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Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

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THE WEAPONS AGAINST US.

It is a remarkable fact, which has been patent all along in the history of "Mormonism," that its enemies have been compelled, in order to fight it with any hope of success, to resort to the weapons of falsehood and misrepresentation. There is not a so-called history of the Church, outside of that which it has published, which contains even a semblance of the truth.

Incidents are related that never occurred. Actual events are so distorted and gloriously colored as to be equal to untruths. The personal conduct, endeavors and intentions of the leaders of the Church and also of their followers, have been brutally and intentionally misrepresented. The doctrines and ordinances of the Church have been ridiculed and lampooned. And the most horrible tales of crime and bloodshed and treason have been told about the "Mormons" in every civilized country on earth.

The chief promoters of these attacks have been religious preachers and writers. The same class are doing the same kind of work today. Pretending to act the role of investigators, they take the part of collectors of anti-"Mormon" literature and lurid romances, which they deal out to the public, whose appetites are whetted for that kind of pap by newspaper remarks. When they give what they call the "Mormon" side of the question, it is so stated as to convey the very reverse of that which the Latter-day Saints believe and practice.

This course taken by the religious world, or its most prominent people, is paralleled to some extent by the procedure of political antagonists of the church and its members. They invariably either step outside of the Constitution of our country, or so stretch its provisions and depart from its spirit as to render its influence and protection without force. The action taken at Washington on Tuesday, no matter how much it may be defended by the multitudes who desire the suppression of "Mormonism" or who think it will have some bearing on the extinction of polygamy, was nevertheless a departure from the plain provisions of both the supreme law of the land and the congressional laws in pursuance thereof, and also from the established rules of procedure of the body in which it occurred. This is recognized by people who have not lost their senses during the present uproar, and by many influential papers in different parts of the country.

All that, while very unpleasant, has this much consolation to the Latter-day Saints: It is good evidence to them that the principles which they have embraced, and to which many of them have devoted their lives and their best energies, are true. Falsehood is invoked against them because truth will not answer the purpose of the opposition. Truth never clashes with itself. Also the course they have pursued and intend to pursue is within the strict boundaries of the Constitution of our country. That they are required to support. That by the grace of God they intend to maintain. Unless that instrument be violated and placed in jeopardy, the work marked out for them by divine Providence would fall of accomplishment. The servants of God will yet have to rally round that palladium of human rights and save it from destruction. It must first be in danger; that it will be, the trend of events distinctly foreshadows.

The Latter-day Saints may rest their souls in patience and watch the signs of the times in comparative peace. Individuals may suffer and wrongs will have to be endured. But all that is intended for evil will be overruled for good. The triumph of the truth is assured. And the system now assailed by falsehood and methods that are indefensible from the standpoint of justice and constitutional right, will prove the salvation of the nation, the preserver of liberty and the harbinger of the millennial dawn. We can afford to wait and to wait.

A SAMPLE.

Among the many perversions of the truth which are being used in the warfare against Utah's Congressmen, are the Salt Lake Tribune's versions of remarks said to have been made by President George Q. Cannon in public discourses. It will be remembered by many readers of the Salt Lake papers that the gentleman was represented as having advocated present polygamy, by simply referring to the trials through which many of the "Mormon" women had passed, exhibiting patience, fortitude and fidelity which, in his view, prepared them for celestial glory. Although there was nothing in his remarks which had reference to the present practice of plural marriage, they were so distorted by the reports published in the Tribune, and especially in the head-lines above the report, that they were construed to signify encouragement of the people to enter polygamous relations.

The discourse particularly referred to was published in full, verbatim, in the Deseret News. It contained nothing

which justifies the inferences and distortions of the paper that used it for the purpose of giving color to the stories sent forth to prejudice the country on the "Mormon" question. Not a line of the discourse could be fairly construed to carry the meaning attributed to it. Yet it is now being used in the manner we have described, and circulars containing other glaring misrepresentations of the "Mormon" Church and its doctrines are scattered broadcast, for the purpose of fanning the flames of prejudice against Utah's representative to the Congress of the United States.

It is represented that President George Q. Cannon declared in that discourse that "marrying a number of wives is essential to the obtaining of celestial glory." Miss Helen M. Gould, in her letter to Dr. Josiah Strong, mentioned this as one of her reasons for engaging in the present crusade. Several prominent newspapers have used the same statement as evidence of the present teaching of polygamy in the "Mormon" Church, and the violation of an alleged compact between the "Mormons" and the government.

