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SALT LAKE CITY, - FEB. 11, 1899.

ORDINATION ANNIVERSARY.

It is fifty years ago tomorrow, Feb. 12, since President Lorenzo Snow was ordained to the Apostleship. Elders Charles C. Rich, Erastus Snow and Franklin D. Richards were ordained the same day. Elders C. C. Rich and Erastus Snow have passed to the spirit world; Elder Lorenzo Snow is now President of the Church, and Elder F. D. Richards is president of the quorum of the Twelve Apostles.

The preservation of the lives of these valiant soldiers in the army of salvation is very gratifying to the Latter-day Saints, and considering the trials, labors, travels and hardships through which they have passed is very notable and providential. The presence of these and other veterans of the Church and the benefit of their counsels are highly prized by those who have eyes to see, ears to hear and hearts to understand, and we join with the hosts of Latter-day Israel in the hope and prayer that they will be long preserved to guide the affairs of the Church and Kingdom of God upon the earth.

THE MAN FOR THE TIMES.

We devote considerable space today to the memory of the great statesman and apostle of human liberty, Abraham Lincoln, the anniversary of whose birth occurs on Sunday. Contrary to what has been industriously circulated by deceiving persons and disreputable papers, there are no people in this glorious land who regard Lincoln with greater veneration, and his work with higher honor than do the Latter-day Saints, or "Mormons," as they are commonly called.

The news of his martyrdom smote their hearts with sorrow beyond expression. Its effect upon that great leader of men and pioneer of the West, Brigham Young, is related by one who was present when the word came of the tragedy. The services held in honor of the departed were reported in the Deseret News and the account is copied in another column today. The incidents in his life which are also given we are sure will be appreciated by our readers.

It is unfortunate that there is not more of the spirit of Lincoln among our public men today. That patriot understood fully that the oath of his high office required him to put greater regard to the Constitution of his country, than any private views of his own or any personal interests of others. The preservation of the Union was his first consideration, and we look upon him as the human instrument of Divine Providence in what he accomplished, as we view the supreme law as a divinely inspired written instrument for his direction.

It is proper to remember on this occasion that Abraham Lincoln pursued a conservative policy in relation to our affairs in Utah. After a thoughtful consideration of all the allegations of the enemies of the Church he came to the conclusion that his best policy was not to interfere in the concerns of the "Mormons." We have in mind his historical utterance in 1862: "I will let them alone if they will let me alone."

We need not, we believe, fear that there would ever be any clash created by "Mormonism." For, as President Brigham Young expressed himself when commenting upon this statement: "We have ever been anxious to let them alone further than preaching to them the Gospel, and doing them good when they would permit us, and if they will cease interfering with us unjustly and unlawfully, of course they will have no pretext nor chance for coming."

Among all the illustrious men of the nineteenth century Abraham Lincoln covers about as the exponent of liberty, the preserver of the Union, the benefactor of the colored race, and the embodiment of the principles which will yet rule the world. He was the man for the times. He lived his destined position and performed his appointed work. His example will be held in through the ages to come and he will shine in glory with the brightest of earth's heroic and noble men.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

A letter from Idaho speaks of a sect which lays great stress on Romans xvi, 16, and 1 Peter v, 14, and also on the ordinance of the washing of feet, and claims that the Latter-day Saints do not follow the Gospel in the particulars mentioned. The "News" is requested to explain. The Salutation suggested in the texts quoted above, "Greet each other with a holy kiss," was merely a custom of the people and the period in those early times. It was not a commandment nor part of the Gospel, but the most incidental remarks, made by the Apostles in the letters which they wrote and which have been preserved, had reference entirely to the people to whom they were written. Such as 1 Tim. v, 22, II Tim. iv, 20; I Cor. vi, 5. The Morris sailors dark after by rubbing noses. The Hottentots may have to conform to this custom when among them. The French clap each other on both cheeks. Americans shake hands when they meet or part. Any friendly salutation is proper among brethren, but promiscuous kissing in these times, is not advisable and is not a Gospel injunction.

The washing of feet, as recorded in John xiii, was performed by Jesus to His Apostles only, and they were told to follow the example of humility He set before them. It is not given to the whole Church, but belongs to its leading authorities as revealed in Dev. and Cov., section 88, v. 138-141.

