DESERET EVENING NEWS.

Thursday, December 29, 1898

The Deseret Evening News is published every Monday excepted, at Salt Lake City, Utah, by the Deseret News Publishing Company, at the office of the Deseret News.

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The Deseret Weekly is published on the first and fifteenth of each month.

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Weekly 6 months	1

Payment for subscriptions always in advance.

Subscribers changing their place of residence should always give the number as well as the name and address.

The subscribers will kindly notify J. T. Dunbar of any irregularity in the delivery of their paper.

All communications should be addressed to Deseret News Office.

Telephone 30.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

The "Deseret News," which all its properties and appurtenances, has reverted to 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 its utterances such as will be acceptable 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 "Deserret News" may be able fully to accomplish the aim and design of its projectors. 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.

CHURCH BONDS.

As was anticipated, the applications for Church bonds have been so numerous that a larger amount of the issue has already been covered. The security is so excellent that the "opportunity could not be overlooked as a favorable one by investors.

An impression has obtained with some that applications sent in before Jan. 1, would not be considered and that there therefore, would be another rush after that date, but it now appears that those who are interested in any part of the issue will have to act promptly, as otherwise their applications may come too late for consideration. Let the limit be extended to a year.

GIVE TRUTH AN OPPORTUNITY.

The anti-Mormon organ, of which the New York Journal seems to have constituted itself the champion, is greatly due to the misrepresentations made by its most interested one way or another in revising the old story in book. At least one of the interests which personally believe from the mistakes that have been published.

The religious press almost unanimously disparages the election of Hon. B. H. Roberts for Congress as a challenge of the "Mormon Church" by the American people. The Northwestern Christian Advocate, for instance, says:

"The leaders of the Church decide the political action of its members, and they have deliberately selected a polygamist Mormon to represent Utah in the national House of Representatives."

The Watchman has this ring:

"The country is getting accustomed to the insolence of the Mormon Church rather lately."

The Observer joins the chorus as follows:

"The one thing, however, is that, in viewing this or that report, or story, the Mormons have flagrantly violated their own canons, plainly."

The Presbyterian Presbyterian is particularly loud. It says:

"The best way of dealing with these enormities of evil is for our ministers everywhere to inform themselves of the real nature of Mormonism and constantly circulate information from the pulpit, and thus stifle the lawless Beast from other territory, without. Bigamy is a crime against society. We should carry it to the gallows. The Mormon Church is a foreign power of a part of the United States. It is a political power, and is prepared to subvert public liberty by controlling the Territorial vote. A Gallio course is wise and proper in the social circle.

There are few complaints of the editorial utterances of the religious press, to which the New York Journal is but adding a yelper more.

There is some cause for some anti-Mormon publications. Viewed independent of a drop half full with an issue of which the religious community knows as Mormonism is thus put into the mouth. We respectfully refer our editorial and religious contemporaries to the Trust, Publication Committee of the Church, who have charge of the Deseret News, and published contributions in the "News" today. If there can be no place the truth before the public they cannot afford to injure the reputation of the Church. Decent opposition would suggest that the journals which have seen so much work to Mormonism give the same attention opportunity to be heard through their respective organs.

TROUBLE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

If accounts so far received are reliable, things have a somewhat similarly appearance in portions of the Philippine Islands. The insurgents have been trying some to be friends some time and the confederation was merely a matter of time, and recently of a brief time. It also appears that the American commanders at Manila, realizing the necessity for effective action, had dispatched a sufficient force to Iloilo to receive the surrender and take possession of the province. No sooner had the expedition sailed fairly under way than news came of the downfall of the city and its occupancy by Aguinaldo's forces, the Spaniards, it is claimed, acting under orders from Madrid. These orders, if so, may, could not have been by reason of the approach of the American forces, because of the lack of cable facilities, but may have been because of the knowledge that American possession by occupancy was a certainty of the near future and the Spanish government preferred to be the rebels in merely making things as complicated and embarrassing for the still United Americans as possible. We say this may have been the case; it is only fair to admit that the facts when fully detailed may point to a different conclusion.

Another source of anxiety is the refusal of the Manila insurgents to release the Spanish prisoners held by them. The treaty recently concluded contains a provision for such release, and the Americans are, or will be when the treaty is ratified, not only honorably but legally bound to accomplish that object. It is stated as a suggestion that the insurgents may be holding the Spaniards as hostages, the price of whose deliverance is to be certain political concessions which they will demand of the United States. If this shall prove to be true, and the concessions demanded are not such as contravene anything already accomplished or provided for, perhaps they will be granted, as it is reasonably certain that the natives are to be given every consideration consistent with good order and proper government. But however this may prove to be, the prisoners must be released and assuredly they will be. If the insurgents, through the fortune vicissitudes and the vicissitudes of their principals, shall be so blind as to make it necessary to use force—which all rational-minded people would sincerely deplore—force let it be. They will be the losers to an extent they have no present conception of. Those who govern by force are not greatly disposed to be gentle or conciliatory, as the governing power of the Philippines now is, and the lash once unlimbered is likely to fall with a severity which no warlike experience with the Spaniards has even suggested to them. It will be a plain case of bringing into pretty the Frankenstein tables—they will have raised a demon but will be unable to control it.

At each time there is a great deal of comfort to be derived from the knowledge that we have in charge of affairs at Manila some cool-headed, clear-minded, stout-hearted men who know what their duty is under all circumstances and will not hesitate to do it. The islands are a long way off and some of the problems they are in charge of must be many things—all things, in fact, relating to sudden emergencies—on their own responsibility and in accordance with their best judgment. A short distance nearer the south affair, such crises have come before and been met in the proper way. Everything has moved along so smoothly as was possible under such peculiar and trying circumstances, and we need have no fear that they will not continue to do so.

