

THE MONTANA "POST" FOLLOWS A BAD EXAMPLE IN QUOTING SCRIPTURE.

THE Montana Post tries to pick a quarrel with the New York World because the latter says that

"By all accounts, the moral state of the Mormon community is in all respects, excepting one, far above that of any of the States and Territories, which if Mr. Ashley has his way, are each to take a bite out of Utah, swallowing both Territory and people."

The Post does not like these remarks. They are too true to suit it, and it feebly attempts to combat them. But its line of argument, if not very logical, has at least one merit—it is unique. The Post had better stick to post-prandial orations—a specimen of which we saw lately in its columns—and not attempt to measure lances with the World, or to discuss Latter-day Saint questions. People are not surprised at a certain amount of nonsense in after dinner speeches; but they look for something more than a string of high sounding phrases—such as "spontaneous moralities," "stepped in the sensuousness of concubinage," "taint in every fibre," "only emit fragrance to such places as a channel house, the Five Points, or nostrils that minister delights to a badly diseased brain,"—in a newspaper article of the pretensions of this of the Post.

The World said, "Indeed, with the Mormons polygamy is religion; they found their social relations upon the divine law which at least permitted it, as no readers of the scriptures pretend to deny."

The Post says bluntly that the first of these assertions is untrue. It does not condescend to say why it is untrue; but merely says that, if polygamy is religion with us, we managed to get along without religion a good while. It declares the statement untrue, and we suppose that it is great presumption for us or the public to question the correctness of the Post's statement. If the Montana Post says that polygamy is not religion with us, it ought to be our duty, we suppose, to accept that decision; but, with the fear of that paper before our eyes, and fully aware of the consequences which may follow, we re-affirm the World's statement, and say that with the "Mormons," or Latter-day Saints, polygamy is religion.

Not able to dispute the World's statement that we found our "social relations upon the divine law, which at least permitted polygamy, as no readers of the scriptures pretend to deny"—by reference to the Bible, which Christendom, as well as "Mormondom," accepts as God's word, the Post attempts to show, by quoting the words of Jacob from the Book of Mormon, that polygamy should not be practiced by us. We said this part of its argument was unique. We mistake. It has a parallel. Bible readers will recollect that Satan quoted scripture to Jesus. He used the word of that God whom he despised and hated, and whose work he was laboring to destroy, regardless of every consideration except to gain his end. So with the Post in quoting from the Book of Mormon. It gives Jacob's words to the Nephites, in which he forbids their taking more wives than one; but it does not give the context, which is as follows:

"And whoredoms are an abomination before me, thus saith the Lord of Hosts. Wherefore, this people shall keep my commandments, with the Lord of Hosts, or cursed be the land for their sakes. For if I will, with the Lord of Hosts, raise up seed unto me, I will command my people; otherwise they shall hearken unto these things."

The italics are ours. The entire argument of the Post, and on which its article is based, would have been spoiled by adding the three sentences which follow the quotation which it gives; for that which we have italicized shows that there would be a time when the Lord might deem it necessary to give His people a command to adopt a system of plurality of wives; but until that time did come, they were required to hearken unto the law which Jacob gave them. Satan himself in quoting scripture did not mutilate it; the Post might, we think, even when making out a case against the "Mormons," be as fair as he was.

It is not often that the press is much united on any subject as on this which called forth the article in the New York World which the Post criticizes. From every part of the country the papers are almost unanimous in their condemnation of Ashley's scheme for dealing with Utah. In an article in the San Francisco Bulletin it is argued that the plan would have the appearance of persecution inasmuch as

"Aside from polygamy, there is nothing in Mormonism that has not a perfect right to exist on an equality with any other religious faith."