It matters not that the reports published for the purpose of misleading the public were demonstrated to be utterly false. The persons engaged by ministers of this city to deceive the American public, have copied them and sent them abroad, knowing that they were perversions of the truth. This kind of warfare against the Church is relied upon for the accomplishment of the purpose in view; that is, to exclude B. H. Roberts from his place in Congress and to arouse the country against a people, who will not yield to the influence nor support the pretensions of these professed ministers of the Gospel, and champions of modern "Christian" civilization.

To protest against this shameful course at present, is like holding up a sheet of paper against the blast of a cyclone. When the storm calms down and the tumult has passed, there will be an opportunity to present the truth and expose the error, and this will show up in their true light the defamers of the Saints and the hypocrites who pose before the public as ministers of the Gospel and, forsooth, "defenders of the American home."

CONGRESS MUST SAY.

The reports from the Philippines are again conflicting. Lately it has been made to appear that the insurgents had reached their last ditch and were ready to surrender. It was stated that Aguinaldo, in a communication to the Filipino junta at Hongkong, had signified his willingness to become the captive of Consul Wildman, provided the latter would receive him at Manila, and the junta was said to have advised him to throw himself on the mercy of the United States.

The latest reports are less encouraging. Aguinaldo is thought to have made his way south to the Cavite province, where forces of insurgents are under arms and constantly harassing our troops. At times, it seems, the Americans have all they can do to keep peace and order, the population being very bitter against the foreigners. In the north the army has been dissolved into small bands, scouring the country for rebels, and they are doing splendid work, but it is nevertheless thought that the end of the campaign is far off.

Too much importance will not be attached to such rumors, or the surmises founded on them. Aguinaldo has all along thought that if he could manage to hold out until Congress convened, the American military operations would be called off. It is, therefore, conceivable that he would be under the necessity of doing his utmost to keep up appearances a little longer. Probably he feels the necessity of making some kind of final display to prove to his fellow conspirators that his promises of sympathy in our legislative assembly were made in good faith. It is difficult to understand how he could give in before Congress has spoken, in view of the impression created among the Filipinos, that the administration policy is contrary to the sentiments of the American people.

The entire question is now in the hands of Congress. That body should take the matter up as speedily as possible and declare in no uncertain language what the American policy is, as regards the Philippine Islands. When that is done, Aguinaldo can have no further excuse for inciting his people to futile and hopeless resistance. In the declaration of policy by Congress the chief leader may find a looked-for occasion to lay down his arms, with some show of honor at least. He may then explain to his followers, either that he, from the beginning, misunderstood the American sentiment, or that the latter had undergone a change not foreseen. In either case he may make it appear that prudence dictates the policy of yielding to superior force rather than suffering the utter devastation of the country.

With the splendid work done by our troops since the beginning of the fall operations, a word from Congress is likely to be the most potent factor in the restoration of peace in Luzon.

INSANITY GROWING.

An observant correspondent of the New York Journal asks whether the people are on the verge of insanity. Within the past year, he says, statistics show that there has been a dreadful increase of insanity among both men and women. He is writing from White Plains, and he says that no less than 1,700 imbeciles have been added to the list of "our dependents." And this prompts him to ask: "Are we going crazy as a nation? Will Uncle Sam finally imagine himself a sacred elephant or a hump-backed dromedary, and stand before the nations of the world drizzling?"

The Journal does not think there is much danger. Uncle Sam is young and busy now, but in time he will have invented all there is to invent, then he will be old and write poetry, and insanity will decrease.

It may be remarked that writing poetry is not the strong forte of old nations. The poets as well as the masters of the beautiful arts, are mostly produced by young nations, that like pure children are apt to clothe the objects in life and nature with the beau-

ties of their own imagination. It is the child that is likely to see angels behind the clouds and fairies on the meadow.

The growth of imbecility, which has often been observed, is due to the fact that the human mind is not equal to the exactions of modern life. It gives way under the strain. Its weakness appears in different forms, and one is that it feeds on the mental food offered by an unscrupulous and saffron-colored press, just as Nebuchadnezzar, in his mental aberration, preferred the grass of the field among the cattle, to the banquet prepared by human hands in the palace.

