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BALT LAKE CITY, . JAN. 80, 1902,

WAR TAXES AND SUGAR DUTY.

The discussion before the ways and means committee of the House of Representatives on the question of reciprocity with Cuba, appears to have shelved for the present. We were In hopes that the matter would be decided, so far as the committee could settle it, without delay. The prolongation of the dispute keeps important financial and industrial affairs in an unsettled state, which is always unpleasant and to some extent injurious.

However, we think the cause of the postponement comes from a very important consideration. The reduction of the war taxes, which will greatly affect the revenue of the country, is a subfect that is not only of moment but is immediately pressing. It should probably have place in advance of the tariff question as to Cuba. Internal revenue taxes should certainly be regulated by the needs of the government, whatever may be argued as to the tariff on imports.

There is no good reason why internal revenue taxes should be kept up above the needs of the treasury. A surplus obtained from such a source is unnecessary and oppressive. The taxes imposed under the stress of war and the expenses arising from it, however burdensome will be borne with comparative complaisance by the body of the people. But when the actual need is past, their continuance becomes obnox fous and needless.

When the reduction that can safely be made is attended to, then the question of duties on imports can be taken up and the principle of reciprocity be States as well as that of any country with which such relations are proposed to be established. It is all right to to do that at the expense of crippling home industries and breaking down investments of home capital in home

In the hearing before the committee on Wednesday, a statement was made by Dr. H. W. Wiley, chief of the bureau of chemistry, department of agriculture, which was not only interesting and instructive from a scientific point of view, but introduced a new phase of the question that broadened the scope of the inquiry. He referred to the effect of the European inducements for the production of sugar, and showed that the Cuban difficulty arose, not from the tariff duties of the United States, but from the sugar interests of European countries, and that the place to plead the Cuban cause was rather before the congress at Brussels, than the committee now investigating the matter in the United States. His whole argument was replete with good points and they were all favorable to the home beet-sugar interest. His testimony is weighty and well worthy of general consideration.

action in Congress, we are of the firm opinion that the good sense of our national statesmen will prevent the adoption of any regulation which would be likely to ruln any interest of our own country, for the benefit of a few islanders, or rather to foster and fatten a huge trust which has no other object in view than its own enrichment. The beet-sugar people of the United States may rest assured that nothing will be done which will materially hinder the progress of their great and growing in-

AN OLD TRICK REVIVED.

After deliberately misrepresenting the Deseret News on the subject of the admissabilty of professed revelation as something about the object for which given the very opposite of our views as though taken from our columns, the Salt Lake Tribune now pretends that it does not understand our position.

Every intelligent person who has read both papers can see, very clearly, that the Tribune has slipped back into one of its old ruts, and has not the fairness to come right out and acknowledge its error. Instead of doing so, it wiggles, and turns, and twists, and tries to juggle our words and raise a cloud of dust over the whole matter, after the old shuffling, disreputable fashion of years ago. It is all in vain. The facts remain that the Tribune purposely put the "News" in a false light before the public on a question that had been discussed in a Salt Lake pulpit, and when exposed continued to distort and

endeavor to muddle the question The "News" editorial on Monday was a reply to the attack of a Methodist minister on the doctrine of present revelation. We showed that if God ever, in former times, gave a revelation to man. He could and would do so in the present age of the world. We stated distinctly that any such revelation ought not to be and could not be received as evidence in a court. The Tribune represented the "News" as

saying that such revelation ought to admitted as evidence, and that people who disputed this showed that they ing in our remarks of Monday could be reasonably equatrued as making any eference whatever to the Tribune. It was simply a reply to the minister.

After the Tribune's wilful faisification f Tuesday morning we replied to it, and now that paper attempts to mix up the two separate articles and to deceive its readers by saying; "There was no minister in the case," and that our controversy was with the Tribune. "The issue between us," which that paper pretends not to understand, is simply that it took up an article in the "News" that had no reference to the Tribune, and purposely misstated our position, giving the very opposite of the language we used. 'The "Issue" became ther between the "News" and the Tribune, which the latter dodges and shuffles away from, and tries to avoid in a jum ble of sentences that do it no credit. To misstate entirely the language and sentiments of a contemporary, and when detected in the falsehood to pHe ip words and aggravate the offense by

further duplicity and sophistry, was a vell known and common trick of the old Tribune, which we are sorry to see duplicated so soon under a respectable and respected management

MISS STONE'S RELEASE.

