DESERET EVENING NEWS

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

LORENZO SNOW, PRESIDENT-IN-TRUST.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.
EXCEPTING THE SABBATH.

Offices: South Temple and East Temple Streets, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Charles W. Penrose, - - - Editor
Edward L. Wilcken, Business Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

One Year,	in advance	$6.00
Six Months,	"	3.00
Three Months,	"	1.50
One Week,	"	.12
Per Month,	"	.50
Semi-Weekly edition, per year,	"	3.00
Semi-Weekly,	"	1.50

Correspondence and news items relating mainly to the Church will be welcomed if accompanied by the REAL NAME of the writer.

Address all business communications: THE DESERET NEWS, Salt Lake City, Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY, - NOV. 11, 1899.

MOSAIC LAWS ON TITHING.

The law of tithing dates back to the earliest dispensation, as may be concluded from the mention of both Abraham and Jacob, that during the Mosaic dispensation it was prior to Moses, and the people were clearly set forth.

In the last chapter of Leviticus the people were told:

"All the tithe of the land, whether of the seed of the land, or of the fruit of the tree, is the Lord's: it is holy unto the Lord."

The store applied to the herds and flocks. The feelings of those were also considered the property of the Almighty, and could be used for no common purposes.

In the 16th chapter of Numbers the use to which the Lord's property was put during the Mosaic dispensation is explained. The sons of the house of Jehoiah had no land to till, no vineyards to dress and no cattle to tend, that they were permitted to partake of the offerings of the people. There were the skins of the sacrifice, a greater portion of the meat offerings, wine and tings, etc. They had the price paid for the redemption of the first-born, and the firstlings of cattle that were not offered in sacrifice.

The tithing was specially appropriated to the maintenance of the Levites, to be divided among them in just and portions, but they were to "offer a tenth from paying tithing of that which they received. For the Levites said:

"Thus speak unto the Levites, and say unto them, When ye take of the children of Israel the tithes which I have given you from them for your inheritance, then ye shall offer up an heave offering of it for the Lord, even of the tenth part of the tithe, and this your heave offering shall be reckoned unto you, as though it were the corn of the threshing floor, and as the fulness of the winepress."

The observance of the law was enforced to control all heads of the Jews that God was the real owner of the land and the giver of all blessings, and that the people were merely His tenants, depending upon Him for their material as well as spiritual blessings.

This truth was still further brought home to Israel in the law that required a second tithing of the produce of their lands. According to Deuteronomy 14, it was made the duty of the people to set apart a tenth of the increase of their soil, and to bring it with them to the Temple and there spend it with friends in feasting and rejoicing. Two years in succession they were to do this, but in the third year they were to store it in their gates, hospitably entertaining the Levites and the strangers in their midst. In this way by the law of tithing the people were taught to cultivate hospitality, friendliness and liberality and to respect neighbors, which is the root of so much human misery. The reasons attached to the observance of these different laws of tithing was "that the Lord, thy God, may bless thee in all the work of thine hand which thou doest."

FAIRNESS ON BOTH SIDES.

"A complaint has been heard in some quarters that some 'Gentile' Democratic newspaper furnish from the Ticket because he was a 'Mormon.' If there was any such scratching it was not because of his religion but because he is a priest in the Church of Jesus Christ. They would probably have voted against a priest of any denomination."

The foregoing appeared in the Salt Lake Tribune Nov. 8th. It corroborates the reports which were in circulation just before the election. It indicates the trend of sentiment among a certain class in this city. We especially submit that the spirit exhibited in these expressions is altogether wrong and contrary to the understanding which has been established ever since the majority of the people of Utah divided on political party lines.

We do not believe, however, that there is any wide-spread objection to the holding of a political office by one who is a priest of the "Mormon" Church, or a fellow's counselor or a Bishop. Such persons have of some been offered in the city and in the state, in which they were elected by non-"Mormons" as well as "Mormons" votes. The preference especially manifested by the Democratic party has been such as one who will shifty, when he was elected two years ago as a member of the city council. No such allegation is that was put forward was offered that; there is no more reason for it now than at that time.

If it is to be understood that no person holding a position of any kind in the "Mormon" Church is to be elected to a civil office, it ought to be publicly proclaimed so that everyone may know what to expect for the future.

The Deseret News has advised the Latter-day Saints not to permit themselves to be used as political tools, even when it results that they have to vote for Democrats, it does not intend to change its policy in that particular. However, if the sentiment expressed in the paragraph quoted above should come to be larger than already as a few individuals seem to desire, it may become necessary for the people denominated against to take a different course to that which we have strongly advised.

