DESERET EVENING NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING EXCEPTED, AT 10 O'CLOCK.

ENTERED AND PUBLISHED BY

THE DESERET NEWS CO.

CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Saturday, - October 24, 1891.

"REORGANIZED" ABSURDITIES RESUMED.

We are in receipt of a communication from a former member of the Church in relation to an article in the Lamoni *Herald*, the organ of the "Josephites," in which the DESERET NEWS is criticised, and some very illogical arguments are used in regard to the property rights of seceding or excommunicated members of the Church. Our correspondent attaches more importance to the article in the *Herald* than we thought it entitled to. We intended to let it pass as scarcely worthy of notice. But since he has offered some arguments which he desires to present, we give place to comments on the subject.

The *Herald* very fairly published in full the editorial which appeared in the DESERET NEWS of September 11, entitled "Reorganized Absurdities." It then proceeded to charge this paper with drawing unfair inferences from statements made by the *Herald* in relation to what the "Josephites" intended to do about claiming Church property and set forth the legal proposition that "when separation between the membership of a church takes place, the right of succession belongs to those who remain in the original faith, whether those that remaining be few or many." This the Lamoni *Herald* lays down as "a rule that is clear," and "settled in a hundred well contested legal battles for the possession of church titles, emoluments and property."

Our correspondent cites a long list of instances in which the Lord, according to the Bible, gave rules and laws and commandments to His people, and then changed them as circumstances required, from the days of Adam down to the time of the primitive Christian Apostles. And he maintains that if the legal proposition of the Lamoni *Herald* is correct, then in every instance, any of the original members of the Church or religious body who refused to accept the newly revealed doctrine or rule of action, were entitled to be cut off from the true church and to succeed to its title, emoluments and property. His letter is lengthy, and contains some harsh expressions as we do not punish it, but the gist of his argument is good, and this we give in our own language but according to the drift of his reasoning.

Speaking now for the DESERET NEWS, we will say that we have drawn no unfair inferences from the *Herald's* statements and would not misrepresent it in the least. There was no need to do so, for its position was sufficiently absurd without an endeavor to put it in a false light. We gave the exact language of that paper which was:

"When we get ready to assert claim to property in Utah ostensibly belonging to the Utah Church we shall serve notice in due form of law and try the issue before the proper tribunals."

The pretence of a claim to succession in property as well as title is still set forth by the *Herald*, notwithstanding its complaint and its insinuation that we did not tell the truth in reference to it. For it says in its comments on our remarks:

"We do not know that it will be necessary, or desirable to try claim to property once belonging to the 'apostate Church' in order to successfully prosecute claim to the spiritual identity and title to be called the Church of Jesus Christ, but if it should so occur we shall certainly make it in the hope he is right."

Is this a misrepresentation of the "Josephite" aim and purpose? If so, as in the former instance, it is the *Herald* that is guilty of making it, not the DESERET NEWS, for in both instances we have merely quoted its own words.

The ground of any claim that the "Josephite" body might assert as to succession, either to the title of the original Church or to property that belonged to it, we showed to be absurd in view of the fact that the "Josephites" call their body the "Reorganized" Church, and claim that the original Church died or was disorganized, in face of the fact that it has continued until this day, the same body, changing its location but not its name or its organization.

The facts are plain and the argument is very simple. The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, as organized April 6, 1830, was founded upon the revelation given to Joseph Smith the Prophet. On that very day we were named by revelation as a race, a translate, a gospel, an epistle of Jesus Christ, and the Church was commanded to give heed unto all its words and commandments." These were delivered to the Church from time to time till its martyrdom. Some members of the Church would and became the inter revelations and secede from the Church or were cut off. The body of the Church remained true through all the vicissitudes it encountered, and is now in Utah, having received all the "words and commandments" given of God to the Seer and Prophet Joseph Smith.

Now which of the seceders can legally lay claim to the title of "succession" to the name and "commandments and property" of the original Church, on the wonderfully clear "rule of law" laid down by the Lamoni *Herald*?

