DESERET EVENING NEWS

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

LORENZO SNOW, TRUSTEE-IN-TRUST.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)
Office of Publication, Corner Main and Temple Streets, Salt Lake City, Utah.

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SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

Per Year,	$6.00
Six Months,	3.00
Three Months,	1.50
Per Month,	.50
Per Week,	.12½
Single copies, per copy,	.02
Sent Weekly,	2.00

Correspondence and other matter will be addressed to the EDITOR.
Address business communications THE DESERET NEWS, Salt Lake City, Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY, - - OCT. 12, 1899.

A WIDESPREAD HUMBUG.

One of the remarkable signs of the times is the furore that has been stirred in the United States over the election of the Representative to Congress from Utah. In the very teeth of history or tradition the idiots and sycophants who have sullied in the past are crowdie have lived or nothing of the actual facts in the case. They have been persuaded that the retention of his seat by the Utah congressman will really the prevalence of polygamy in Utah and that this would mean danger to American homes and the purity of families throughout the land; and they blundered editor with enthusiasm into the war that is made upon him.

It is sometimes very amusing to see the base upon which they proceed, and the promptness to the conclusion that goes in religious domination. "Whatever it is allowed," further presumably in such fashion in their minds. Trouble they do not, for every "Christ things are "alleged," and that appears to be all that is necessary for the proper indignation, and the honest some members of Congress to unite in expelling the gentleman against whom such things are "alleged."

The thought that there may be another side to the question does not seem to enter their minds. Nor do they appear disposed of explanation. It is a fine and very fine to stand, and as it comes from the pulpit they take it it without apparent rebuke. Some prominent journals about in the same Republican (usually such sight) voice are added to the chorus of confusion.

There are differences of opinion, however, among those papers that approach the subject with any degree of reason. Some advocate the plan of preventing the member from Utah from taking his seat. Others are very positive that the course must be made effective, and that he must and will be seated, but that it is possible to may be expelled.

The Chicago Times-Herald, in a recent editorial, admits that "Under the Constitution, he has to do not in Congress is as clear as the life of William P. Dolphem of the Sixteenth Iowa district." It says further, "The Constitution prescribes no qualifications for a Representative in Congress that can interfere with the eligibility of a polygamist from Utah," but urges upon "those who are actively identified in the movement to keep him from taking his seat in Congress, that the question is a matter of public and of Christian ethics," and thinks it "important therefore, to crystallize the sentiment of men, and make it effective and widespread before the convening of Congress."

Observe the moral considers will have to wage their war against the Constitution of the United States. Under that, the member-elect has a perfect right to his seat. If he is excluded it will be on the ground of "morals and of Christian ethics." But what has Congress to do with either? If the question of morals and ethics is to the right of one member to the seat to which he has been duly elected, should it not enter into the right of all the other members also? The question of morals would cover a tremendous wide and awkward stretch of ground.

And in Congress empowered to define and decide questions of "Christian ethics"? If so, from whence did that body derive such authority? And if it should be assumed, is it only to cut one way? What is to stop it from stalking to all directions, and establishing such standards of Christian ethics as the majority may favor?

It is evident that, in the case, some of the strongest strikers for constitutional restrictions are willing that Congress shall cannot its rightful powers, and violate the Supreme law, in order to vent a sentiment or sensation in public sentiment, which has been made by caused by false or exaggerated statements, and which reveals no composition and violent prejudice.

Our contemporaries of the press should refrain from joining in the uproar which has come up, and in its hot head, and approach this matter at it is worth serious attention, with cool judgment of reason and respect for facts and established principles. They should know that.

First, the nomination of the Utah Congressman was made without referendum or inquiry as to his family affairs, his religion, his morality, or anything but his peculiar fitness for the position to be filled.

Second, that the "Mormon" Church had nothing whatever to do with it.

Third, that the delegation who supported his nomination, with but a very few exceptions, were monogamists.

Fourth, that he was not voted by "Mormon" votes alone, but by those of persons of all classes of his party.