We are of the opinion that every person and every paper in the State desirous to promote the power nation, will oppose such views as those to which we now discuss. It must be clear to every reasonable man that if the "Mormon" people do not receive the status of "Gentiles" on party grounds, the "Mormons" will have to not fairly and endeavor to defeat a candidate simply on the ground that he occupies some official position in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. We are for a united and on all sides. There must be reciprocity in these affairs, and the authorized agreement must be carried to either of the parties thereto. The non-"Mormon" friends will do well to which a note of this and ponder thereon accordingly.

NO DISCREPANCY.

"Two years ago the Deseret Evening News and Salt Lake Herald were contending with a most new contending with a most new contending to have the people vote for the Democratic ticket because it was a Democratic ticket. The Herald is unknown; it became extinct long before the Deseret News. Now it is the Herald."

The foregoing is from the Salt Lake Herald. We regret the course of our contemporary in its attempt to make capital out of the alleged discrepancy between the Herald and the Deseret News. We do not know of any reason why the Herald should not be in favor of the Democratic ticket, and we do not know of any reason why the Deseret News should not be in favor of the Democratic ticket. We do not know of any better way to meet the charge contained in the above sentences than to quote what the "News" actually did say on this subject a week ago. Here it is:

"The welfare of the State and every community and the greatest good to the people demand that every elector shall be entirely free as to his choice of party and conditions to the exercise of his right of suffrage. Anything which interferes with the independent exercise of this inalienable right is inimical to the interests of the community and State and is wrong."

If the reader will contrast this paragraph with that at the head of the article he will see how much sense there is for the attack made by the Herald. We do not intend to waste space in taking up other remarks of our contemporary which have no better foundation as that we have noticed.

There is no occasion for any ill feeling over this matter. The Deseret News occupies the same position on these questions that it has always taken when they have arisen, and we can so to the present time has been able to write a sentence in the "News" which has to be edited out or misconstrued, which will bear out the inferences that have been drawn from it through the strained imagination of our friends who have been surprised and disappointed at the results of the election. Where they think the News should have been consistently, we are sure they will see that they have been greatly mistaken in their earlier inferences. The position taken by the "News" cannot be successfully assailed without misconstruction and misrepresentation.

UNJUST ASSERTIONS.

Careful readers of the Deseret News are aware that during the agitation which has been kept up in reference to the election of B. H. Roberts to the United States House of Representatives, this paper has not been in any way connected with it, and it has done this simply because the charge has been made that he was nominated and elected by the influence of the Church, for the purpose of voiding the prevailing sentiment of the United States as to its true intentions of polygamy. We have given ample evidence to continue any unbiased person that neither the Church nor its leading authorities had anything to do with that gentleman's nomination, or the election; also that the question of the continuance or revival of polygamy is not involved in his retention of the seat in Congress to which he has been elected, or in the opinion which is so greatly desired by many over-anxious people who do not understand the Church in the case.

The charge is reiterated, and misstatements continually occur, to keep up the agitation which has so greatly stirred religious circles throughout the country. One of the latest utterances by the Salt Lake Tribune is this:

"He was not nominated by the Democrats of Utah, but was nominated by priestly influence of two or three Apostles of the Church, and before he was elected the influence of the Church had so greatly increased as prove beyond controversy."

Everybody who was in the convention that nominated Mr. Roberts knows that the foregoing statement is an unfortunate one to utter. So do those thousands of voters who supported him at the polls. There was only one of the Apostles who was known to personally favor his nomination, and he took no prominent part in that nomination, simply voting as a citizen and one of the delegates, and not moving from his seat when the nomination was in progress. The names of the "two or three" Apostles are not given, for obvious reasons. The assertion is made merely for outside effect.

As to the "influence" of the priesthood in the election, we, as a Church, so far as we know, take the contrary, we are not in the least concerned. Every individual and journal is entitled to be heard, however absurd they may be; this is a very public in process that requires entirely informed in fact or fiction, to be heard and considered. Misrepresentations which are equally groundless, for the purpose of influencing public opinion against, not only against the men who is so violently opposed, but against the Church of which he is a member. Against that we utter our protest. But time, which betters the truth apparent, will demonstrate the injustice of the course which is being pursued, with the view of obscuring the facts and of injuring a body of respectable men who are out of harmony with the orthodoxy of the present generation.