There are some people claiming to be the original church who repudiated the revelations in regard to High Priests and tithing, and instead of the words and commandments after the first two or three years of the history of the Church. Are not they "clearly" entitled to all that the "Josephites" claim, on the *Herald's* "attested" theory? Have they not a better show of a claim than a body that is not even a part of the original body, but a new organization claiming that the old body is dead?

If the *Herald's* argument is worth anything, then no new head, or doctrine, or rule or commandment could be received by the Church without placing it in danger of losing its identity, and title and emoluments, and property. For those members that separated from it, retaining only the "original faith" would have the "right of succession" as a "clear rule of law" and that "whether they were few or many."

Neither in law nor in logic will the *Herald's* argument hold good. And in theology it is ruled out by a hundred precedents. Christ told his disciples first, to go "not into the cities of the Gentiles," but "to the lost sheep of the House of Israel." Then He told them to "go into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature." He commanded His disciples to take neither purse nor scrip, and not to take up the sword, then changed the rule and told them to take both and if they had no sword to sell their coats to buy them. Would those who refused to comply with the later rules have been entitled as holders of the "original faith" to the title and property of the Church "whether they were few or many?"

The absurdities of the claims of the "Josephite" body are multiplied by each succeeding special plea of the Lamoni *Herald*. But we do not think it will be necessary for the DESERET NEWS to pay attention to them. When that claim to property belonging to the Church is put in, we may have something to say in regard to the matter. This will suffice for the present.

STILL POINTING TO WAR.

THE latest Russian movement in relation to war symptoms is of decided interest. The Minister of that country to Turkey demands of the Sultan substantial proofs of what the attitude of Turkey would be in the event of war. The application is accompanied by an implied threat. It is intimated by the Czar's representatives that it is believed that an understanding has been reached between the Porte and England, in case of the breaking out of actual warfare. When the Sultan pointed out that, at the request of Russia, a prominent Turkish official with pro-Russian tendencies had been dismissed, M. de Nelidoff promptly replied that his Majesty had assured the English and Italian Minister that this action implied no change of foreign policy.

If Russia does not intend pursuing a policy that will eventuate in war, why should she be so anxious to secure the neutrality, or assistance, of Turkey in case there should be an international outbreak? Except it be herself, and perhaps France, there are no others of the powers desiring the opening of a conflict, which must be drawn into it to extend and consummate. Her policy, unless checked is sure to lead to actual hostilities.

This view of the Czar's intention is emphasized by the vast naval preparations inaugurated in Russia. She has determined to become a power on the sea, that being where her greatest weakness has heretofore existed. She proposes to have a fleet sufficient to protect her Baltic seaboard and another strong enough to operate in hostile waters. Her ability to become a great maritime power may not now be easily checked. The government being an absolutism, it can do anything it pleases. Among its propositions is one to take entire control of all the naval shipbuilding business of the Empire. This means that this branch of preparation for war is to be pushed with all possible energy and dispatch.

In the coming war the Czar does not intend that Russia shall be placed in such a disadvantageous position as she was in during the Crimean struggle, if it can be obviated. While she engaged the combined armies of Great Britain, France and Turkey, in the vicinity of Sebastopol, Sir Charles Napier, in command of an English fleet, effectually blocked her commerce on the Baltic.

It is anticipated that there will be a commission appointed to adjust the Pamir affair, but it will be out of the question to do anything in relation to that matter until next spring, because it would be impossible to reach that region before that time. In the interim Russia will doubtless be busily engaged in establishing in that part of the world an important strategic base in case she should enter upon her long cherished scheme of the conquest of British India. It may be that next spring will witness the broke out war between the leading powers of Europe. The operations of Russia certainly point to such an event as, to say the least, a probability.

BRITISH POLITICS.

