

# DESERET EVENING NEWS.

GEORGE Q. CANNON.

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday, February 17, 1899.

## INTERCOURSE—WHAT IT IS DOING FOR US.

For nearly thirty-nine years the elders of the church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints have been traveling throughout the world, speaking and publishing, and in every possible way endeavoring to make the principles of which they were the advocates known to the public. They have been successful in convincing large numbers of the people of various nations of their truth, and many of those converts have left their native lands and gathered together in this Territory. Yet, notwithstanding these exertions, the true character of our doctrines and the nature of our church organization, have not been as widely understood as might have been supposed, considering the prominence which has, for so many years, been given to them. This ignorance is traceable to the flood of falsehoods and misrepresentations concerning us which has inundated our own country and other lands where our elders have labored.

The most incredible stories about our belief and practices have obtained circulation and credence, and this course of slander has been pursued so long that many people have been almost prepared to believe any horrible account that might be made public about the people of Utah. We have been told by gentlemen, who have visited this city during the past few months, that they entertained the most absurd ideas about the people of Utah and the condition of society that existed here until the commencement of the Pacific railroad, when their attention was drawn to the people of the Territory, and they sought for correct information of us from trustworthy sources. It is no longer ago than Monday last that a gentleman of more than ordinary intelligence and knowledge of the world, and himself a publisher, told us that until the day previous, when he heard the preaching in the Tabernacle, he had supposed that the Latter-day Saints had discarded the Old and New Testaments, and did not base their faith upon them. His opinion of us had been formed, as the opinion of thousands of others had been, by reading the scurrilous and false reports put in circulation about us.

It is only a few years ago that the statement was widely circulated that the females of this Territory were in the most abject bondage, and that if any form of deliverance were to present itself to them, they would gladly embrace it to escape from their thralldom; also that if any person were to attempt to leave the Territory without permission, they would meet a summary fate at the hands of the Danites, or destroying angels. It was widely believed in those days that no letter came into or left the Territory without being subjected to scrutiny, and if its contents did not suit, it was suppressed. A thousand other things, equally improbable and ridiculous, were believed about the people of Utah, and so firmly were men's minds imbued with them that no contradictions of them had any effect.

But what we failed to do by reason and by making correct statements, time and increased intercourse have accomplished. Our maligners are braced, and do not hesitate at having recourse to the most extravagant falsehoods to bolster up their assertions; but even they would hesitate in these days to make such statements as passed current and were believed about us ten years ago. They know they would not be believed, unless by some very ignorant person. They, therefore, take refuge in misrepresentations and falsehoods of a different character.

We have been accused of entertaining objections to the railroad and of fearing the effect of its approach and completion. Nothing could be further from the truth. We have published indisputable evidence that we were the earliest advocates of the measure, and looked forward with pleasing anticipations to the time when it would be inaugurated. Already we begin to experience some of the good effects which attend its construction. It is proving a powerful auxiliary on our side, by making us more widely known and better understood. For many years we have gone to the world and tried to make known to them what we believed, and practiced, and the good results, which such a system of doctrines as we taught would produce; but now the case is reversed. The world will come to us. They will see us at home, and under circumstances that cannot fail to impress the honest portion favorably. It will be worth thousands of missionaries to us—it will be more potent than hundreds of presses—it will do for us what we have been long trying to do for ourselves—it will make us known.

Even the very blackness of the lies told about us and of the accusations circulated against us, is now having a good effect in our favor. There is such a contrast between what they see and what they have heard that visitors are surprised, and the impression made upon them is more favorable than it would have been if they had been prepared for the actual condition of affairs.

The result, so far as we are concerned, is not questionable. Good must result to us from this increased intercourse. The world will understand us better than it has done, and the effect of the lesson we are teaching will not be lost upon it. There is one of the most promising fields opening before us for missionary labor and the circulation of our works that has ever been presented to the church from its organization until now. We have, mingled with our own people each Sunday, an audience of strangers that, if assembled to hear an elder in any place where he might be laboring as a missionary, would gladden his heart, and they listen with an attention that, to an elder under such circumstances, would be rich with promise of an abundant harvest of souls. The seed sown will, doubtless, find a lodgment in many a heart, and yet germinate and bring forth fruit.