THE NEW CAMPAIGN.

The military operations in Luzon are again becoming prominent in public interest. Probably a well planned movement is now being executed for the purpose of either capturing the insurgent leaders or scattering their followers to the four winds.

The country to which the war is being waged is described as a fertile valley, crossed by numerous water courses and bounded on other sides by rugged mountains. This is the home of the Tagals, who are resisting the authority of the United States.

All through the Spanish campaign the idea was to pick out the leaders from Manila, and to drive the rebels from one place to another. The latter never attempted a pitched battle, but he sometimes turned around the pursuers who in their turn, were forced over a better stock of country than they could conveniently hold and mobile. The plan of campaign now is different.

General Wheaton with an effective force has been behind about 10 miles north of Manila at a village from which he can control the roads to Dagupan, the present Tagal capital, about the main body of the rebels. The battle ground is reported to be the seat of the valley and Mac Arthur's on the south, and the movements are thus in a wheelpin, with the lines when moving each closing in upon them. Whether Aguinaldo remains with his followers, or leaves to the commanders the battle which is reported to take place soon should press defeats, those the Americans now are strong enough to hold any place the rebels may be compelled to evacuate.

While the outlook in Luzon is very hopeful as regards the well and the hope that the rebellion might have been at an end before this, but for the representation of the Tagal leaders that Americans sentiment would change in their favor. It is the statement of competent witnesses that the rebellion is not country but has a hopeful sense of the Tagal leaders. Aguinaldo Mack of the bitterness, it is said, prefer the orderly and strong government the Americans would can give them, to the rule of the native, but Aguinaldo has revealed a fond of liberation representations of the anti-government leaders and probably has influence in this country, as the Filipino natural is fast fixed, not knowing for certain what will be the outcome of the division of opinion in America. They want American protection, but they do not want to keep entirely with the rebels, now the United States Senate decide to abandon them to the native enemies of those tribes. These issues this is quite natural, so long as the nation is their protection, has not made it to be relied on to the future fate of their aspirations.

Hundreds of the anti-imperialists in Luzon will speedily prove that this country is in earnest about the work in hand. The rebellion will be subject to guerilla warfare, and then to the exploits of Aguinaldo. It may take years to entirely extinguish the smouldering embers, but the work commenced so auspiciously and at a great sacrifice of life and property, will be crowned with final success.

A DEWEY CONTROVERSY.

Admiral Dewey has persistently refused to read Senator Lodge's letter in furtherance of the views of unofficial authority for power and honor, but it looks as if neither his glorious services to the country nor his modesty, can save him from more or less rabid attacks.

It has, for instance, been asserted that the admiral's honors was financially in the hole that he obtained here Manila bay, regardless of positive estimates which had been been placed there by the consul. Congressman Bailey has been making his last stand in Texas, where he has been in the habit of "filibustering" against Dewey. But now it is alleged that the Spaniards had neither torpedo boats nor submarine mines in the bay, and the navigating officer of the Olympic is quoted as authority for this.

The Springfield Republican endeavors to involve the admiral in a net of contradictions, and quotes the report of Dewey to the President: "No alliance of any kind was entered into with Aguinaldo, nor was any promise of independence made to him than or at any other time," and then adds:

"Nevertheless, it is strictly true that an alliance of some kind was entered in the immediate bonds in the minds and acts of the Administration, which Dewey knew, and which he was sufficiently diplomatic to the very department of June 20 and August 8 of the Secretary of the Navy. The tenor of some of the commodore's statements, they thus Dewey to take as all explained."

So it seems the Republican is not satisfied with the explanation of the integrity of the admiral in his report on this matter.

But still more curious, according to the Kalamazoo News, Secretary Long is quoted as having said that the admiral has become a party to "peculiar and extraordinary" proceedings, in the disposition of a gun captured from the Spaniards.

The facts, as alleged, are that Dewey forwarded to the National Monument committee an ancient brass cannon found in the Philippines, and the committee offered the cannon as a prize to the team or club which should make the most contributions in proportion to population towards the Maine monument fund. The cannon, it appears, was taken on board the McCullough by permission of Admiral Dewey. It formed a part of the defences on Corregidor Island, Manila bay, and when the Americans took possession of the island by the Spanish, was taken by the Filipinos, who proceeded to Dewey for surrender in fear of it. This fact was reported to the admiral, who ordered the McCullough to take it away from them, which she did.