DISPATCHES from London state that Gladstone has revised the present Liberal Home Rule bill, but as the Conservatives have an Irish local government measure before the House, Gladstone's bill will not be known in detail until the fate of the other is decided.

Gladstone's measure gives the Irish Legislature fuller power than the bill of 1893. The Irish Parliament will consist of two houses, the appointment of the judiciary will be vested in the Irish executive, and a large representation from Ireland in the Imperial Parliament will be maintained. The control of the police is also settled.

Mr. Balfour is now first lord of the treasury and Conservative leader of the Commons. It was stated that he would retain the office of chief secretary for Ireland also, but that statement was groundless.

THE ATTACK ON THE LOTTERY.

A DISPATCH from Sioux Falls, South Dakota, this morning, says that the United States grand jury there have returned eighteen indictments against the officers of the Louisiana Lottery company, for transmitting its advertisements through the mails contrary to the law of Congress, and that the United States marshal and several deputies are on their way to New Orleans to arrest the officers, who include the president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer and directors of the company.

The charges seem to have been brought by the department at Washington in the form of affidavits. The explanation that the government officials give for exposing the court of South Dakota to handle the case is, that all efforts before the grand juries of other States have been frustrated.

This is a remarkable confession to come from such a source. It does not mean that the love for this lottery concern is so deeply imbedded in the hearts of the people that they will not permit it to be prosecuted. It is a fact that there is an overwhelming popular opposition to it in nearly every State in the Union. This has been demonstrated beyond all doubt by the repeated failures of that institution to transplant its headquarters to other localities. North Dakota, while almost starving for bread, rejected its bribes, and our neighbor on the west that makes no boast of its money or morals repelled the overtures of the lottery people with equal vigor and effect.

No, the infamy is not with the people but with its representatives. While a State might not be induced to sell itself for a million, some of the individuals who unfortunately find place in the management of the state will betray it to a public enemy for a much smaller sum. The lottery company could not buy a single State out right, but it has, upon the testimony of the Washington officials, purchased piece-meal nearly every State in the Union whose godsellers were wanted for the carrying on of its business.

The sale made in this fashion is not the most deplorable of the two evils named, but it is certainly appalling nevertheless. When a monster of corruption grows so strong that by legally withdrawing its private loans from the circulation it can effect the next thing to a money panic, it is an ugly thing to get along with. It has been said upon fairly good authority that the Louisiana Lottery company could do this, and the hint is not an unreasonable one.

But instead of thus exercising its power, it seems as a rule to prefer the safer method of employing its funds for corrupting small officials. Of course no one can predict the outcome of the present proceedings. But whether they result in sending a lot of millionaire corruptionists to jail or not, the investigation will bring facts before the public which they need to know.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN NOT A SPIRITUALIST.

For some time past statements have been going the rounds of the newspapers that President Lincoln was a Spiritualist, and was in the habit of holding seances in the White House. The story was set afloat by a medium named Mrs. Calhorn Maynard. Col. Bundy, editor of the *Religio-Philosophical Journal* in Chicago, offered what he termed corroborative evidence of Mrs. Maynard's statement. Bundy went so far as to say that Lincoln was advised from spirit-land to issue the emancipation proclamation. Bundy also stated that it was a spirit medium who first instructed Lincoln to proceed to the front, and ascertain by personal investigation the condition of the soldiers during the critical period of the war.

These reports received so much attention from newspapers generally, that the Washington correspondent of the Chicago *News* called on John Nunday, the private secretary and intimate associate of Lincoln, for his views on the matter. Mr. Nunday has recently published what is regarded a good biography of Lincoln. He is now about sixty years of age, lives in Washington, D. C., and is retired, engaged in literary work. In reply to the correspondent he stated that he discussed the tales about Lincoln's spiritualism as idle nonsense. He was private secretary during the war, and resided constantly in the White House, and he was positive that no seances were ever held there. To his knowledge, Lincoln never attended a seance, even as a curiosity seeker. As to Mrs. Lincoln having openly espoused spiritualism after her husband's death, Mr. Nunday attached no significance to that. It is well known that towards the close of her life Mrs. Lincoln almost completely lost her reason. She had to be kept under restraint by guards appointed by her family. What she required or associated in this condition could have no bearing on her distinguished husband's career.