The San Francisco Chronicle in alluding to the Bulletin's article says:

"So far as legal and political right is concerned there is no doubt of the correctness of the Bulletin's proposition; and, so far as political right is concerned, even polygamy has as good a claim to exist as monogamy. We agree with the Bulletin that no indirect or covert measures should be taken against the Mormons. What is to become of their system is not yet plain. We must leave it to the operation of the various forces and influences now so actively at work and to those of the future. Of one thing we may be sure, that if the system has not in itself some robust principle of vitality in harmo-

ny with the spirit of the age, it will not long survive the outside pressure that will be brought to bear upon it when the transcontinental railway is completed."

The San Francisco Times, in an article which, in the main, is unfavorable to Utah, being based on misrepresentation, says:

"We presume it will be admitted that the people of Utah possess rights which are entitled to respect, and that the objectionable features in their social system do not deprive them of the benefit of the laws of the United States. Granting this, we are compelled to admit that any act which transferred a considerable portion of these people to a State which owes a heavy debt, as does Nevada, and which would necessarily compel them to contribute toward its liquidation, would be most unjust. Utah has no debt of her own, so that there would be no offset for this injustice."

"But the most serious and, as we regard it, fatal objection to Ashley's bill is a political one. Should such a division take place, as is contemplated, the probability is that the Mormons, acting in perfect unison, as they do, would obtain the balance of power in several of the States and Territories among which it is proposed to parcel them out, and would practically control the politics of all these, as well as of the remainder of Utah. The Republican majorities in Nevada and Colorado would be seriously imperiled, and the very means adopted for the purpose of crushing the civil power of the Mormons, might result in the building up of a far greater influence than they ever could attain if left to themselves."

The Montana Post will scarcely suffer these papers to publish such sentiments and not rebuke them. But of one thing it may rest assured that our system is composed of "robust principles of vitality," and that if not at present in harmony with the spirit of the age, we intend to bring the spirit of the age into harmony with it. This may not be satisfactory to the Post, but it is to us.

(Special to the Deseret Evening News.)

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

Colfax said, "In entering upon the duties of this Chamber, to the performance of which I have been called by the people of the United States, I realize fully the delicacy as well as the responsibility of the position. In presiding over this body, the members of which to so large a degree, are my seniors in age, and not chosen by that body itself, I shall certainly need their assistance, support, generous forbearance and confidence; but I pledge to all a faithful and inflexible impartiality in the administration of your rules. Earnestly desiring to co-operate with you in making the deliberations of the Senate worthy, not only of history and renown, but also of the States whose commission you hold, I am ready to take the oath."

The oath was then administered by Chief Justice Chase.

Buckalew, from the Committee on Investigation, reported that the charge of the corruption of Senators in connection with impeachment was unfounded.

The Conference report on the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill was agreed to.

Sumner failed to raise Mrs. Lincoln's pension bill.

Davis failed to raise the bill for the repeal of the Tenure of Office act.

Sherman and White were appointed a committee to inform the President that the Senate would be ready to adjourn when the Diplomatic Corps and the other guests arrived. The Diplomatic Corps came in a body and attracted much attention by the splendor of their uniforms and dignified bearing. The Ministers for foreign powers were present except Great Britain, the Prussian; he was detained by sickness. Among those particularly noticed were Thornton, of England, Beshimy, French; Coreanti, Italian, and Blaque Bey, Turkish.

The President and vice president entered by a side door, arm in arm, with Cragin and McCreery, the committee appointed to escort them to the chamber. Before they reached the space in front of the chair, the door of the main entrance was opened, when the Justices of the Supreme court, headed by Chase and clad in their robes, entered and took their seats in front of the rostrum. Grant was conducted to the chair in front of the clerk's desk facing the audience. He exhibited his usual self-possession. The seat to the left of Grant was in readiness for Johnson, but it was not occupied; the latter was not at the Capitol this morning, but signed the bills at the White House.

The presiding officer announced his readiness for the inauguration of the Vice President; Colfax advanced and the oath was administered by the presiding officer. Colfax then delivered an address at the conclusion of which the senators elect came, as their names were called, and took the oath, which was administered by Colfax. When the organizations of the Senate were completed a procession was formed and the occupants of the floor proceeded to the east portico to witness the ceremonies of the inauguration. The platform was decorated with evergreens. The pillars were wreathed with flags. An immense and enthusiastic crowd was in front, with music and cannon. Near Grant sat his wife and children and Mrs. Dent, Sharp and Casey. Chase administered the oath.