THE DANGER OF KISSING.

The secretary performances in which Lieutenant Hobson figured so prominently, have given the press of the country texts for essays of various lengths and merit, and now the Medical Record contributes an learned article on kissing and kisses, in which it warns against the dangers of the performance when carried on beyond the safety limit.

The Record tells of a kissing contest in Lancaster, the outcome of which was that the challenger sank in the floor after the seventy-fourth kiss, while the opponent scored eight hundred. A similar contest in Minnesota ended after two hours' performance by the young man's top hours, very parchment and bereft of sweetness. The medical journal does not state how the patient was revived, whether by hot water or a shovel, or by other means, but it makes another mention to which reference is made, and the effect. Only a few weeks ago, we are told, a middle-aged man attempted the feat of embracing every woman in a large dancing street, and the man day he was found to be a raving lunatic. Rare facts, not by a medical journal, should be enough to suggest to thoughtful young persons the propriety of limiting and kissing—at parties. They ought to become popular, if the case of the Minnesota, for instance, could be adduced to hold the movement.

STOP THE FIGHT.

The efforts to stop the street contest, or prize-fight, announced for tomorrow night in Texas, should be seconded by the sentiment of the law, as it is by all good citizens. There can be little doubt that the fight, whatever name is given to the entertainment, is to be fact, a "prize-fight"—an exhibition properly belonging to the class of brutal amusements condemned by the press, pulpit and enlightened public opinion as being on an even moral level with the Spanish bull fight. It should not be possible to hold such an exhibition in any state of the American Union, and certainly not in Lee D. C.

Aside from all other considerations, it is a fact that the participants in such affairs place themselves in danger of the loss of immunity in the community wherever. It has been proved repeatedly that such friendly "glove contests" sometimes end fatally. No man has a right to wantonly place in jeopardy a sacred trust given for the most high purpose. Then the moral effect of that class of amusements on the community is such that every good citizen has an interest in their suppression. Let the law be tried, summarily and effective.

"A BURAN."

Rudyard Kipling has been severely criticised, it seems, for using the word "Boniat" as a noun. There may be no propriety in thus employing an adjective, but what is a better in its place for words a term by which to designate "human beings?" Man would do very well in an age when woman was not wanted, but that age has passed, and now woman is needed to stand for the entire human race—both not so emphatic and confusing as the word "man."

The fact is that the English language is overburdening its great wealth of words has not yet found a satisfactory term for the Latin "homo," or German "mensch." It has, probably, occurred to Kipling that the adjective "human" could be employed to do the service needed, and it has succeeded in adapting it to a purpose for which it was not intended. The critics will be blind. The distance for the word to stand will disappear whenever custom has its seat, if apparent upon it.

THE ENGLISH SLOW.

Speaking with reference to some words recently written—"If you want to appreciate your country, look at it from any foreign capital you please"—W. T. Stead in the Review of Reviews, changes from elsewhere. He no longer feels that it would be safe to give such advice and cites proverbs, or a very readable article to show why this is the case. He shows, for instance, from the viewpoint of New York, how other cities stand in the scale of comparison. London, by reason of shrewd, is shown to be a lazily lighted country village. Hamburg's street accession for as that of a super coach compared to that of a "train de luxe." The writer declares that even in Schenectady, which was "dark like a phenix from the ashes of the fire," he pointed to Mr. Edison's century glow, electric bulbs such are running which are commonly in all cities of anything to be found on the capital of the British empire. Yet what region of the world is there that is not full of the ideas of Englishmen? Even this very Schenectady was originally laid out by an Englishman in the Hanover service. Englishmen made the gun for the Chinese army, as they will do it for the cohorts of Vienna. All over south as Russia, Englishmen founded and directed iron works and produced the industrial development of the country. Now all is changed. Belgians and Frenchmen and Germans do the business—and a greater business—than the Englishmen began."

Mr. Stead goes ahead to his task of knocking the understanding from English enterprise, going so far as to declare that even in the workings of trade-unions the Belgians have made large pay which the English abandoned in despair of dividends. And so on from Venice to expenditure two million pounds in the determination to get rid of an English gas company. After this Stead declares, four of late years grown too fat and too "high and mighty" to look after his own business. Perhaps, however, Prince of Wales, Stead would not be willing to believe this a country, and it doesn't strike all Americans with startling force.

The new rule relating to judges ought to be changed so as not to apply to those who are still vigorous and capable, as by such means the judges are likely to be lazy. At the age of a great and well deserved reputation, and at the full possession of his powers, Roger A. Pryor, of the New York appellate bench, has been compelled to withdraw. Not only is he an able and upright judge, but a cheer man and a respected citizen. Every consideration of the public weal would seem to demand his retention, and he was willing to stay, but the law has overtook him and he perforce had to go.

The sale of the Carson crown at Mines at Monte Carlo illustrates an event worth recording. It has long been our news that the property was valuable, the only cause of surprise being that it was not leasing more profitably before the mining world. It is likely to future profitably enough now, as the Prince Monaco from Arno and excitement—immediately supported by $20,000 and the shares will at once be good upon the market.

The enthusiastic expectations from the Boer conference are not supported of the Transvaal and the Boers—each European interest and social influence with the valuable results and cities which offers many reasons in the coming year, there will be a heavy crop of pessimists early in the New Year.

The New York World says: Dispatches "This is ever connected to some of the

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Have you a cold? A dose of BALLARD'S HOREHOUND SYRUP at bedtime will remove it. Price 25 cts and 50 cts.—R. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

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