There may be many who will come here that will look at everything they see through prejudiced eyes; of course the effect of a visit upon such persons will be likely to make them more bitter. But we hope better things, and we think with good reason, of the honest masses who will flock here, and we are decidedly of the opinion that what the world call "Mormonism" is about to take a great stride in advance.

## POSTMARKING STAMPS.

We received about our usual number of letters from the Post Office this morning, and seeing a number of them had either no post mark on them or the name of the post office written with a pen, we had the curiosity to count how many there were of that kind, and found that there were no less than fifteen, and all these but two were from different offices. How many offices there are in the Territory that have no stamp we do not know; but from the number of unstamped letters that we receive we suppose they are quite numerous.

In our issue of Dec. 29th last we published a leading article on "New Postal Regulations," in which we called the attention of Postmasters throughout the Territory to a new regulation on the subject of postmarking stamps. A. N. Zevoly, Third Assistant Postmaster General, publishes over his own signature, in the *United States Mail* that:

"The Postmaster General has modified the existing regulation so as to allow circular postmarking stamps to all Post Offices, and Postmasters not now furnished should at once apply for such stamps to the First Assistant Postmaster General."

Postmasters can get these postmarking stamps free by sending to Washington for them, and if they continue to send letters from their offices without any stamp upon them to indicate where they are mailed, or with the names of the offices written upon them, the conclusion will very likely be arrived at that they are too careless to avail themselves of the stamps by writing to the First Assistant Postmaster General for them.

(Special to the Deseret Evening News.)

## By Telegraph.

### CONGRESSIONAL.

#### SENATE.

Bills have passed to aid the Green Bay and Michigan Railroad, authorizing the transfer of lands by the Union Pacific to the Denver City Road; and for the relief of Leonard Pierce, late Consul at Matamoros, refunding \$11,000 paid by him during the war.

Sumner moved to take up the joint resolution giving a pension to Mrs. Lincoln, and moved to fill the blank with the words "five thousand dollars."

Drake opposed the resolution, considering it a dangerous innovation.

Conness moved to erase the word "pension" and substitute "allowance." Several other Senators discussed the question, when the morning hour expired and the resolution went over.

The next business in order was the Washington Market Bill. Morton moved to suspend the order, and to take up the bill for the repeal of the Tenure of Office Act. He said he desired to pass the bill within ten days of the final close of the session so that the President could not kill it. Considerable discussion ensued as to the order of business when Fessenden, desiring of getting any business done today, moved to adjourn; but afterwards substituted a motion to proceed in executive session, after which the Senate took a recess.

A bill to prevent the loaning of money on United States notes was passed. A bill to establish an assay office in Idaho was passed.

Drake presented the credentials of Carl Schurz.

Several bills relating to the currency and national banks were reported.

Eliad introduced a bill to provide for the publishing of a Congressional report daily, after the 4th of March by the Congressional printer, referred to the Committee on Printing.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to remove political disabilities. A lengthy discussion ensued in which every member participated. Several amendments for striking out the names of the various persons enumerated in the bill were rejected.

Butler inquired whether the House was not entitled to a vote on each name separately. He desired to vote for some mentioned in the bill and against others. The Speaker ruled that he had no right to demand a separate vote on individuals' names. The bill was passed by the requisite two-thirds majority.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill reported on Saturday, supplementary to the national bank bill. After some debate, Pomeroy moved the previous question on the bill and amendments, which were seconded with the understanding that the vote should be taken to-morrow.

The House took a recess. The evening session will be devoted to the consideration of the internal revenue bill. In the evening session a large number of amendments was offered to the tax bill, and were variously disposed of.

## GENERAL.

New York 16.—The Pneumatic-dispatch company has been engaged in tunnelling under Broadway, about three weeks; their progress is very slow, being not over ten inches daily.

Hudson City and Commackpaw stock yards have been consolidated; the former yards will be closed after this week.

Alvin Hunt, late night editor of the *World*, died at Umadilla, on Sunday, of consumption.

Agusta, Me.—There has been the most severe sleet storm here known for years. Hundreds of trees, have been completely ruined; the roads are almost impassable.

Philadelphia.—The directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad intend to increase the rolling stock, and propose to give registered stockholders the privilege of subscribing 25 percent of their holdings in the new shares at *Par*.