Fifth, that the storm raised against him on the ground of his religious faith, started with his party opponents and professed religious ministers also hostile to his politics as well as his creed.

Sixth, that the question of the practice of polygamy in Utah will not be affected, in the slightest degree, by the expulsion or the retention of his seat in Congress. "Mormon" plural marriages have entirely ceased, and there is no intention here to revive polygamy. Every statement to the contrary, no matter who makes it, is absolutely false.

Seventh, the contract of men in Utah who have plural wives when they married long ago, will not be affected one iota by the presence or absence in Congress of the gentleman duly elected.

Eighth, there is no danger of polygamy, as defined by Congress, in Utah and has been for several years, than in other States of the federal Union.

Ninth, the action is an old record as offered historically by the course of the Iowa and others in Utah, who are in plural family relations contrary of years ago, even if they all lived up to it or in just times, which many of them do not. New York and Chicago are no more touched by these families. Just twenty years, then by the fulling of the mantle on the bodies of the lively and sinners, the Congress of Iowa is in the asylum of our asylum.

Tenth, the actions against the supposed "influence of the nation." The assertions about "national morality," the demand for the expulsion of a member of Congress in violation of "Christian ethics" and the way for an amendment to the Constitution to suppose some thing that is nearly certain, make up one of the silliest portrayals and grossest humbugs in the age, and bodily so one but the members and hopes that make mighty out of it.

For consistency and morality's sake, for the Christian people and parents in the land, Scripture and useful code that Satan all around you, right where you live, and do not worry about the "Mormon" people in distant Utah, who are trying to live a pure work model, virtuous home where that is recognized in the name of Jesus Christ His Son and prove that religion is the chief business of a peaceful and contented people.

YUKON TELEGRAPH BLOCK.

The world triumph in London and other large cities is greatly facilitated by remarkable systems of "tube telegraphy." In which hundreds of messages are transmitted hourly from place to place. The messages are placed in "vehicles," that look like very big leather cartridges, which fly through the tubes, propelled by air pressure. As wife to this means of transmission that in London the sun accident causing a block occurred only a few days ago, and so new and something was it that the department officials and officers were greatly puzzled to grasp the situation and to remove the obstacle. The London papers say the block occurred just at a time when a vast number of messages relating to the meeting of the British cabinet on the Transvaal question was being handled in the telegraphic department at St. Martin's-le-Grand. Early in the afternoon, when work was in full swing, a number of these carriers was put into one of the main tubes. Each carrier contained twenty separate telegrams, many of them each containing messages destined for Scotland and Ireland. The batch left apparently and well on its way, when, suddenly it was discovered that the whole of the forty-three carriers had somehow become blocked at an unknown point of the tube. Then began a struggle that lasted for nearly five hours, from 2 p. m. till about 9 p. m. Every possible expedient in the way of forty necessary process was tried, and skilled engineers were called in, but all in vain. The eight hundred and sixty telegrams in their leather cases could not be moved, and, of course, the administration of the way must delay not only for the messages certainly in the tubes, but for hundreds that had to be otherwise transmitted from departments to department. Finally the carriers had to be literally dug out by workmen under the direction of experts. Then there was much arduous work to get the hundreds of messages, more than five hours late, away. But the Englishmen proved equal to the task, and to do it take a "tube telegraph" blockade.

HE ASKS FOR DEATH.

In Kansas there is said to be a number of convicts under a sentence of death. The law requires the governor to issue a death warrant before the sentence is executed, and as the governor of that State have for a long time refused to perform that duty, the killing of criminals has been practically suspended, and murderers are simply imprisoned for life.

A short time ago one of these doomed convicts petitioned the governor to issue the warrant carried out. He had been in prison for ten years, and was utterly tired of the servitude and monotonous of prison life. He preferred death.

The request is commented upon by the opponents of capital punishment, as proving that life imprisonment is really a more severe punishment than death. The advocates of capital punishment will naturally reply, that if this is true, more humane the milder punishment, in preference to the severer one, if it can be applied without violating a sense of justice.