Nunday further states that Lincoln was the last man to consult a medium, and if such a person volunteered advice to him, unless it accorded with his judgment there was little fear of his following it. Attempts to bolster up any cause by trying to make it appear that great men now deceased, favored or supported it only weakens the cause itself in the minds of reflecting people. If a religious institution, a philosophical theory or a political party has no better argument to offer than that some prominent person now departed was its advocate or disciple it rests upon a very shaky foundation. Living issues should have living sources and living demands for their acceptance by the living public.

ALTITUDINOUS ARCHITECTURE.

CHICAGO, it is well known, is famous for its tall buildings. At present a heated discussion is going on in that city, as to the propriety of checking sky-scraping architecture. Real estate men naturally lead in the discussion, but all classes take part in the controversy.

The Real Estate board is now considering the proposition of limiting the height of buildings to twice the width of the street, and in no case to exceed 160 feet. It is endeavoring to obtain from the Council a city ordinance to this effect. There are various reasons given for this movement. One authority says that if the same amount of capital which is expended on high buildings were spread over a series of blocks, values would be more equalized and less corrupt. Increased.

Another objection comes from the Fire Department. Marshal Swenny says that 125 feet is the limit that he can control. Beyond that he is powerless. But these sixteen and eighteen story buildings are fireproof, it is said. Even so, they are always stored with combustible material, and inhabited by owners of property in case of fire, the Marshal thinks that the loss of life and property would be immense, and as far as his department was concerned he could do nothing beyond the 125 foot limit.

There are a number of other objections raised in the way of concentrating business within a restricted area, congesting roadways, crowding side walks and darkening streets. If the craze of erecting twenty story buildings keeps on without check the streets will become impassable in certain quarters. Already it is computed that 250 people per hour pass the corner of State and Adams streets, while a few blocks away where there are no tall buildings, only 250 per hour pass the corner of Adams and La Salle.

But the anti-skybuilding people have not things all their own way. There is a strong faction in favor of "knife-edge" building, as the tall tenement is now called. They claim that in security, safety and sanitary arrangements a twenty-story building is much superior to an eighteen or one or two years ago. Besides they claim that it advertises Chicago, and gives it a foremost place among the cities of the world in architectural enterprise.

OFFICIAL MORALS IN DENVER.

The Associated Press today devotes six lines to an exposure that is being made of the corruption of Denver officials. The particulars of the matter are these: The city government lately experienced a change of hands, and the grand jury upon certain representations of the new incumbents in office have been looking over the records of the outgoing administration. They find evidence that the ex-city auditor and ex-treasurer during their term of service had formed a habit of ordering goods on behalf of the city from certain mercantile firms, counting on the bills themselves, paying them and pocketing in some cases half the proceeds, then a little later duplicating the bills and pocketing all the proceeds. Similar evidence has been found in the proceedings of the sidewalk inspector and a number of deputies in these several offices. This would be a shocking disclosure if it was not so common. Late events in municipal government have shown that highly sensitive communities can grow monstrously to very repulsive transactions if the check is only repeated with frequency and regularity.

Pardo, Col., has a Woman's Hospital now.

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

Fourteen counties of Oregon raise tobacco successfully.

Grady (Col.) potato dealers will ship 1,000,000 bushels this year.

A new cable between Canada and the West Indies is projected.

Seven car-loads of coke were shipped from Pittsburg to Mexico last week.

Government talegraphers failed in producing rain in Texas and other points.

Electric lights are being successfully introduced in Pennsylvania coke mines.

A syndicate of capitalists bought the whole Detroit street car system for $7,000,000.

The question of admitting female students to the Prussian universities is being considered by the Diet.