Grant advanced and delivered the Inaugural, after which he entered a carriage, and proceeded to the White House.

The Senators returned to their chamber and resumed the session, and soon after adjourned till 12 tomorrow.

Washington.—Grant was met at the White House by Schofield, who had been left by Johnson in charge of the Executive Office. Johnson left the White House at noon, with his Cabinet, except Schofield. Colfax accompanied Grant. The members of Grant's staff were all present. A multitude was congregated outside in the belief that there would be a general reception, but the President decided not to have one this afternoon.

The following dispatch was handed to Grant, dated Berlin, 4.—"President Grant, White House:—My congratulations on this solemn day. BISMARCK."

HOUSE.

The Conference reports on the Deficiency and Legislative Appropriations were agreed to.

The Committee of Conference was appointed on the Spanish and Cuban sympathy resolution.

The Conference Committee on the currency bill failed to agree.

The bill protecting the fur animals of Alaska passed; the Willamette river bill also passed.

A resolution of thanks to Pomeroy, as Speaker, was adopted and the House adjourned sine die.

The Forty-first Congress of the House met at 3 o'clock and was called to order by Washburne moved to proceed with the election of Speaker.

Brooks, on a point of order, said the Clerk had not called the members of Georgia and Louisiana. The Clerk refused to entertain the appeal. A scene of confusion, uproar and excitement commenced, which threatened to result in a general row.

Brooks, at the top of his voice, asserted his right to appeal, and said the denial of that right was tyranny on the part of the Clerk.

Washburne, of Ill., demanded that the Clerk should proceed to call the roll, which the Clerk attempted.

Brooks said he was a member of the House and had the right to appeal. The Clerk directed the gentleman to take his seat.

Brooks declared he was a gentleman from New York, and would not.

The Clerk said he was acting by the authority of the law. There was great excitement and loud calls of "order."

Washburne demanded that the Clerk should put the question of the nomination of the Speaker, when he nominated Blaine.

Brooks continued appealing, but his voice was drowned with shouts of "call the roll." The Clerk again directed Brooks to take his seat. Brooks defiantly refused, when a long altercation ensued between the Clerk and Brooks.

Jones, of Kentucky, Eldridge and others joined in aid of Brooks. Logan wanted the sergeant-at-arms to arrest him. Brooks said there was none who would do it. Logan said "we will do it ourselves." Brooks defied Logan to make the arrest. The Clerk called Woodward and Voorhees to take their place as tellers. Woodward complied, but Voorhees was reluctant. Woodward returned to his seat, and made a conciliatory speech. The Clerk said he had no desire to make decisions that would do violence to the feelings of any body, and regretted that any decision of his, should be regarded as an invasion of the personal rights of any member.

This satisfied Brooks, and all was again serene. Kandall nominated Kerr. The vote of Blaine was 136, of Kerr 55. Blaine was then declared elected. Blaine made a speech.

Among the absentees were Cox, of N. York; Kelly, of Pa.; Morgan, of Ohio and Hamilton of Florida. The States of New Hampshire, Connecticut, Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and the 3rd and 4th Districts of South Carolina were unrepresented.

When the New York members were about to take the oath, Schenck called attention to the case of Reeves, who had been reported as having aided the rebellion as publisher of a paper in the State of New York; he submitted no motion and Reeves was sworn.

An objection was made to Hamill, of Maryland, and to Winchester and Rice, of Kentucky, and Van Horn and Dyer, who were not sworn. Lawrence objected to Rogers, of Arkansas, and offered a resolution which was tabled, when Rogers was sworn. All the members and delegates have taken the oath, with the exceptions named. Adjourned.

GENERAL.