The real opposition to the abolition of capital punishment for life imprisonment, lodges, in the fact that so many murderers committed for life are pardoned after a few years, so that the life imprisonment sentence often becomes a farce. Were the public assured that such sentence always means what the term implies, there would be no objection to it.

The question involved in the discussion concerning death penalty versus life imprisonment must be considered on other grounds though, than on the preferences of convicts, or even public sentiment.

PRESERVE FORESTS.

A Primer of Forestry, by Gifford Pinchot, has been issued by the forestry division of the U. S. Department of agriculture, as bulletin No. 24. It deals with the care of the tree, and the forest, and the manner with which forests have to be treated. It is to be followed by another publication on practical forestry.

Steps about to disseminate correct information regarding forests is commendable. It is a subject but imperfectly understood by the general public, although it is known that a treasure country is exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to bring under proper cultivation.

In the old countries of Europe it has been used measures by modern legislation to protect the young trees and regulate the cutting down of the older ones, so as to prevent the denudation of the mother land. The planting of trees is also attended to, and the result of this economy in that forestry has become a source of great wealth. The little duchy of Baden is said to have 40,000 acres of public forests, and therefore a annual income of $60,000. France obtains $3,000 annually from each acre of her forests, and Switzerland and other countries derive similar revenue from their land.

The question is of paramount importance to the West. Trees may be considered subject aversion of humidity. It is so important to preserve them as to build reservoirs of human device.

LIBERIA NEXT.

According to an announcement in a German paper, Liberia will soon come to take on an independent sapphic. Nearly and that Britain it is said, are plotting for its Europe, and the money will, of course, go to it that she gets a share of that territory.

Liberia was once an American colony, but was afterwards recognized as an independent country. From that time its troubles commenced. Different countries have had their eyes upon the little state. She has sought aid, but protection but without success.

The history of the Liberia should be an object lesson. By the late achievements of the American army and navy, Cuba and the Philippines were liberated, but how long would they remain independent, should the United States withdraw her protecting care from them?

There are different views as to the policy this country should adopt with regard to the late Spanish possessions, but there can be but one opinion as to the foolishness of a policy by which the fruits of American valor, patriotism and sacrifices may fall into the well-filled basket of some other power.

BRITISH VIEWS ON THE WAR

The British side of the Transvaal controversy, which, unfortunately, has now assumed a serious aspect, is set forth by the London Daily Mail, of the 22nd of September, in this summary of the dispute:

"It is no longer the rights or wrongs of the Uitlander that the subject have to consider, but the rights of Great Britain. It is a British supremacy in South Africa, that is at stake. A Dutch republic, which has for years defied the predominant domain to the British subjects within its borders, has now taken the boldness to the freedom and the rights of British citizenship, which extends to every British alien. It has persistently abused the rights of citizenship, and has persistently and contemptuously, the equity was prevented by its rulers from exercising the rights of citizenship, and protest against the British power in South Africa. It has induced a Dutch state, which has been established by British valor, to turn perfidiously treacherously, to join in its aliance machinations; it has even gone so far as to delude Africa, the children of subjectness in their country who are known by the name of Little England.

The London paper admits that the war is one upon which the nation cannot enter with a light heart, but, it says, there are times, when it is the duty of the nation and the individual to face the risks of war rather than a scandalous surrender of what the soul holds right.

There is, however, in Great Britain a peace party, which views the situation differently. One of the spokesmen of that party, Mr. John Morley, recently said:

"The British and the Dutch have got to live together in South Africa. Free them. Do not say to one race, 'You are to be at the top, and the other shall be at the bottom.' Do not say to the Dutch, 'Be passionately. Are you going to fight them for passionately when you have to live with them? Do not say to the other, 'Be a war-hawk. Are you a war with them? It will be a war with deep bitterness, and when a scrubby will stick in your throat for years and years. It will be a war which will leave behind it, and last for years, a bitterness, which will stick in your throat, especially, upon behalf of people."