Admiral Dewey says:

"It was on the facts in the case Admiral Dewey had acted upon every property that all we belong to him, and property with a right to dispose of as he saw fit. There are difficult questions of war which cannot being explained, and which when he had no other right to dispose of as he saw fit. There is no doubt of the propriety of the gun in question it would naturally belongs that such a gun had been or was to be presented to Dewey Odiac or any other town. It is true the government gave some money for the occasion, but as this gun had never been received by the government it could not have been understood. All the circumstances in the case seem to me to be very peculiar and extraordinary."

Charity Dewey has endeavored, and here is a chance for an investigation and a controversy, and if it is to be properly conducted by competent writers, it may assume formidable proportions.—ed. per.

CONCERNED ABOUT JAPAN.

Representatives of the various nations resident in this country take exception to a recent government action whereby the Japanese authorities prohibit Filipinos touching to the islands of that country. They hold that the Japanese government must either open ports from this position, or the islands whose want be abandoned.

Christianity has not made such progress in Japan lately. The gain from 1891 to 1898 is said to be about 6%, and the total number of "Christians" is that loosely reported under is given as only 0.01.

The Japanese have reached the conclusion that they should not be too hasty in abandoning their national institutions. The Christianity with which they have become familiar has not stood the test. Neither the church of choice have manifest power to resist calamity, nor the morality to resist temptation. The "Christian" world, and this contempt for the supernatural has developed, especially among the younger generation.

There increased to necessary enlightenment in Japan have not yet entirely arrived to warrant this, and it is not probable that they can reasonably the government to resist from its position with regard to the islands. And why should they? Right in this country, a school superintendent has ordered to the singing of Rudyard Kipling's Recessional by school children. Instead of reverentially chanting "Lo! the Gentiles are upon thee," the lines are to be recited. It will be in order to dictate "America" and "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" on the same ground. And how can we ever expect governments to permit in the schools the "Gentiles" which the Christian nations in the shape of Christianity declared to be dangerous? Their opinion is unreasonable.

When a politician speaks of the minor "most likely to help the party," he is usually forming a list of those who will be most likely to help him.

Canadian patriotism has made another advance. The students of McGill University, Montreal, have decided to discard Canadian tights for English Rugby football.

A Havana dispatch tells of Cubans who are disappointed with the outcome of the war, and who will be dissatisfied when the ruling power is turned over to the Cubans.

William of Germany might be as expensively happy at the every greeting being prepared for him in England by Chamberlain and all the family, royal and otherwise.

The London Telegraph has convinced the British war office of doing what the American war department would not think of resorting to—taking the newspaper's command stories dispatch and publishing it as its own.

The rubber industry has enabled Liberia to remove payment of interest on its bonds, a sort of easing of the pain on the south Continental continent the end, and explains has been invaluable.

The Duke of Cambridge has he could try now the loss of the consul by Jack the Ripper, and the consul by the Lundys was other. That is a cutting comment, coming from a high official who supports the government policy.

The report of a Russian advance in Afghanistan may not be true, but passage things have happened in Russia's territorial extension policy than a mission of the amir's Sandman would be at this time.

The metropolitan capital is filled to overflow with a preliminary display early tomorrow morning, but as the hour is not certain, so far as astronomer's figures are concerned, it is hardly worth while to be up all night waiting for the performance to begin.

The landing of Gen. Wheaton at San Fabian, Luzon, was not an ordinary affair, as announced but the American public learned in brilliant hosts by American soldiers. But it was just as starkly done as some of the earlier engagements of the Philippine war, which were heralded as the signal to a nation they were.

"Muddling" is what the London Post calls the way the British military commander against South Africa has been handled. Even patriotic pride does not prevent the Britishers admitting that the American consulate in Cuba and the Philippines was handled much better, so far as high officials in the war office were concerned, than is the British movement in the South African war.

Politics are being put out here by both France and England as to what the United States would do over there provided to assist the territory of the republic of Liberia, on the west coast of Africa. Much will depend on how the Liberians themselves feel about it; but non-interference in South Africa is not to be taken as a criterion of what would be done if the independence which the United States gave to the Liberians should be capsized.