Washington, 4.—The day dawned rainy. The route of the procession was soon thronged. Grant arrived at headquarters at 9 o'clock. Congratulatory dispatches from the members of the Berlin Exchange were handed to him.

Colfax arrived at headquarters at 10 a.m., and went to Grant's office. The troops of the various military organizations were then formed. Grant entered in a carriage with Howard. Colfax was in the next carriage with Admiral Bailey. The procession started, the bands playing "hall to our chief." The troops drawn up along the square came and presented arms. As the carriages of the President elect passed he was greeted with cheers of enthusiasm. There were eight grand divisions in the procession.

First the regulars, under Cadwallader, escorting the President elect.

Second volunteers, including two colored organizations.

Third.—The civil officers of the Government, the Foreign Ministers, Electors, officers of the Army and Navy, Marine, the authorities at Washington, and Georgetown and others. The Republican organizations, Soldiers and Sailors' Union, and Fire Departments were at the head of the procession. When it reached the Capitol Grant entered to take the oath and deliver the Inaugural. The crowd in front of the building was the greatest ever witnessed here. The procession was an hour passing any given point.

The Indian appropriation and Denver Railroad bills failed to receive the signature of Johnson; all the others presented were signed.

Washington.—The new wing of the Treasury was handsomely decorated with portraits, flags and evergreens for the inauguration ball. The crowd was immense. Elegant toilets distinguished the assemblage. Grant, Colfax and their wives, accompanied by their friends and the diplomatic corps, entered together. Grant and Colfax and their wives gave a reception in a private room. There was plenty of music but little dancing. Owing to the want of room and comfort many were glad to escape.

Washington.—The father of General Grant met with an accident while returning from the Inauguration. When going out of the Capitol he fell backward down stairs, sustaining severe, but not dangerous injuries.

San Francisco.—A salute was fired from the public buildings; the principal streets of the city were decorated with flags in honor of the inauguration of Grant.

Legal tenders 77.

New York.—The Herald says, in those points of the Inaugural touching economy, retrenchment and the faithful collection of the revenue, we have the sailing directions of the new Administration and a general prospect and full promise of prosperity, progress and development, and power at home and abroad.

The World says the Inaugural shows too much confidence and self-sufficiency, and lacks the grave sustained expression imparting the Chief Magistrate. It contains no original ideas, but everything it contains is flat and crude, and

is the mere echo of the tritest commonplace of the Republican press.

The Tribune says the emphatic declaration that we should pay the national debt to the uttermost farthing is worth countless millions to labor and commerce and the prosperity of the Republic.

The Times says the Inaugural touches great wants and indicates great duties, propounds a great policy with distinctness and leaves nothing in doubt.

Saint Louis.—One of a party of prominent gentlemen from California, New York and other States, who recently came over the Union Pacific Railroad, gives an account of the trials and sufferings of the party. They were detained ten days at Bowling Station, and could not induce the officials to send a train out till an Indignation Meeting was held, and they had telegraphed the Railroad Company at Washington of the treatment they were receiving. When they did start they were obliged to shovel the snow, at one point, through a drift a thousand feet long; and when they had the track clear the engineer had only steam to carry them into the deepest part of the drift, and in consequence of the intoxication of the officers the train stuck there, and remained two days.

Among the party started to Laraine after a long journey, and arrived at their destination, having endured much suffering.

They complain bitterly of the treatment they received at the hands of the officials, whom they charge with repeated mis-statements; they would entertain no proposition to refund the extra expenses of the passengers. Exorbitant prices were charged for provisions, in some instances a dollar and a half was the price charged for a meal of bread and molasses. They denounce the road and its management in unmeasured terms.

There were about two hundred on the train when left in the snow.

FOREIGN.

London, 4.—In the Commons, this evening, Gochen, the president of the Poor Law Board, advocated the removal of the restrictions on emigration. It is thought advisable to give facilities and otherwise encourage the emigration of paupers to America.

The strong declarations of peace of the King of Prussia give great satisfaction.