To most of the American public, who can view the dispute more calmly than their friends on the other side, Mr. Morley's suggestion of "Tusker" appears reasonable and practical. It is impossible where different races and creeds, with different interests, real or imaginary, meet that difficulties can be entirely avoided, but when there is some desire on both sides to preserve the peace and good will, without which national peace cannot be secured, there is always some way of getting together without serious trouble.

The international yacht race is over the night.

Those wind bulletins on the yacht race make sportsmen whistle.

That sailmaker into Protocol which some of the English papers are talking of is not likely to be a run.

According to reports from metal markets, the prosperity in the wire business is likely to string along for quite a time yet.

While waiting for a turn at the cup for Thomas Lipton might take a rise in the Pacific coast, just to catch a breath of air.

The financial crushing predicted in continental Europe for some time has begun, the Dutch houses going in quite lately.

Whether or not regular government in the form of a republic shall or shall not be permitted to exist in South Africa is now a vital question.

Gen. Funston says the settlement of the trouble in the Philippines is a case of fade. With the rebel Filipino it has been largely a case of fight.

That order to Admiral Sampson bottom for naval circulars for the Dutch army Southern has in mind the momentary invasion of the service.

Now Admiral Schley is to be given a home in Washington. Those fighting heroes should be distributed, but the national capital gets a too warlike appearance.

It is a good thing Congress does not meet for nearly two months yet, or we would have purchase and said-their speeches till other nations would be in doubt as to what course the Americans really intended to pursue.

Gen. Funston says the Filipinos are not capable of organizing a civilized government in the islands, contrary the contrast which Gen. Funston and his men went to on the field of battle proved themselves very amiable as a fighting race.

France has decided to put its colonies under civil instead of military governors. The government is compelled to find some way to relieve its dependencies from the arrogant oppression of the military, which has looked upon the French colonies as instruments prey.

Both the Colombia and Shamrock have made a new world's record, and should be content in that line. They have experienced the successes and defeats declared off from lack of sufficient wind to carry the course finished race and return, in five and a half hours.

At the recent international peace conference at The Hague, where all the leading nations were officially represented, arbitration was highly recommended as a substitute for war in settling difficulties. But at the first inception of a war some that conference, the recommended course is be worthless.

Montague White, the Transvaal consul general at London, makes a statement which he assures that Britain will enter into war with the Boers in Africa. Right or wrong, the Boers will find Britain a unit when it comes to a question of war. The national patriotism of the empire excels of no dispute when the union jack waves over an army in battle conflict.

A plan is said to be on foot to induce the Finns to settle in Alaska. The price sought be trouble. There is plenty of room for industrious settlers. The climate of Alaska is no very different from that of Finland. The resources of that Territory are immense. The Finns are noted for their patriotism, but many of them will, no doubt, flee from oppression and build new homes where liberty prevails.

The mass meeting in Cooper Hall, New York, had a perfect right to pass the resolutions it did, and in which it stated emphatically the views and wishes of a large share of the American people on the Anglo-Boer situation. But what, at the close of the meeting, a man began tearing up an Engine flag, the police did the right thing to throw him out of the hall. This country is no place for actions that Britain or anyone else is called with which the United States is at peace.

The unveiling the other day, in Gothenburg, Sweden, of a statue of John Ericsson, who made his fame in the service of the United States, reminds us modern of one-sided of the recognized centuries in the country of a "greater Scandinavia." Ericsson left his country and became an American. His inventive genius was placed at the service of his adopted country in the hour of need. Yet he remained to expend in the land that gave him birth as if he had resolved thus instead of settling on this side of the ocean.

COMMENTS ON CARTER.

Milwaukee Wisconsin.

The degradation and heartbreaking of a man who has enjoyed Capt. Carter's position is a pathetic thing, but it is inconceivable that his friends should have found him guilty without irrefutable evidence, and the gravity of the charge against him, that he, a trusted officer whose business was to protect the interests of his government, makes it necessary that the evidence should be complete. "It is," as Gen. Dyrenforth remarked in discussing the case while he was in Salt Lake, "a serious thing to be a spy, and it is a very serious thing in Castle Williams, "a good thing that influence could not sway the President."