A brother in Garfield county wishes to know whether the office of High Priest is the highest ordination in the Church, and an Apostle is simply an elder to that office. No. The Apostles are entitled to the Apostleship, which is the fulness of the Priesthood. An Apostle can act in any of the offices in the Church when appointed to do so. The First Presidency are Apostles. An Apostle can ordain a High Priest, but a High Priest cannot ordain an Apostle. The term "the High Priesthood" covers and embraces all the offices therein from Elder to Apostle—See Dev. and Cov., sections, 20, 84, 107.

We are asked by a correspondent in New York how many sects or religions there are. We cannot give a satisfactory answer, because no one knows the exact number. It is constantly changing. New sects start up, some of the others expire. We know that 426 is claimed by some people to be the sum total, but we do not regard that as authentic. We have already answered his other question, that is about Barnabas being an Apostle. We know of no proof that he was, and it does not matter whether he was or was not.

A Grand county brother wants to know whether teachers selected by a sunday school superintendent should be voted on by the S. S. officers, before their names are submitted to the Bishop of the ward. The power was in by consent the Bishop first, even before the persons selected are spoken to on the matter. The Bishop with his counselors is in supervision of all organizations in the ward.

A friend in Minnesota asks how "Mormonism" explains Matth. xix, 5-9 and corresponding passages in Mark and Luke. "Mormonism" does not undertake to explain ancient scriptures, but proclaims the present word of the Lord for the present guidance of mankind. However, we will say that those passages of scripture in our opinion, need no explanation. Jesus was speaking to the spirit and method of divorce as practiced among the Jews in His day, and gave His reasons for declaring against it. The entire passages are against "putting away" except for a specific cause.

Some of our people seem to follow the notion of the sectarian world, that we have to be governed by the letter of the Old Scriptures, regardless of the fact that we have only portions of what was "written aforetime," and that they are but translations of copied documents. It should be remembered that in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints is all the authority held by the Prophets and Apostles of old, and that our true guide is the living word of God, given in our own times and directly for our direction and benefit. We are thankful for what has been preserved from the past and revere it with profit, but rely on present revelation to make plain the things recorded in ages gone by.

A CHANGE WANTED.

An eastern correspondent wants to know the reason why United States Senators, and also the President, cannot be elected by the direct votes of the people. This has been explained repeatedly, but it is difficult for some folks even though born in this country, to understand the forms of its government, simple as they are.

The Constitution of the United States provides the manner of electing the Senators and the President. That instrument is the supreme law of the land. It cannot be changed except in the manner provided in itself. Amendments must be first proposed in Congress, receiving the approval of two-thirds of both houses, and then be submitted to the several states and be ratified by three-fourths of the respective legislatures or conventions called for the purpose. Or on application of two-thirds of the State legislatures, a convention may be called by Congress to consider amendments, and then they must be ratified either by the legislatures or conventions in three-fourths of the States.

Without entering into any argument for or against the present system, it is governed by the supreme law and cannot be changed in any other way than that provided. The public mind is being educated in the direction of a demand for the popular election of United States senators, and a bill for that purpose has been introduced. The change will come some time, and in all probability the election of President of the United States by popular vote will follow.

A SPLENDID INSTITUTION.

In another column is a circular letter signed by George Q. Cannon, for the Board, and Benjamin Cluff Jr. for the Faculty, of the Brigham Young Academy. Its purpose is to inaugurate a permanent fund for the support of that worthy institution. It is hoped that the invitation thus extended will be so widely and generously responded to, that the success for this fund, which will be dedicated by a appropriate ceremony on next Friday, February 17th, will be a pronounced indication of the esteem in which this pioneer institution is held.

The history of the Brigham Young Academy for the last quarter of a century is a prominent part of the history of the Latter-day Saints. There is scarcely a hamlet in Zion that has not been directly or indirectly benefited by the influence it has exerted. Its students are among the leaders of enterprise and members of society in the intermountain region. And all this work has been accomplished in the face of poverty and the hardest struggle for financial existence, part of which struggle is represented by two burn-out (a term here and there applicable). Its teachers accepting their labors as part of the mission of this dispensation, have unquestionably worked for salaries much lower than those of similar institutions supported by public funds. It is perhaps for those reasons, and others that might be named, that the Lord has so abundantly blessed and prospered the school.