Madrid.—In the Cortes, Sogasta, Minister of the Interior, told Costello that the proclamation of amnesty for political offenses, had been delayed because of the late conspiracies.

Paris.—The bulletin in the bank of France increased a million last week.

Rio advises say that Lopez had fortified himself in the interior, and that Caxias had resigned to Suiza the command of the Allies.

Havana.—The government is seeking transportation to Fernando Po, for 315 political prisoners. There is great excitement among their friends, as many of them belong to the best families of the Island. It is believed that their transportation is through kindness, as the volunteers demand their death.

Chicago, 4.—Many insurgents are near, but news is favorable to the government.

No sugar is coming here. The insurgents are increasing. Prospects are gloomy. The troops and the insurgents fought near Soniente Espireta; the prisoners were killed by each; nothing decisive.

Correspondence.

PINE KANYON, TOORLE VALLEY, Feb. 26th, 1899.

Editor News:—In his last communication, bro. Bonelli, of St. Thomas, Arizona, admits at last that the adjacent parts of Salt Lake are susceptible of producing excellent light wines. It appears, in that case, that the question is now solved; for it was the only position that bro. Bertrand had attempted to establish in his first correspondence concerning bro. Bonelli's articles on the grape culture in Utah, in which the latter seemed to believe that the South could alone and exclusively produce good wines. Now bro. Bonelli tries again to misplace the question,—he affirms afresh that his omission of the Burgundy wines in his nomenclature of the best brands in the world has been the only cause of the whole discussion. But I say again here, as everyone can ascertain, that the Burgundy wines have been introduced into the contest, as an illustration in behalf of bro. Bertrand's position, which may be thus recapitulated: We can produce on the shores of Salt Lake and Utah Lake wines as good, even superior, to those which you can raise in the South; as for instance, the celebrated Burgundy wines that you have neglected to mention, etc. True, the question thus misplaced, allows to the sons of Helvetia a few jokes on the sons of Gaul; but it is in no wise fair play; and, besides, it is an unerring method to perpetuate a discussion without ever solving it.

Again, bro. Bonelli seems to believe that I intended to injure the grape culture in the South, or at least he asserts that my letter might, possibly, without my knowledge, cause this result. And he takes advantage of it to administer to me a fatherly reprimand, which might be apropos under some circumstance, but certainly not in his article.

Bro. Bonelli's assertion is incorrect, when he says that the better means what is preferred by the taste. The word better means: what is capable of producing more good. What is preferred by the taste is to be named pleasant. Now it may be very pleasant for certain individuals to get a drink which tickles the palate, and which is strongly tinged with alcohol, but we do not believe that such a beverage, though preferred by their taste, is the best. But I will stop here; I do not intend to discourage any of our Southern brethren. By interfering in this viticultural polemic, my aim has been the same as that of bro. Bertrand, namely to encourage the grape culture in our midst, but especially the benches surrounding Salt Lake City. If, by our criticisms, we have persuaded a few Northern amateurs or professional men to engage in that rich branch of industry, we shall be satisfied.

I have been so highly favored as to get a taste of the Johannesburg wine. While residing in Paris, a friend of mine received a few bottles from Prince Metternich himself, and I was presented with one by my friend. This wine is superior to any brand I have ever tasted. But the vineyard producing this incomparable wine is enclosed with a wall ten feet high, and is thus protected against every inclemency of the weather and atmospheric variations. Therefore, you can not draw from it any conclusion against vines which are cultivated in open fields. In all cases, this example strongly sustains our position, because

the Johannesburg Castle is located near Mayence, and at more than one hundred and fifty miles north of Burgundy. It is a new evidence that the very best wines are raised in the North of the grape-producing countries. Besides I do affirm that it contains a far less quantity of alcohol than the Southern wines.

February 28th, 1899.

I have just glanced over a very lengthy correspondence of bro. Hemenway, a distinguished horticulturist of Saint George. This new champion has taken his pen to war against the unlucky Frenchmen and their wines. In attempting to reply to him I will be short, and will confine myself to a few remarks, without quoting any French or American viticultural report, or Boulingault, or any other chemist of the past or present.