Chicago Times-Herald.

Lost interests should be done him the President referred the proceedings to the Judge Advocate General of the army, and the report of such an eminent authority as ex-Senator George F. Edmunds, who presided over the court, is a sufficient guarantee that the case was also thoroughly reviewed by the Secretary of war and the attorney general, both also appointed by President McKinley. If there was any doubt in the mind of any one as to Carter's innocence, greater precautions were taken to prevent a possible wrong to an innocent man. Carter is condemned for one reason only, and that is because his acts are contrary to his.

Denver News.

The only point such to attack is that the court was not legally constituted—that is, that there were technical errors in its organization. Those who have gone over the proceedings in the most critical and careful manner, assert that there is no ground for such charge. There is no possible flaw in which Carter could can take a decision favorable to himself. The ability of the lawyers engaging the case to the latter and said behind them six numerous trembling conspirators who both in trying to prove that they were disgraced, and to escape from the government, and whose views are expressed in the columns of stained sons and press bars.

Boston Transcript.

An effort has been made through certain newspapers to represent Captain Carter as an American Dreyfus. Nothing could be more unfair. The case of Carter was fairly and judicially tried. He had had for months and was before a court of distinguished officers under the presidency of General Lee. At the close of the proceedings Captain Carter was asked if he had any statement to offer in extenuation or bearing prosecution. The court overruled this plea, in effect, as inadmissible. Not a word was spoken by an officer of the army in his professional capacity was treated at any time, and neither how long it had gone undetected.

Boston Herald.

The powerful influence that have been brought to bear to save Captain Carter from punishment for the crime of which he was long since found guilty have availed him nothing in the end, and the findings and sentence of the court martial have been approved by the proper authorities. It is not strange that efforts have been made to secure an executive pardon for Carter, but it is strange that such efforts have been made in behalf of a man who, if he is innocent, has given ample evidence of his guilt. Certainly Carter is a man of situation and position, and he was greater in the service, and those who knew him best felt most of his innocence.

Mail and Express.

The request to the President of the court martial under which Captain Carter was tried, that, if disapproved of the sentence, will condition to the cause of deep chagrin to certain people who have expended a great deal of money in behalf of the Administration, was refused to admit the convicted officer from the consequence of his crime. In spite of all the influence thrown in his behalf, every action of the case the government has simply contended that Captain Carter, even under sentence, had certain rights which should be respected, that he was entitled to a review of the proceedings and to the benefit of the mercy, if any, that might be shown to exist. Those rights have been noted.

Philadelphia Ledger.

It is not fair to Captain Carter to say that he has friends who are not asked to stand by him. Lieutenant Colonel Wayne MacVeagh, his counsel, a man whose word will carry weight with the country, has been with Carter from before the military period a few days and declared that if President McKinley wished to see the man who is the real martyr "he would be glad to act as an act of good courtesy and equity." Mr. MacVeagh made the statement in New York, where he was engaged in the law, "whose business here is validity and equity as would."

THE IMPENDING WAR.

San Francisco Call.

An English newspaper, the Speaker, referring to the impending war in South Africa, says: "We feel bound to be prepared into a war for which the historic will be unable to find adequate justification, or even plausible excuse." The editor of the Speaker is evidently unfamiliar with the methods of English historians, who would know that any excuse of them can be found at any time to "justify any old thing."

Sacramento Record-Union.

There is reason, then, to hope that a conflict will be averted, and that peaceable settlement may be now had. But this hope may be dissipated if the Boers, accepting the mobilization of troops on English territory in South Africa as more than a menace, cross the line and compass to arms upon English territory.

New York Mail and Express.

In the event of a Transvaal war all talk of the Johannesburg mines will, of course, be forbidden. The report that the Boers will "transfer the mines to Germany without consideration, since such a course would be most disastrous to the Transvaal, and would be fatal in the future. But the mere mention of it lays for an indefinite period investment matters which must be enormous.

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