A London dispatch brings word that Miss Stone and her companion at last have been released from captivity. The capture was a remarkable affair, which ought to be sifted thoroughly when this can be done without endangering the lives of the prisoners. And what ever government is responsible for the outrage should be made to pay heavily for it. Brigandage of that kind should be made a luxury too expensive for the countries that indulge in it. That would probably have the effect of making it less popular than it now is

said to be, At present it appears that the moral perceptions of a great many of the ommon people in the east European states are so out of order, that daring robbers are regarded as heroes, whose deeds of valor are worthy of imitation. Outlaws in those regions will say, "I am a thief," with as much pride as loyal citizens in civilized communities will say, "I am a patriot." Something is radically wrong under governments where the moral standard is as low as that. But if the governments are made to pay for their thieves, they will undoubtedly take the necessary steps to get rid of as many as possible. Miss Stope was sent to Turkey a num-

ber of years ago by a missionary organization of the Congregationalists in this country. She has been laboring throughout Macedonia and Bulgaria. and it is said she was very popular among the people. Last summer she went to Bansko, a city near the Bulgarian border line, to conduct a school, At the end of the season she set out with a party of eighteen, for Salonika, On the road, in a lonely mountain valbrought into action. This should be ley, they were surrounded by brigands, done in the interest of the United between thirty and forty in number, who were dressed as Turks but who spoke the Bulgarian language. Miss Stone and Mme. Tsilka were separated benefit Cuba, but it would be all wrong from the rest of the party and hurried off to the hills. One of the men was murdered and the remainder of the party were allowed to proceed after

having been detained for two days. The next heard from Miss Stone was that her captors demanded 25,000 Turkish lira, or \$110,000, as a ransom, and the captives would be put to death. The United States government was appealed to but it was found it had no funds available for such purposes. Then about \$60,000 was subscribed by private persons and placed at the disposal of the United States representatives in Constantinople, Several times rumor had it that one or both of the two women had died, but it appears that those rumors were all without foundation. It is pretty well understood in this

country, that although subscriptions came in willingly this time, nearly everybody interested in foreign missions believes that this should not be considered a precedent to be followed on other similar occasions. Foreign missionaries will do well to remember that they go abroad at their own risk, and they should not rely on the government machinery of a mighty country to extricate them from critical post tions. We hope the paying of the ransom of this lady will not jeopardize the lives of other missionaries in countries

where bandits flourish. Since the above was put in type Washington dispatch has been received stating that unless the brigands have abandoned the captives, they are not yet set at liberty. The ransom money has not been paid. This leaves the public again in uncertainty as to the fate of the two captured ladies.

CRIME IN FRANCE.

A Paris correspondent of the Boston Transcript describes the carnival of crime that seems to have been held in France. Hardly any day passes, he says, without bringing with it a new tragedy, and each murder seems more borrible than its predecessor,

The true cause for this, the corre

spondent finds in the laxity with which the laws are administered. He gives several instances. A woman had murdered her husband in cold blood, and was sentenced to five years' imprisonment. Encouraged by this leniency, a number of women killed their husbands under particularly revolting circumstances. The French juries, it seems, have done their very best to instil into the mind of the public the idea that murder is a pardonable offense, whenever it can be shown that jealousy or revenge, and not plunder, was the mo-

Infanticide, too, has been treated as i t were a trivial crime. Until quite ecently a woman charged with the murder of her child was almost invariably acquitted, no matter how clearly her guilt might have been established. In one case the jury not only absolved the murderess, but subscribed u sum of money to help her after her liberation. The result can be

magined. Ideas of right and wrong have by ome so confused that a judge has netually drawn up and presented in the

legislature a "law of pardon," by which magistrates and judges will be entitled o absolve any convicted person, as were disbelievers in revelation. Noth- their private feelings may dictate. A person so absolved will leave the court scot-free, without a stain on his character. A large and influential league, which calls itself the League for the Defence of Personal Liberty, has recently announced through its president. that it will not rest until it has obtained the abolition of the imprisonment of all persons accused of any crime while awalting triat. The president has declared that it was an act of monstrous injustice to keep in prison previous to his conviction the man Brierre, who a week age was found guilty of the murder of his five children, and who may be considered, as Rochefort puts it, the worst murderer that has ever disgraced humanity. According to this league, tociety has no right to deprive any unconvicted man of his liberty. People awaiting trial should be left free. "But what if the accused should dee the ountry?" was asked of the president. "Well," be answered, "is not banish-

> eath? The mistakes of one nation in this respect may well serve as a warning to others. Just laws are founded on eternal and invariable principles. Unless he administration is just and equitable, it becomes, itself, a violation of those principles, that cannot occur

ment an even more terrible fate than

without serious consequences. In France there is now a wholesome tendency toward a more rigid distribution of justice. The country needs it The destruction of infants is a particuarly grave offense in that country, where the increase of the population does not by any means keep pace with that of the neighbors. The sanctity of human life cannot be too strictly imprinted upon the minds of the people. It is held too cheap there as all over the world.