The genius of the institution was Dr. Maeser, whose wise planning is still bearing rich fruit within its walls. Responsible for future growth it needed a financial president, and such it was obtained in Dr. Maeser's successor. With a foresight and persistency which have challenged the admiration of progressive men and women everywhere, President Cluff has forged ahead so heavily that today the academy has three fine modern buildings of its own, occupied by nearly a thousand students. The internal growth has been equally marked. Laboratories of physics and chemistry, founded respectively by the Holt and Maughan families, were dedicated on last Founder's day, and since then the Beckstead family have founded a mechanical laboratory—which departments mean the income of thousands of dollars for machines, appliances and apparatus.

President Cluff is working on the theory that if Harvard, which fifty years ago was only a college, and is today a university composed of a score or more of allied colleges—mainly through the efforts of President Eliot, could come into possession of its millions through having its needs put intelligently before the people of the East, the Brigham Young Academy can attain similar prominence by appealing to the people of the West. It is a sublime faith, but one, at least, which stands unchallenged by the growth of the institution.

The problem at present is how to make the institution self-supporting. Briefly stated, it is as follows: If each student could pay a tuition fee of forty dollars per year, the running expenses, as at present arranged, would be provided for. But such a fee could be paid only by a few of the students; for the academy has come to be the poor students' school. More than half of the ambitious young people now enrolled rent rooms and board themselves to make attendance possible, and even then it is often broken and fragmentary. The tuition fee has been put down to an average of less than ten dollars per year for each student, and the Church has generously made up the deficit, that as the demands of the school shall increase, it would be too much to expect increased aid from that source. The problem is therefore one of providing and investing a permanent fund large enough to make the interest carry the school. It is perhaps sufficient for the "News" to point out in this connection, that whoever contributes to this fund is directly aiding a multitude of Zion's young people in acquiring an education which will not only make them the bulwarks of the State, but the standard bearers of the kingdom of God.

WATCH THOSE CHURCHES.

Representatives of the various religious denominations in Chicago are, as has been noticed in these columns, preparing in earnest for a political campaign. Preliminary plans for a convention were discussed at the Palmer House a few days ago, and the convention will probably be held on an early day of next month. It is expected the movement will receive enthusiastic endorsement.

The purpose is, as stated by the promoters, to secure the election of municipal officers pledged to execute the laws against various forms of immorality. The reverend gentlemen, finding their own power for good insufficient, have concluded, we infer, to secure the aid of the arm of the civil law in upholding the tottering churches.

There seems to be at present all along the ecclesiastical line in this country a strong tendency to strengthen the enfeebled hands of preachers with the sword of civil authority—to put the armor of Saul upon David. How can this effort at gaining control over the municipal machinery be otherwise accounted for? What else do the prosecutions of Seventh-day Adventists mean? And how can the past and present frantic efforts at enlisting Congress in a war against "Mormonism" be explained? The tendency of the churches is inflexibly towards an alliance with the civil power.

This is un-American. It is retrogression toward the old state-church doctrine, according to which the state is to be "nurse" of the church and lend the child her strong arm against all enemies. It is a doctrine left behind in the Old world—the offspring of the error of centuries.

But it also a dangerous experiment. It cannot be denied that the state church alliance must ultimately lead either back to the papal system, or to the adoption of the suggestion of Hugo, that the state is the real embodiment of the kingdom of God on earth. Either would be disastrous to American institutions.

The doctrine is as un-Christian as it is un-American. The power of the church for virtue, for enlightenment and for regeneration was never greater than in the age when she was—speaking from a human point of view—a sacrifice on the altar. When the alliance was formed by which the victim became the minister of victims, that influence was gone, and she boldly put on the priestly robes. Some such result will again follow, unless the church be kept strictly within their own sphere.

POLITICAL SCIENCE.

In this article, the sixth of the series, the history of taxation and representation will be considered.

The right of the people to vote taxes through representatives chosen by themselves, is a principle of political government for which the English race contended for nearly a thousand years.

In Anglo-Saxon times all extraordinary taxation required the counsel and consent of the Witan, or assembly of wise men. The Norman kings, in levying any tax other than feudal dues, consulted their council, protector as a mere matter of form. Becket in 1164 was the first to assume a royal demand for money. John sometimes levied taxes arbitrarily, sometimes with consent. Magna Charta contains a clause against arbitrary taxation. Before the time of Edward I, it was the custom of the kings to issue special commissions to obtain the consent of the various local communities to a tax. After 1295 the assent of Parliament to the financial proposals of the crown became necessary, at least in theory. The confirmation of charters, two years later, forbade taxation not authorized by Parliament, but as tolls, a tax on wares and domestic crown lands, was not mentioned by name, further royal levies of this tax took place, till it was abolished by statute in 1340.