The General Council of the Lutheran Church recently held at Buffalo, wants the World's Fair closed on Sundays.

The telephone between London and Paris works so well that another is to be built between London and Brussels.

A well-known London millionaire made his fortune selling furniture. He is now known as the "Duke of Bedsteads."

An organized band of thieves, dressed as letter carriers, have been robbing Washington letter boxes for several weeks.

The wettest place in the world is Cherra Punjee, in the Khasi Hills of Assam. The fall of rain sometimes runs up to 2.00 inches a month.

Liverpool, England, is to have an elevated road for freight. It will be six and a half miles long, operated by electricity, and will cost $2,000,000.

Dr. Teed, the well-known Christian scientist of Chicago and San Francisco, is to said, deserted his wife and child in New York nineteen years ago.

Mexico sent $30,000 worth of wool to the United States in 1880, and only $24 worth in 1890-91. Were it not for protection Mexico would send here $4,000,000 worth of wool yearly.

A band of Blood Indians stole some horses from Canadian police just across the Montana border. The police and Indians had a battle on Canadian soil, several on both sides are dead and wounded.

Russia thinks that Turkey is committed to a policy favoring European powers in case of war. Russia wants solid proofs that such is not the case. If she does not get them she will secure herself.

The report for the fiscal year ending June 30, in Mexico, shows a gain in export of merchandise of $1,000,000 over the year previous. The exports were coffee, tobacco, fruits, silver ore and gold bullion.

The Colored Mexican Colonizing Company own 100,000 acres of land in Sonora, Mexico. The first payment of $5,000 will be made Nov. 1st. Then 20 families will be settled there. One thousand colored persons will comprise the colony.

Dr. John W. Riley bought a farm recently in Indiana. In making repairs on a barn, he found the skeleton of a person. It is now thought that a former owner named Clendenning murdered a man named McKinney, and that these are the remains. Investigation is in progress.

1000 Men's Winter Suits in $4.95 Gent, strong and durable.
SALT LAKE EQUITABLE CO-OP.,
20 & 22 Market Row.

When baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Dentistry.
Dr. J. THOMAS, Situation Dentist, No. 16 Main Street. All work guaranteed. Anesthetics administered. Friends and patrons invited. d

The SALT LAKE EQUITABLE CO-OP. Are offering their entire stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes and Hats at greatest cut prices ever known in the country. Don't fail to take advantage of this. We mean business, and if you have the cash, you can save by buying of us.
SALT LAKE EQUITABLE Co-op.,
20 & 22 Market Row.

Keep the Standard High.

The best articles never fail to please. High price always carries with it a conviction of superior quality. When you are influenced to purchase a substitute because it is cheap, depend upon it, if not injurious to health, you will find it comparatively worthless. In all the food products introduced by Dr. Price, his aim has been to keep the standard high and his Delicious Flavoring Extracts are not an exception to this rule. Try them and see how superior they are to the cheap flavoring extracts for sale as substitutes.

Z.C.M.I.

We respectfully invite all
THE LADIES OF THIS CITY
To visit our
CLOAK DEPARTMENT
LOCATED BY ELEVATOR.
They can there inspect full lines of the following
DRESSY AND FASHIONABLE GARMENTS,
ETC., ETC., ETC.

A—Ladies' Jackets and Reefers, Both FUR TRIMMED and PLAIN, in NEAT, STYLISH and COZY GOODS.
B—Ladies' Ulsters, Fur-Trimmed and with Long English CAPES.
C—Misses & Children's Jackets, Reefers and Coats. Assorted Colors.
D—Childs' Fancy Elderdown Plain and Fur-Trimmed Coats.
E—Ladies' Fine Plush Reefers and Three-quarter Sacques, Fur-Trimmed and Plain.
F—Just Arrived A DESIRABLE ASSORTMENT OF Ladies' Macintoshes.
G—The Latest Ladies' Long Novelty Capes.
H—NEW STYLE Ladies' Reversible Shawls. Plain and Fancy.
I—Made as Sacque from Three QUARTER Ladies' SACQUES Only $30.00 Worth 38.00
J—Two sizes, very large, and very fine quality. Muffs, Boas & Capes.
K—The Latest Feather BOAS ARE NOW IN STOCK.
L—We have opened a NEW DEPARTMENT at Ladies' Matinee Waists IN SILK AND FLANNEL, ALL COLORS.