The board have no doubt of their ability to pay ten percent on the entire amount.

Chicago 17.—The Reverend Hart L. Stewart, whose divorce suit caused wide notoriety two years ago, died yesterday.

The Judge of the circuit court has granted a new trial in the libel suit of Wilkinson vs. the *Tribune*. The First Jury awarded \$7,500 damages against the *Tribune*.

The Republican's Washington special says the Senate committee on foreign affairs have agreed to report in favor of the ratification of the San Juan boundary treaty. A special meeting of the committee will be held on Thursday for the purpose of finally disposing of the *Alabama* treaty.

As strong pressure is being made by Eward and other officials to secure its ratification several Republican Senators are beginning to favor its ratification.

General Grant has received a letter from Bismarck, acknowledging the receipt of a copy of Bodeau's military history of Grant. After complimenting the military achievements of Grant, Bismarck concludes by expressing hopes of the continuance of the friendly relations now happily established between England, Germany and the Americans.

New York.—The *Herald's* Washington dispatch says there is a report that the confidential relations between Gen. Grant and his confidential secretary, Gen. Badeau, have been broken off, and that Badeau to-day was instructed to remove his desk from the room occupied by General Grant, to another apartment. The cause of the rupture is not known.

The *World* prints a circumstantial account, given by the officer to whom the confession was made, by Charles Jeffers, who confessed to the murder of Dr. Burdell, and who afterwards killed Jno. Walton and Jno. Matthews, who was himself murdered by a fellow convict at Sing Sing about a year ago. Jeffers' declaration does not release Mrs. Cunningham from the charge of complicity in his crime.

Washington, 17.—The Constitutional Amendment relative to the suffrage fails this session. There are about 3,000 unfinished bills pending in Congress. The \$50,000 appropriation has been secured towards the Boise City Assay Office.

A Baltimore special says the remains of Wilkes Booth were not interred there yesterday, but will be to-day. The skeleton has been put into a metallic coffin. Hundreds of people viewed the remains yesterday; there is nothing but bones left. There is a disposition to get up a demonstration, but his family are bitterly opposed to it. His remains will be buried alongside of his father.

Washington.—It is said that in the debate of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day, on the *Alabama* treaty, not a single member was in favor of its ratification.

New Orleans.—A large number of Cuban refugees have arrived by late steamers from Havana.

## FOREIGN.

London.—The formal opening of the new Parliament took place this afternoon. The members of the House assembled at their chamber to hear the royal speech. The Queen was not present; her speech was delivered by royal commission. It was read by the Lord Chancellor. The substance of the speech was as follows:

The Queen assures the Lords and Commons that the relations of Great Britain with all foreign powers are on an excellent footing. The threatened hostilities in the East have been prevented by a conference of the Great Powers. A hope was expressed that negotiations with the United States will place, on a durable basis, the friendship which ought to exist between England and America. The disturbances in New Zealand were regretted, but the Queen was sure that prudence and moderation on the part of the Government will prevent a recurrence of such unhappy events. The estimates have been framed on the basis of economy coupled with efficiency in the administration of the service. The continued suppression of the operations of the spirit of *And* in Ireland, was regarded as unnecessary. Ecclesiastical arrangements for Ireland were to be considered by Parliament, and legislation for their final adjustment will make large demands upon the wisdom of both Houses. On this subject the Queen concludes as follows:—I am persuaded that a careful regard will be had to the interests involved and to the welfare of religion, and that through the application of the principles of equal justice to the question before them Parliament will secure undivided feeling among the people of Ireland on the side of loyalty and law, effect the memory of past collisions and cherish the sympathies of an affectionate people.

Madrid.—Popular demonstrations have again been made in this city in favor of the freedom of religious worship; also for the abolition of capital punishment.

The people gathered in the streets of Valladolid yesterday, and protested against military conscription.

Paris.—Walewski has reached here with the reply of the Greek Government to the resolutions of the Paris Conference, which will meet again to receive it.

Bliss and Masterson have arrived at Rio, bound homeward for trial on the Paraguayan charge of conspiracy. Mc Mahon went into the interior with Lopez, whom he still visits.

New York.—The *Herald's* special at Havana says the Alcade and several prominent notaries have been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in a conspiracy.

News from Nemitas, on the 11th mentions a severe encounter in which the insurgents lost thirty men.