The House of Commons then began to assert their right of voting supplies—a right finally established in the reign of Charles II—of auditing the public accounts, and of originating bills for the raising of revenue. Under the Lancastrian kings, illegal taxation was rife, though the Tudors occasionally raised money by benevolences (forced loans) and by granting monopolies. James I asserted his prerogative to levy impositions by his ordinary will, and Charles I continued to do likewise. Illegal taxation was forbidden by the Petition of Right, 1628, but occurred again under James II, who had recourse to the illegal expedient of levying customs by proclamation. By the Declaration of Right 1689, it was proclaimed illegal to levy money otherwise than with the consent of parliament, which has had complete control of the levy of taxes since that time.

The first actual resistance of the American colonies against royal Britain occurred when an attempt was made to impose internal taxation by the authority of the imperial parliament. The theory of the colonies was that the parliament of England had no more right to tax Virginia than the legislative assembly of Virginia would have to tax the colony of Massachusetts. The colonists admitted and were proud of their allegiance to England, and they demanded the rights of Englishmen, especially that they should not be taxed by a parliament in which they had no representatives. The taxes proposed were not in themselves a serious burden, but were looked upon as the probable forerunners of others. And if the parliament of England might tax the colonies without their consent, it might also impose on them the established religion and prescribe form of worship. The levy of the tight tax on tea was therefore resisted as an invasion of the undoubted rights of Englishmen, who, in taking up their home in the colonies, had not lost their right to the protection of the ancient laws of the realm.

After sovereignty over the colonies had passed from Britain to the Continental Congress, by the issue of the war for independence, it was finally provided in the national Constitution that "The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts, and provide for the general defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States."

Of the nature of taxation, limits to the taxing power, and taxation by the several States, something will be said hereafter.

Cleveland, O., has decided to expend $25,000 in the experiment of a city farm school to reclaim incorrigible boys, in lieu of the ordinary reform school.

Further fighting is reported from Manila today, with another defeat of the Filipinos. Gen. Otis and Admiral Dewey evidently are working on a no delay program.

Rev. John Watson (Ian Maclaren), who is to visit Salt Lake on his American tour, is now on the Atlantic liner Teutonic, en route to this country. His wife accompanies him.

The king and queen of Sweden and Norway are reported to be in a precarious state of health. They are getting to be aged people, and cannot be expected to live very long at least.

The Filipino junta at Hongkong calls Gen. Otis a traitor, and makes charges of barbarity against the American troops. That junta will take the prize for effrontery and impudence.

The Russians are hurrying 30,000 new troops to Port Arthur and Talien-Wan. No wonder the empress of China wants a large force at Pekin to cope with the czar's peace policy on the Chinese frontier.

The Cleveland Plaindealer says the cold snap there "has been conducive to health." In this connection it may be noted that the dispatches stated that several persons were frozen to death in Ohio.

The colony of California farmers which went to Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, is reported as meeting with excellent success in agricultural operations. They with others are finding American sovereignty in the islands a most satisfactory arrangement.

The Americans in Stockholm, Sweden, propose to make Washington's birthday notable there this year by a celebration on an elaborate scale. They purpose to indicate to the people in Sweden's capital the esteem in which Americans hold the father of his country.

The Deseret News cannot be expected to follow every low and foulmouthed scoundrel down into the gutter of personal invective in which he delights, and therefore leaves that kind of warfare to the pitiable mud-thrower, whose imbecility, mendacity and mendacity are equally to be deplored.

The sultan of the Sulu archipelago, which is a part of the Philippine Islands, has shown himself much wiser than Aguinaldo. He has accepted American sovereignty without reserve, and is to be appointed American governor of the archipelago. He is a Mohammedan, and is said to be very popular with his people.

Lords De La Mar and Albemarle, when accused by the promoter Tresh Hooley recently of having received £75,000 each for allowing their names to be used as directors of a cocoanuts fibre company, denied under oath the promoter's statements. Now they profit for a return of the money, which authorities above that those English aristocrats are not above perjuring themselves, though there is no prosecution for the crime.

One result in a commercial way from the decision of the United States possession in the Pacific ocean is a contract with shipbuilders for the largest steamships ever put on the Pacific. These are two of them, both of 12,000 tons burthen, and larger than the St. Paul and St. Louis of the American line. They are to be constructed for the Pacific Mail company, and are to ply between San Francisco and China, via Hawaii and the Philippines.