BECOMING INSANE.

The latest forecast as to the future fate of the human family is at least Speculation formerly has suggested that mankind will be consumed when the earth is finally thrown into he sun, as a lump of coal into a flery furnace, or that it will freeze to death when the internal heat of the globe has radiated into space; or that the end will come, when there is no more oxygen in the atmosphere. But now it appears that long before any of these exigencies can occur, a still more terrible fate is to overtake human beings. According to a "scientist," by the year 2162, everybody on the earth will be crazy. In another two centuries and a half, the earth will be one vast luna-

tic asylum. The forecast is, of course, based or statistics. It is claimed that lunacy is increasing, and when that fact is established, it does not take long to find out the time when the calamity will overtake the entire race. Something must be done, says the statistician, immediately. He would start at the root of the evil and devote his attention to the proper education of the masses. He aks good results can be obtained b education. It may be admitted that a great

many people suffer from mental discases, but it does not follow that their number is increasing in undue proportion to the increase of population. And it is not probable that the victims are found chiefly among the uneducated. From very ancient times, there has been a suspicion that, in some cases, "much learning doth make thee mad. and it may be a question whether ov er-education is not at all times as dangerous as too little education. Education is good and necessary, but by itself it is neither a moral nor a mental preservative. There are educated per sons both in penitentlaries and lunatic True religion is the best corrective against all aberrations of both mind and heart. Anyone who would undertake to study intelligently statistics on insanity, in connection with the decline of faith in God and the consequent laxity of morals, would be on the right track and would no doubt discover some very important facts.

The floor of the Senate continues e the battle ground of the republic. Copper is convalescing. At least I

ias taken a turn for the better. Now is the season when the frozer and bursted water pipes gladden the hearts of the plumbers.

So many mountains of gold are be ng discovered in Idaho that it may be ome a drug on the Idaho market.

Admiral Schley says that he is not n politics. That may be but he cannot deny that he is very much in evi-

A New York woman and an Ohio man were married by phonograph.

They will probably be divorced by telegraph. An easy way out of the Aguinalde Hemma would be to hand him over to the Bulgarian brigands and let them

hold him for a ransom. Should President Roosevelt visit Prince Henry's ship there could be no objection to his receiving a "Present arms" from the German marines.

Until the question of the repeal of the war revenue taxes is disposed of Cuban reciprocity will have to go 'way back, take a seat and be quiet.

The United States Steel corporation expects 1802 to be a much better year than 1901. The announcement is to prepare the public for watered Steel stock.

Mr. Kipling describes war the fordilest life on earth." Had he isscribed it as the deadliest life on earth he would have been more correct if not so epigramatic.

General Funston thinks he has seen chough service in the Philippines and desires to return to the land of his birth. As Alexander sighed for more worlds to conquer so he sighs for more Aguinaldes to capture.

An Iowa woman has just secured

verdict for several thousand dollars against a dead man for breach of promise. It is a mighty mean woman who will take advantage of a dead man in that way,

The careless manner in which currency is sent to Cuba has impelled Director-General Fosnes to appeal to Postmaster-General Payne to "lead us not into temptation." The appeal should be heeded.

The state department is disposed to attribute the failure of the negotiations ooking to the release of Miss Stone to the newspapers. Of course the department is in no way to blame. The department may next demand that the ress be muzzled.

Major George K. Hunter, of the reguar army, says that "General Shafter did nothing at Sautiago but sit in a hammock and mop sweat from his brow." What more natural, seeing how the Spaniards made him sweat for hours.

Uncle Sam is probably the greatest civilizer in the world today. In Guam he forced the people to be prosperous and now he is going to make the indian braves wear short hair and Indian maidens cease painting their faces. He will have a hard task if he ever undertakes to make the pale face maidens cease from painting their pretty faces.