A correct Madrid dispatch last night says the demonstration in favor of free worship was made at Malaga and not Madrid.

London.—The Irish Church disestablishment debate is fixed for the 1st of March.

London.—The Brazilian reports of affairs in Paraguay say the war is ended; their forces permanently occupy Assumption. The inhabitants who fled by order of Lopez have returned. It is asserted that Lopez has abandoned the country and gone to Bolivia.

The Paraguayans say that Lopez' army, after the battle of Villeta and Augustura, retired in comparatively good order, and was still capable of formidable resistance. They say that a violent dissension has broken out among the generals of the allied troops, and they base their hopes of retrieving Lopez' fortunes and preserving their independence on that fact.

Cadix.—Active preparations are being made for the immediate embarkation of six thousand troops to Cuba under Escalate, with instructions to the Provisional Government.

Florence.—Diplomatic relations with Italy and Mexico will soon be restored.

Havana, 13.—Key West, 16.—Many Spaniards who oppose the policy of the Cuban party, being alarmed, continue to fly from the island. Five battalions of volunteers are organizing. The rebel forces at Villa Clara and Cienfuegos, over five thousand strong have divided into three parties and have destroyed the railway and telegraph. Many young men are leaving the city to join the rebels. In an engagement at San Christoval the government troops were defeated and compelled to retreat. The rebels hold the railroad at Sagua.

Advices from Santiago say that military operations have been suspended on account of rains.

The arrival of troops for the army of Valmaceda had baffled the plot of the Crookes, who intended to take the city by surprise. The excitement is increasing and an outbreak is imminent. The cholera is raging with increased violence.

Madrid, 17.—An attempt was made yesterday to assassinate Prim, but it failed; three arrests of suspected persons have been made.

London.—An address in reply to the Queen's speeches was agreed upon unanimously by both Houses. Disraeli requested that the ratification of the *Alabama* convention could not be announced; he hoped, however, for its speedy consummation. Gladstone was assured that the negotiations would end in the same spirit they had commenced in, and that the results would be satisfactory to both countries.

ALABAMA.—Brother J. D. Holladay, writing on the 26th ult., from Moscow, Sandford county, Alabama, says that he and bro. J. Matthews reached Columbus, Mississippi, on the 8th of January, and left on the same day for Alabama. The people manifest considerable desire to hear something about Mormonism and bro. Holladay thinks there is a chance to do good amongst them.

## Died:

In this City, on the 2d inst., in child-birth, Jennie C. Lewis 22, Osborne, aged 24 years and 2 months.

Also, on the 11th inst., Jennie C. infant daughter of Lewis D. and Jennie C. Osborne, aged 13 days.

At North Ogden, on the 11th of February 1899, after a few days illness, John, only son of Isaac White, aged 23 years and 8 months. He embraced the gospel at St. George, Utah, in 1884, and emigrated to this Valley in 1896. He has left a wife and two small children, and an aged father to mourn his loss.

At Tooele City, February 23, 1899, of scarlet fever, Sarah Jane, daughter of James and Emily Brown, aged 2 years, 2 months and 13 days.

## Special Notices.

Fresh Oranges and Lemons have just arrived at Geo. Good's. 474-2

JUST RECEIVED by F. A. Mitchell a nice lot of Dress Goods,—shawls, skirts, trimmings. 474-3 & 5-3

BAILED HAY, for sale at Faust & Holz. 17

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In 5 parts,—being a Prologue in 2 Acts, and 4 Dramas in 3 Acts.

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We have now On hand one of the

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Salt Lake City, Feb. 12, 1899. 4139-17

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Ladies', Misses' and Children's Balmoral and Congress Gaiters, of all kinds, AT REASONABLE RATES, BY WM. BARTH & BRO., 408 1m 2nd South Street.

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Has constantly on hand the finest quality and latest style of CUSTOM-MADE American and French Calf Boots, Box Toes and Fancy Heels to suit the most fastidious. Good fit guaranteed.

Also the best and most substantial KIP and COARSE BOOTS and SHOES made in the Territory, suited to RAILROAD AND KANYON Hands.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES In the Country supplied by the case at low figures. Call and examine stock. 1st door north of Kimball & Lawrence's Store, Main St., S. L. City. 491 17 at 1m

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