No doubt the Congressman who wanted the pension of Gen. Palmer (candidate on the gold Democratic ticket, in 1896, for the Presidency) paid in silver dollars, thought he was making a sarcastic threat at the veteran, who is without means and nearly blind. But the coined silver money of the U. S. is just as good as the coined gold. The disparity is between the uncoined metals, not the dollars that come from the mint.

A remarkable story, says the London Daily Mail, is now agitating English society. A young lady of rank, so the story runs, who is engaged to be married to an officer serving in India, recently had her photograph taken by a leading London photographer before going out to India to be married. To her horror, when the photographs were sent home there was plainly to be seen standing behind her in a very menacing attitude, the phantom image of her fiancee. The young lady was photographed no less than three times under apparently ordinary circumstances, but each time the same form is said to have appeared on the negative. The prospective bride has postponed her departure until inquiries can be made regarding this singular affair.

THE MANILA BATTLE.

Chicago Democrat.

War with the natives of the Philippines is on and is just what might have been expected. Of course, this government must maintain its position, and, equally of course, the forces of the insurgents will be routed and dispersed. An attempt is being made by the administration press to hold the opponents of expansion responsible for the outbreak at Manila. This is futile and will not appeal to the sound judgment of the American people. There would have been no outbreak no matter what action the senate may have taken on the treaty. It must be remembered that the natives of the Philippines are a half-savage people. They have never submitted to government of any kind, and in all probability they never will submit.

Chicago Times-Herald.

We can now face the Philippine situation calmly, seriously and fearlessly. We will write it, too, as seems best for the American republic and the people of the Philippines. But it required the blood of American soldiers in the second battle of Manila to place us in the position to deal with this problem with an undivided and unembarrassed hand. That is the shame that rests on the minority in the U. S. Senate and will be a blot on the fame of Senators Hoar and Hale forever. They put their pride of opinion before their patriotism.

Chicago Record.

If the facts are as reported, Mr. Miller's declaration that we shall have "only ourselves to blame for whatever loss of life may result from the present situation in the islands of Luzon and Panay" looks prophetic. The unavoidable inference must be, too, that if this situation has been due to the policy outlined by the administration, the administration has made a first and very serious blunder. American forces in the Philippines have been sent in a well-meant attempt to respect every theoretical or hypothetical right of the native. The natural result has been that the native misconstrued the performance, and now takes it for granted that the United States will not or cannot maintain the attitude of authority. With all the respect for the rights of the insurgents, a firmly assertive attitude from the outset possibly would have been most merciful to the end, even if it had not had the effect of discouraging such a period of warfare as is now threatened in the islands.

New York Evening Sun.

What is to be said for the "patriotism" of those whose one object in life is apparently to get the administration in a hole. They chuckle over the fact that there will be delay in the reorganization of the army. At the same time they put Aguinaldo on the back, and then draw attention to the difficulties which will confront the country from lack of troops owing to the mustering out of the volunteers. If all this does not look like a treasonable disregard of the interests of the United States, it is hard to say what it is.

Springfield Republican.

As a military enterprise, the attempt of the Filipinos to capture the city of Manila was most foolhardy and was foreshadowed to failure. Gen. Otis has under his command nearly 20,000 men fit for duty, while Dewey's fleet in the harbor renders it impossible for the natives to hold the city even could they capture it. Yet it appears that the attack was fairly resolute, for the number of dead and wounded on the American side amounted to about 175 men. The plan of the native seems to have been simple, the Filipinos attempting to rush the American lines that stretched around the suburbs of the city, while our troops, resisting successfully, charged back here and there, inflicting probably heavy losses upon their assailants. The use of two warships in shelling the Filipino lines was efficient and timely. There is not the slightest doubt as to Gen. Otis's ability to hold the city, notwithstanding that the Filipinos are supposed to have an army of some 30,000 men. The latter must be armed in an irregular manner, indeed, the dispatches refer to one native force that fought with bows and arrows. Reinforcements now on the way to Manila will swell the American army by some 6,000 men. In pitched battles the issue between forces so enormously different in discipline and equipment can never be doubtful. The Filipinos have no more chance in a stand-up fight than the Dervishes had against the British Maxim guns at Omdurman.

WATCH THIS SPACE,

as you may learn something by so doing.

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