Perhaps there is not another pastor in he land who would have refused the ase of his church for MmKinley memoral services. Yet the Rev. Dr. Thomas Parry of the First Presbyterian church of Wilkinsburg, Pa., did. Asked why he would not permit his church to I to used, he said:

"Our church has been used too frequently for demonstrations of a public rather than a religious nature. Every time a public meeting was called my church was made the meeting place. That is not what it was built for. was built for the worship of God. This thing of turning over the church to anyone at any time has become, like Mark Twain's mule, too monotonous. To allow the citizens the use of the church would be to deprive the members of the church of their regular Wednesday evening prayer meeting. That is all I have to say.

FRIENDLY EUROPE.

The New York Commercial Advertiser We have not really scared Europe out of its fighting wits, but we may have newly disturbed that sensitive barometer of opinion regulated by the traditional balance of power, and we have beyond doubt sent abroad a wellfounded notion of vast industrial and commercial power. * * But there is no need to restrict discussion of the friendship of other powers toward us exclusively to that point of view. Some place must be found for the growth of popular good will, of international courtesy and of kindliness that is not cal-culated.

Springfield Republican.

The French and Russian foreign ofces have now followed the German oreign office in replying to the British nsinuations as to their attitude toward America in 1898, and it only re mains to point out that, upon the evi dence thus far presented in the state ments of the four powers, the honor o priority in refusing to participate in any intervention directed against the United States must be awarded to Russia. The late Count Murayleff's blunt rejection of Spain's scheme in the very first stages of the affair has been reiterated several times by M. Hano-taux, and he is now followed by the French foreign office itself in the same assertion. The Russian statement not specific on that particular point, is sweeping in character and if upports the claim as to Count Muravieff's action. Britain's official atti-tude when the Russian foreign minis-Britain's official attier rejected Spain's advances, was still entative and undecided.

SPEAKING ABOUT SCHURMAN,

The New York Tribune. We cannot find his reported declara-

on that when he became president of the first Philippine commission he told the President of the Unted States he did not believe in the administration's policy, and we must decline to believe he made any such declaration; first, because it is inconceivable that President McKinley should have appointed a man to carry out a policy in which because it is inconceivable that Dr. Schurman should not have believed in policy which he himself describes as humanitarian altruism, caring for the happiness of others, philanthropy re-lieving the Filipinos of oppression and conferring on them the blessing of liberty." Neither does it seem credible that the speaker meant to vindicate or to approve in any way the rebellion of Aguinaido or the guerilla warfare maintained by a few tribes since Aguin aldo's capture, or to intimate that the uprising against the Spanlards in 1896 and the outbreak against the United States in 1899 were nutional movements for independence.

New York Evening Post,

Hitherto it has been Mr. Bryan, or Mr. Hoar, or the Boston Anti-Imperalists, or the independent newspapers who did such deadly work by standing up for the rights of the Filipinos. But now Mr. Schurman, president of the first Philippine commission, and verse in Philippine affairs, is really undoing all the splendid service of the troop and inciting the natives to fresh resist ance by his doctrine that. If we went to war for any other than an altruistic purpose, we laid ourselves open to the arge of manslaughter. are the dispatches from Manila and how enlightening they are! Could anything reveal more clearly the unholy character of the American undertaking in the Philippines than this confession of Gen. Wheaton, the acting commander in the islands, that the plea of the president of a great university for national honor and righteousness ough not to be published in Manila?

From the Forum.

Few will assert, and none can suc cessfully maintain, that our course in the Philippines could have been differ ent from what it has been. But our entrance there and our subsequent operations to maintain our sovereignty have been until the present time merely an incident unavoidably connected with a righteous war was forced upon us by unavoidal cumstances. They have not, as become a part of our definite and tled policy as affecting other nat nor are we committed to any a beyond the establishment there of and order, tranquility and good gov-ernment. We are now at the parting of the ways. The coming years will determine whether we are to depart determine whether we are to depart from the wise policies that have here-tofore governed us and embark upon stormy and unknown seas, or whether we shall guide the ship which bears our national destiny along the old-fashioned and well plotted course laid

RECENT PUBLICATIONS,

The February number of Ainslee's Magazine opens with a paper on "Mar-shall Field, Merchant," illustrated from photographs. Then comes a short story, "At Plangeant Locks." short story, "At Plangeant Locks."
"Profit-sharing in America" is an interesting paper by H. E. Armstrong.
Justus Miles Forman contributes a
short story, "The Ways of Women."
and Frank S. Arnett a paper on "The
Jewels of American Women." "The
Fortunes of Lai Faversham" is continued. An interesting article, "Rivers of the Ocan" is contributed by Theodore Waters. It is illustrated from photographs and maps. There are some other short stories and a good selection of poetry. The frontispiece is a good view of State stree; Chicago.—Street & Smith, New York.

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