WHICH IS RIGHT?

The following letter is cheerfully published because we do not wish to be unjust even to an enemy. We were informed by the correspondent that the preacher referred to was J. Wesley Hill, formerly of Ogden. He may be mistaken. Anyhow we give as much prominence to the correction as to the statement:

Pocatello, Idaho,
Dec. 5, 1899.

Editor Deseret Evening News, Salt Lake City:
Dear Sir—Permit me to call your attention to what I am sure is an error in a recent issue of the "News." A man and a Methodist minister at that—in Decatur, Ill., named J. W. Hill was found guilty of immoral conduct and expelled from the church. This is not the J. Wesley Hill, formerly of Ogden. He is in Harrisburg, Pa., having gone thither from Pocatello, Idaho.

Yours,
J. D. GILLILAN.

SAW THE DANGER LONG AGO

In 1871, Representative Dawes, of Massachusetts, when an attempt was made to prevent a Southern representative, with regular credentials, from being sworn in as a member of the House, took the very same ground Mr. Roberts now takes as to the danger of such proceedings, to the people. In his reply to his colleague, General Butler, Mr. Dawes said, as quoted by the Baltimore Sun:

"The adoption of the policy recommended by the gentleman would put in the power of any member, on the suggestion to him of any citizen, good or bad, upon true or false allegations of fact, to exclude from his seat any member-elect, and thus to defeat representation, to reduce the number of members in the House and to accomplish through the power of the House, mere selfish, venal or partisan purposes. And no legislative body can afford to tolerate such principles of organization without infinite danger to itself and to the country."

The questions involved are not new. They have been calmly and carefully discussed at a time when the absence of agitation rendered a correct decision more certain than at the present time. It is never safe to decide questions of vast importance amidst popular tumult. It is at such times that precedents are particularly valuable, because they are established without partisan reference to the particular points about which the agitation is raging.

ROBERTS AND CITIZENSHIP.

The point raised against Congressmen-elect Roberts of Utah that he has never been naturalized and is therefore not a citizen of the United States, and as a further consequence ineligible to sit in the national Congress, is not well taken. The question has already been determined by the Supreme Court of the United States, and on its ruling Roberts is a citizen.

It will be remembered that when the Democrats elected James E. Boyd governor of that State the point was raised against him that he had never been properly naturalized, but whether by his fault or the fault of his parents is not now recalled. He had resided many years in Nebraska while it was a Territory, had voted and held office and exercised all the rights and privileges of citizenship. But after his election as governor proceedings were begun in the supreme court of Nebraska to prevent his assuming the executive office. The court was composed of three Republicans, and the decision was against Boyd, Judge Maxwell dissenting from his two associates. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, where the Nebraska court was reversed, the decision being to the effect that as Boyd had been a resident of Nebraska when it was a territory, his admission to the Territory into the Union as a State made him a citizen of the United States and competent to hold office.

The same facts apply to Roberts. He was a resident of the Territory of Utah, and its admission into the Union made him a citizen of the United States, in accordance with the ruling of the Supreme Court in the Boyd case. There is every indication that Roberts will be refused a seat on the ground that he is a polygamist. There is too strong a public sentiment on the matter for Congress to resist, a sentiment based on moral grounds that is overriding the law and all constitutional precedent, but if carried to its logical conclusion and applied to other members of the House, might leave very many vacant seats in the national Congress, if not deprive it of a quorum.

The foregoing is from the Denver News. It is of interest to many citizens of Utah because of the point set forth as to the rights of persons who resided in a Territory at the time of its admission into the Union as a State. But it does not affect Mr. Roberts. His naturalization papers were presented to the House and proved to be in due form. That removed the only objection against him that had any legal force. But the closing sentence of the article touches something that is of general moment. If popular clamor is to be permitted, as in the Roberts case, to override the law and all constitutional precedent, all people who desire the preservation of freedom and the permanency of our national institutions, should be alive and alert to the menace which that craven submission affords.

There is more fighting near Modder river, which shows that the Boers there were not beaten badly.

There appears to be a clear majority in the Kentucky State election—a sort of two-to-one affair.

A colored women's club in Chicago objects to burning negro murderers. So does the law; but Kentuckians have overruled the objection.

