's utterances take over the poor Spaniards and patriotic for war, for a dying man is not forced and a jaunty due and run to hide his country's wrongdoing behind a cloak of misrepresentation. It would be charitable to attribute the expressions to a failing memory but for the fact that his group of friends seemed up to the time of expression to have been remarkably good, and we are compelled from placing the blame upon a lack of judgment for reasons previously set out. The only apparent recourse for his diatribe seems to be that he is a Spaniard—thoroughly proud, intensely sorry, accordingly Spaniard. No one of the higher class Spaniards, Mexico, Cervera or Toral, but rather an officer of the cannille called up from his surroundings by means which we know not of, and placed and kept in place of trust and honor for purposes which we are not able to fathom. At least, the man had been called up from his dreams, prejudices and idols of the future to his nerve shaking and his experience and observation gave his impulses to him the means of giving his sentiments more refined expression, that is all.

Sagasta knows that the inserter in which the United States and Spain will be number more than war was the very sense of magnanimity, the exhilarating glory of liberation. He knows that he must be in a state of reason, with eyes to see, ears to hear and hearts to move. He was, or could a short time ago, be the conscience of nations, drawing his powers from exalted and accomplished facts. Of course the Franco-German war, for instance, is or was at the time of his utterances still occupying a place in the chambers of thought. Both these nations are and have been since the Spanish-American war have spent all but permanent friends of Spain, as I this action exercises, should have a more potential effect upon his conscience than if either was hostile. For whether cases than the United States had, Germany found France into a determination of war, and in a state of fulmination, backing on frenzy, the latter prompted the pressure to have the desired effect. The war which followed was bloodier but not much more severe than that with Spain, and the former side not little more than the latter. France was defeated and humiliated and has not been in the ground a year, throwing away almost unimpeachably to victory, even as did the United States. When the final determination came there was no good intermission, in which the vanquished could have spoken with the victors, to have the terms of settlement. These were drawn by the victorious Teutons and presented to the unsuccessful for acceptance. They had to be accepted, because France, the Spain, was powerless at her conquerors feet. They exacted a thousand million francs and took as tribute Alsace and the fortress of Metz, which is more than Porto Rico. How does our treatment of Spain appear in the light of that transaction? The overthrown nation's dignity and pride responded to a commission of no one people fully recognized and treated with as equal terms by one of our sister, but different from the other, nations, and yet we are expected to pay more than the indemnity demanded of us, and yet the absolute cession of one important and one unimportant island, and yet able to see of the Philippines on which claim are detailed, of course, but Germany or France or Russia, or even Great Britain, would have taken the Canaries, under similar circumstances, with or paying a cent for them, and would not even then have been satisfied. But Sagasta knows all this as well as he knows his own name, yet at the moment of surrender he fumbles facts and distorts and turns the arrows against the foremost nation of the world as a target to marksmen.

There never was, in all the history of international warfare, so sublime a opportunity of forbearance, conciliation, clemency and generosity by a victorious power to the vanquished, as America's treatment of Spain. To attempt to improve this is to fly into the face of facts and work to pervert reason. The one who centre such a task is, in the expressive idiomatic of the immortal bard, sent to govern, see, as, to to live.

DRAMATIC YET REAL.

The account of the San Francisco Examiner of the proceedings in Manila bay just before the downfall of the city, written by Douglas White, makes that dramatic occurrence about as vivid as it could be on paper. The full report of it has not even at this late day drawn upon everybody whether concerned or not. Five nationalities were represented by warships—the United States, Great Britain, Germany, France and Japan, respectively nine, five, fifty-two and one vessels all in fighting array. Dewey had demanded of August a surrender within forty-eight hours, and necessarily there was considerable stir, especially as the time was the end of the period drew nigh. It seems to have been scarcely a secret that the Germans had designed, if anything approaching a pretext were offered, to take a part in opposition to our forces and that France would lend her a helping hand. At this trying juncture the British admiral was appealed to by the German commander to define his status, and the curt but expressive reply was sent back that "undoubtedly Admiral Dewey could tell what the action of the British fleet would be." It was not enterprising even conclusive, but unquestionably the German comprehended its full meaning.

What followed is a matter of history. How the English ships slowly but majestically steamed from their moorings and floated gracefully across the bay singing chanteuses finally with the American ships; how, as the flagship Immortalite took a position near Dewey's immortalized Olympia, the English band played the "Star Spangled Banner" and the Americans responded with "God Save the Queen;" how the powerful Japanese cruiser Naniwa joined the great combination and presented arms to the might assemblation on the other side of the bay—these things were known before but their recital is scarcely uninteresting either. Then was the picture, framed by the Providence which hedges nations round about, the figures and effect brought together without rehearsal, preparation or agreement beforehand as if in obedience to a command which was not heard but felt, and showing to the world for the first time in its history the absolute concordance and unquestioned supremacy of the Anglo-Saxon race. It needed but to be presented; such a thing as putting the matter to an actual test perhaps never entered the mind of the Teuton-Latin advocacy, certainly no such thing was given utterance. Had Great Britain's representatives been on the other side, or even as an every other persons occasion actually neutral, how different might the situation there, here and everywhere else on earth perhaps have been! Not that Dewey could not, under the last named circumstances, have entered and probably destroyed the ships of the enemy or the water and broken down his strongholds on the land, but doing so under such conditions would have been the means of uniting at least three of the great European nations against us and giving Spain, just subdued, an inspiration and a hope born of the new opportunity—and the war would not have ended as it did. Undoubtedly Sagasta's estimate of that time and of that place, not only preserving the peace as between the United States and all other nations save the one it was engaged with, also averted a conflict such as the world has never yet beheld.