Bro. Hemenway fully agrees with bro. Bertrand and bro. Bonelli that the grape can be successfully cultivated in most of the settlements north and south of Salt Lake City, and that excellent wines can be made in large quantities at moderate prices." A most happy confession, indeed! We have always said so. Then he affirms that the South can produce heavy and light wines, at will. Be it so! But it is perfectly true that our "Dixie" wines will be heavy and alcoholic, in spite of his denial.

Dear brother, do you not perceive that you admit this yourself, when you assert that the most saccharine grape cultivated in the North would only produce light wine? Hence it follows as a natural consequence, that the least saccharine grape, being cultivated in the South, will acquire much sugar under its climatic influence, and, according to our affirmation, will give an alcoholic wine. Being supported and illustrated by fifteen centuries of successful experiments in Europe, can our position be invalidated by our "Dixie" grape culturists, where this industry is still in its infancy.

By the authority of the committee appointed by the United States commission at the Exposition of Paris, bro. Hemenway denies the bouquet and aroma to the Burgundy wines; and if they possess any, "it can only be distinguished by French palates which are early trained to like what is negative."

The above remarks mean that American palates, being not endowed with the faculty of discerning what is pure and delicate, deny its existence, as an individual who, being afflicted with a slight deafness, is insensible to tones, played softly, and is only capable of minding noisy accents. Yet, in spite of the above appreciations, these mean wines command ten dollars a gallon! And in order to prove that your southern localities are endowed with every qualification for producing good wines, you liken your soil to the soils where these wines without flavor are raised; and having found that they are exactly alike, you draw the very logical conclusion that you will make a superior wine. It is perfectly true that it is very difficult to comprehend how your ideas can unite. But negative palates, very likely, belong to negative brains; hence logic is a thing altogether unnecessary.

It is with the same profound sagacity, and with the same gentlemanly convenience and logic, that the vineyardist of St. George has introduced the velocipedes into this complex question. May he learn how to poise on his own! But after all we entertain a high consideration for our "Dixie" wines, of which it has been our happy lot to have a taste, and which we would gladly adopt as our usual beverage, even if we were condemned never to drink anything better.

Yours very respectfully,

P. A. DROUAY.

P. S. Being the translator of the second viticultural epistle of your Pine-Kanyon correspondent, I will merely say that it has been literally translated. Our southern opponents can now perceive that the French velocipedes of the north are both still alive and kicking. But, per Bacchus! henceforth do not quote so extensively from chemical or viticultural authorities, and try to be a little more logical.

L. A. BERTRAND.

PRESIDENT GEO. A. SMITH AND COMPANY.—By Deseret Telegraph line we learn that President Geo. A. Smith and Elders Erastus Snow, Joseph F. Smith and the brethren by whom they were accompanied, held meeting last night at Payson and started from there to Nephi this morning. They were well.

THEATRE.

Lessons & Managers.—E. B. Clawson & J. T. Oakes

Engagement of the Favorite Artists.

MISS ANNIE LOCKHART

Who will appear as

AILEEN O'SULLIVAN

In the New Sensational Irish Drama,

THE SHINGAWN.

This Evening,

FRIDAY, MAR. 5, 1899,

SECOND NIGHT

Of the New Sensational Irish Drama, in 5 Acts,

written by Mr. J. S. LINDSAY, entitled,

THE

SHINGAWN;

OR,

THE RATHDOYS OF KILKENNY.

Aileen O'Sullivan.....Miss Annie Lockhart

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In preparation, the Beautiful comedy of

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The popular Comedian,

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Are engaged, and will shortly appear.

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And have engaged him as Principal of the Institution, supported by such a Corps of Assistants as he may require.

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The Normal, or Teacher's Course, will include the following:

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Orthography, Reading and Elocution, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Written and mental, Geography, Grammar, Drawing, Composition, History, Object Teaching, Theory and art of Teaching, Vocal Music.

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