From the number of leading Democrats espousing the cause of expansion, the anti-imperialism issue is likely to be all cut up at an early date.

The rushing of measures through Congress has one redeeming feature: People will not be bored by the weekly repetition of arguments pro and con.

The army chaplain who, when sober, walks as if he were drunk, cannot be

expected to steady the morals of the soldiers whom he does the praying for.

The Boer commanders are said to be quarrelling. That will put them in all the worse temper when they come to fighting what they regard as a common foe.

There is dissension in the Boston university theological department because the instructors there teach "only half truth." When did they teach more, on the Bible standard?

Now the President wants to make both Sampson and Schley vice admirals. They would then be so close together in official position that their friends could not get between them to quarrel.

Now Belgium is going to send a war vessel to China, to establish commercial relations. Truly there be none so poor as to do the Mongolian reverence except in way of threatening.

Both the Kimberley and Ladysmith relief columns of the British advance now greatly surpass the Boers in number of men and amount of munitions of war, and decisive victories for the British should be recorded very soon.

The Boers are keeping 10,000 Basuto laborers at Kimberley, to feed off the British supplies. That is a good scheme to reduce the English provender basket, for if the Basutos are not fed they will go to fighting.

The Russian press says England's friendship for the United States will last only so long as it is profitable to the British. A similar remark might be applied to most other nations, without fear of contradiction.

The dispatches today announce that Representative-elect Roberts was not in the House of Representatives at its opening this morning. Since he was with the investigating committee, his absence from the other place should not be startling.

Gen. Otis reports that Americans in the Philippines are getting a big dose of the results of newspaper misrepresentation, and he does not like it a little bit. He has our sympathy; and we hope some day to see the other fellows get their just deserts.

It is supposed now that Aguinaldo has joined the insurgents in Cavite province. That is the natural place for him to go to make his last stand. Cavite province is his abode, and like the fox which seeks its hole when hard pressed, the rebel chief may be looked for at his home.

The insolence of which Miss Ada Roberts complains at meeting in public in Washington is readily appreciated by attendants at Tabernacle services here on Sundays, particularly during the period of cheap summer excursions from the East. The culpable parties form a very numerous "shoddy aristocracy," but are not included in the better class of society.

The fake list of Utah volunteers drawn up by the Tribune to try to divide "Mormons" and non-"Mormons," in line with the scheme it has fostered for some time, rises up to plague its author nearly every day. It has to "take it back" so frequently that the corrections are as numerous and irritating as the prickles on a nettle.

The paper which is celebrated for its fairness (?) with an opponent says: "The Deseret News is already comparing Mr. Roberts' sufferings to those of the Savior of the earth." Of course that is but one of the perversions common to that morning evangel. We might with much more reason assert that, The Tribune has already compared Aguinaldo and his cause, much to the advantage of the former; and we could produce the sentences which warrant the retort. How would that suit our contemporary?

The army officers are jealous of the promotion of Gen. Wood, so the Washington dispatches say. Wood started into the Spanish war as colonel of volunteers, and was breveted brigadier-general for his brilliant action in the campaign against Santiago. Now, as military governor of the province, he has, by his superior executive ability, made a higher success than has been accomplished elsewhere on the island, and the President names him for major-general of volunteers, with the intention of making him military governor of Cuba. His capability to govern has been shown as well since Santiago was taken as before, and as fully merits reward. In consequence, the President wants the success continued, the Cubans want Gen. Wood for military governor since that office is to continue, and really it does not appear that any gallant officer would throw a straw in the way of granting such desires. The newspaper story of army jealousy must be a little overdrawn.

SOUTH AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

Richmond Times.
In spite of the frequent successes the Boers have met with we can not see that indications so far hold out the smallest prospect of final success to them. As a matter of fact, the campaign so far has been a complete failure upon their side. The theory upon which they went into the war was that they would rush the British garrisons in the country before they could receive succor from home, and overwhelm them with superior numbers and make them prisoners before any relief could reach them. But the stubborn and obstinate defense that has been made by the English at each point attacked has upset all of the Boers' plans and nullified all of their calculations.