It is all very well to decry manifest sentimentalism and artistic displays of national regard, for these are but the fruit upon the more solid substance from which it arises and represents only the personal endeavors of that people who are under control and. But beneath all that is an ever-ground of unity and good will that is more enduring and more potential. The two peoples have interests in common, and being of the same blood, speaking the same language and having similar institutions, it is manifest better that they are and do national things in common. The Anglo-American alliance is a reality in all respects save the executed articles of agreement.

J. S. MORRILL.

The last but one of the remaining link of statesmen of today with the days of the anti-bellum period has gone to join the great band in the invisible beyond. Jonathan Merrill, United States senator from Vermont, and the only member of the upper house who was there when the work of reconstruction was undone and the Presidential impeachment agitated the land, is dead. He was born, as were all those who were in the radical Republican ranks, a conspicuous figure, since his chief contemporaries—Sumner, Chandler, Wade, Cameron and others prominent in the councils of the party—were more widely known and perhaps possessed of more general ability than he. Of late years he has done little more than attend the sessions of the Senate with considerable punctuality, speaking but little but still devoting reasonable attention to matters of general legislation.

Mr. Morrill would have been eighty-nine years of age next April. He entered the Senate in 1867 and has been there continuously ever since, making the longest consecutive term in the history of the nation, besides that he served for ten years in the House of Representatives, where he distinguished himself as the author of the war tariff bill which bears his name. Even at such an advanced age he was by no means worn out, his faculties being in good repair and his physical strength excellent, as things go. The last speeches for to mankind, which four a few days previously carried off a former colleague of the Senate chamber—Pettigrew—"sought him, found him and would not let him go."

It is fortunate that the rolling effects of Spanish rule in American affairs was not known on the Gen. Linares could have invited the "boys" to take a "drink" at Sampson's gulch, and then made prisoners of General Shafter's army. By the way, that whisky order reported from Havana is a pretty hard comment on the morals of the American soldiers there, if the report is true.

Recent developments make it known that after the Santiago de Cuba battle of July 1st and 2nd, it was intended to have an entrance to the harbor with a transport manned with baled hay. But the surrender of the Spaniards prevented the test of hay as defensive armor against Spanish guns that seldom hit anything anyway.

If that earthquake company makes its scheme go into New York, and is able to run all street vehicles by compressed air motors, more cheaply and safely than by horse power, the same draught or carriage horse soon will be a rara avis in great cities.

It is claimed that J. J. Corbett was beaten in his recent pugilistic encounter with The Skinkey, through being handicapped with a sprained ankle. He—after he should have the sprain in evidence before fighting.

When Senor Sagasta talks of the generosity of nations victorious in war, the reader of history wonders where there is recorded a single instance of Spanish generosity to the vanquished foe.

Admiral Dewey has raised Aleck of the Spanish orders, and wants them put into commission. He thinks American marines can keep them where as well as they took them.

There is a movement on foot to suppress the boxing contest billed for Friday night at Provo. On the face of it, such a movement is entitled to the support of all good citizens.

The rumors against the administration's policy in Cuba seem doomed to disappointment at every turn. Now the Americans and Cubans are operating harmoniously in Havana.

The Big Clark Circus combine seems to be pretty well and together for money-making purposes.

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All the Week, Until New Years.

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Half rates, Dec. 24, 25, 26; also Dec. 31, Jan. 1 and 2, 1899. For particulars call on Denver Short Line agents.

STEINWAY PIANOS.
Are the recognized standard of the world. Sole representatives, D. O. Calder & Sons, 6-6 West First South Street.

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In Minneapolis, HERBINE, by expelling from the body the excess of bile and acids, improves the assimilative processes, purifies the blood, and tones up and strengthens the entire system. Price 50 cts.—Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

In Spanish fever, HERBINE, by its beneficial action upon the biliary tracts, renders the bile more fluid, and brings the liver into a sound, healthy condition, thereby banishing the sense of drowsiness, lethargy, and the general feeling of apathy which arise from disorders of the liver. Price 50 cts.—Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

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The Rio Grande Western announces a round trip half rate between any two stations on its various lines on December 24th, 25th, 26th, 31st and January 1st and 2nd, all tickets good until January 4th.

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