We also want to assure Buyers that our JEWELRY STOCK is First-Class and Complete. It includes Style, Quality and Warranted Precious Stones. Waltham and Elgin Watches for Gentlemen and Ladies, a Specialty.
LOOK AT THE SHOW WINDOWS WITHOUT FAIL.
T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

F. AUERBACH & BRO

GREATEST SILK AND CLOAK SALE
EVER ANNOUNCED.

Notwithstanding our sales are far ahead of last season, overcrowded shelves and counters force us to make this sale. A glance at our Cloak Room will convince any one that lack of space compels us to make unprecedented reductions so early in the season.

SILK AND CLOAK SALE.

1,000 yards of Fancy Weave Novelty Brocade Silk, best qualities and choicest designs, at 85c., $1.00, $1.15 and $1.25; positively worth from $1.50 to $2.00 per yard.
Pallie Francaise, extra quality, 23 inches wide, at 97½c., worth $1.50.
3,000 Children's and Misses' Coats, at $1.25, $1.75, $2.50, $2.75, $3.50, $4.25 and $5.00. A saving of 20 per cent.
Ladies admit it is a waste of time shopping for lower prices or more beautiful styles, after looking at F. Auerbach & Bro's.
Fur Trimmed Cassie Plush Jackets, valued at $20.00, for $12.00.
The Latest! 39 inch Bengaline, at 87½c., worth $1.25.
$25.00 all Silk Stockinet Jackets for $14.50.
Black Armure Silk, 180 yards, at $.87½c., worth $1.25.
1,000 yards of Black Surah Silk, at 55c., reduced from 85c.
All Silk Crepe de Chine, in lovely evening shades, at 85c., valued at $1.00.
20 pieces 36 inch Colored Serges, former price 60c., now only 45c.; all wool.
Satin Luxor, 200 yards, at 97½c., reduced from $1.45.
Satin Luxor, 150 yards, at $1.35, valued at $2.00.
Camels Hair Effect Novelties, 40 in. wide, at 60c., would be cheap at $1.00.
$100 Novelty Capes, Paris made, at $65.00. A rare bargain.
Black Fire Grain Silk, 300 yards, 18 inches, at 55c., regular price 85c.
Satin Rhadame, 500 yards, 20 inches, at 57½c., real value 80c.
Bengaline, Ottomish effect, 150 yards, at 82½c., valued at $1.40.
Pallie Francaise extra quality, 23 inches wide, at 97½c., worth $1.50.
500 yards Black Brocade Silk, at 75c., reduced from $1.25.
$22.50 Ulster Plush Coats for $16.50.
$22.50 Ulster Plush Coats, elegantly lined, for $13.00.
$15.00 Plush Jackets, Satin Lined, $9.50.
Magnificent $28.00 Silk Down Quilts, at $15.00. They'll go quick.
Our $7.50 Fur-Trimmed Reefers are cheap at $10.00.
$10.00 Chatlie Tea Gowns, slightly soiled, for $7.00.
B. Priestley & Co's Genuine Silk Warp Henrietta, Mairose and Ernestine Cloths, Crepon, Camels Hair, Brocades, etc., etc., at prices never before approached.
Our Tea Gowns, Ladies' Suits and Wrappers are getting crushed and mussed for lack of room. A reduction of one-third will sell them quick.

OUR LADIES' SHOE DEPARTMENT
IS OFFERING SOME REAL BARGAINS.

F. AUERBACH & BRO.