Cleveland Leader.
It need hardly be said that the British estimates of the losses of the Boers have been overdrawn. That is evident in many ways. It is true that the Boers have been handled far more roughly than they ever were before in the history of the South African war. The old virtual immunity from punishment in actions with British regulars has passed away. And yet the Boers come on for more battles. "Kill five hundred of the Dutch," one British journal insisted, "and there will be no need of any more but sending in the coffins. That will be the end of the war, and the bubble of Boer military prowess will be pricked forever." If there is any one thing which the war in South Africa has already proved it is the utter falsity of such statements. The Boers have not gone unscathed in the battles fought. They have suffered severely in many actions, both in attack

MAMMOTH UNDERWEAR REDUCTIONS.

This Week we have a Great Array of Seasonable Bargains in Ladies' and Children's KNIT UNDERWEAR.

WE APPEND SOME LEADERS AS AN INDEX OF WHAT THIS GREAT SALE OFFERS IN THE WAY OF UNSURPASSED VALUES. AVAIL YOURSELF OF THIS RARE OPPORTUNITY TO PROCURE WINTER GARMENTS AT MONEY SAVING PRICES:

One lot of Ladies' Black Wool Tights: \$1.00 value, for, only, each..... 30c
Ladies' Gray Union Suits; a 50c value, for, only, each..... 50c
Ladies' heavy Fleece Union Suits, Melba style, 75c grade, for, only, each..... 25c
Ladies' heavy fleeced Gray Vests and Drawers; regular price 40c. This week only, each..... 50c
One lot of Ladies' sleeveless wool Vests; a \$1.25 garment, for, only, each..... 25c
Children's knit Sleeping Suits, in natural gray, all sizes, only, each..... 15c
Children's Union Suits, one odd lot, small sizes only, each..... 15c

20 PER CENT REDUCTION

On Children's Black Wool Tights.

A few Ladies' all wool Union Suits; regular price \$3.00 each, in this sale, only, each..... \$3.00

Ladies' winter weight Silk Vests, very choice goods, only, each..... \$2.50

Ladies' black cashmere Hose; regular price 35c, in this sale, only, pair..... 25c

20 PER CENT REDUCTION

On our best grade of children's all wool Gray Vests and Drawers, in sizes 26 to 32.

Ladies' heavy black cotton and black cashmere Hose; regular price 35c and 40c a pair. This week, only, pair..... 25c

Very fine inducements in Ladies' white Aprons, a large and varied stock at sale prices.

One odd lot of Ladies' Corsets, \$1.00 and \$1.50 grades; to close out, only, pair..... 50c

SPECIAL BARGAIN TABLE containing broken lines of high-grade Underwear at less than the first cost of the wool.

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THOUGH WE BOUGHT HEAVIER—MUCH HEAVIER—THAN USUAL IT BECAME NECESSARY FOR US TO BUY A SECOND SUPPLY, WHICH HAS BEEN DONE, AND THE GOODS ARE HERE. THEIR HAVING BEEN BOUGHT IN AN UNLOADING MARKET ENABLES US TO QUOTE

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Z. C. M. I.

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We'll tell of this suit for men first, for the chances are you may be thinking of getting a new suit for Christmas. This is a popular price suit, but if priced right ought to bring a third more. We know they cannot be duplicated for less than \$10 anywhere. Well to get to the suit, it's a dark gray, all wool Cheviot of the sensible plaid order, real nobby pattern; it comes in round cut, square cut or double breasted; the linings are good, the trimmings are good, the tailoring is good; and the price is only—

\$7.50
If you don't want a suit, we'll cover the old one up with an Overcoat—\$6.00 to \$30.00.

GLOVES MAKE NICE PRESENTS

But to make nice presents they've got to be good, that is give good satisfaction. We've made a great study of the glove business. We've searched far and wide of glove goodness. We've any kind of a glove any kind of a man or boy wants. We've wool lined Kid Gloves from 50c to \$2.00. We've unlined Kid Gloves from 75c to \$2.50. We've an unpressed Kid Glove, silk lined, at \$1.25 and \$1.50. We've Dogskin Gloves, silk lined, good weight, especially nice for men who do much walking, \$1.50 and \$2.00. We've Wool Gloves at 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00. We've Boys' Lined or Unlined Gloves at 50c, 75c, \$1.00. We've Boys' Wool Gloves, 25c, 35c, 50c; and we've Gloves to work in if you want them. We'll tell of some swell things in House Coats tomorrow.

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