Don Dorbeck, the commander-in-chief of the Boer army, it may be interesting to know, is an American, having been born in Ohio, and having served in the war of Confederate. He left this country for Holland. His taste for war, it is said, has always been keen. During the Civil War he came to this country and served in the navy under Admiral Dupont. Later he was made captain of a schooner flying under Chas. Walker. After the war he returned to Holland, and later went to South Africa. He commanded the Boers at Majuba Hill in 1881, when the British were repulsed. He is the president of the Boer Republic, and, in the affairs of the Dutch people, stands next to Oom Paul. He was opposed to the present war, believing that the dispute could have been settled by diplomacy.

Senator Elkins, who is head of a branch of the anti-imperialistic brigade, wants Congress to give the Filipinos independence just as he is for that they "preserve peace and order, and deal justly with our citizens and those of other countries." Senator Elkins, independent, wear greatest, and the present democratic movement, which include only a minority of the Filipinos, should keep on in an endeavor to recover the other tribes, in Uncle Sam to thrash those into submission to Aguinaldo, or unable to go through the present work and command him to give up? And what guarantee is established, if the Filipinos should find separate with the Chinese, for instance, in this government to thrash the boundary till they come to a sense of justice? The probability that the Aguinaldo movement would embark on both the policies named is in itself sufficient to make Congress go a little careful in the suggested line, even if it did not involve a renunciation of American sovereignty in the islands. Suggestions are easy in some cases where giving them effect is impracticable.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.
GEORGE D. PYPER, Manager.

Friday and Saturday, and Sat Matinee, Nov. 10th & 11th.

THE ALL ADMIRING

BROADHURST'S

Choral Festivals

WHY SMITH LEFT HOME

By GEO. H. BROADHURST.

Author of "What Happened to Jones," "The Wrong Mr. Wright," "The Last Chapter," etc.

Brighter than Mistletoe, Holly and Ale.

NEXT ATTRACTION

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, the Sensational "IT," Parlor Prison.

Sunday, November 12,

"INGERSOLL"

an address by

CHAS. ELLIS.

Doors 7:30—Curtain 8:15. Tickets 25c and 15c.

NEW GRAND THEATRE.
M. E. MULVEY, Mgr.

Tonight—Last Time!

YON YONSON

This is the Only Show.

NEXT ATTRACTION

My Friend From India.

STOCKS, INVESTMENTS AND BONDS.

Chas. Dick and Commercial Stocks and other high grade investment securities bought and sold. Loans on Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Cotton and Provisions. Direct wires connecting Chicago and Salt Lake City. Telephone 1120. Trades of strangers and absentees will receive the best of attention.

JOHN G. CUTLER, JR.
Dec. 1st. 30 Main Street.

Ten Days Only.

Greatest Bargain Offers, November 15th to 25th,

Z. C. M. I. Carpet Dept

Best Body Brussels, $1.50 per yard, now -	$1.19
Wilton Velvet, $1.25 per yard, now - -	$1.02½
Best All Wool Extra Supers, 75c per yard, now	.56
Best "C. C." Extra Supers, 65c per yard, now -	.46
Half-Wool Union, Extra Supers, 55c per yard, now	.37½

All Carpets sewed, lined and laid for 7½c per yard extra.

CURTAINS of every style and grade, 25% discount.
Oriental and Domestic RUGS, 20% off.
Fine line of NAVAJO BLANKETS.
Window Shades, Curtain Poles, Door Mats, Etc., Strictly Wholesale Prices.

Z. C. M. I. T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

Gentlemen's Clothing.

The season for warm clothing has arrived and you would now be looking at some of our all wool Ready-to-Wear suits. The price so low that and we can sell them, and the goods so good that we are selling investments to those who purchase.

$10.00

will buy one of a dozen or more patterns and different styles at the house.

Heavy Wool Underwear and Gloves.

CUTLER BROS. CO.
36 MAIN STREET.

THE NEW GRAND THEATRE,
M. E. MULVEY, Manager.

THREE NIGHTS, COMMENCING Monday, November 13th,
Wednesday Matinee, Two Seats & Five Commencing, with the Great Comedian,

WALTER E. PERKINS,

The original "A Trip to Chinatown" title role, presenting the Parallel of all Comedies.

MY FRIEND FROM INDIA

A Farce by H. A. Gumble, Author of "Ye Kiddie" 100 nights in one theatre, New York 1897.

☞ See the Great Minnie Kaan, the best Pantomime woman produced.

A CENUINE SOLID SUCCESS!
A GREAT COMEDY! A GREAT CAST!

Box Office Opens MONDAY at 10 a.m. Two and a half hours of Refined Genuine Comedy.

KNABE

We are pleased to be able to inform our friends that we have secured the Agency of the

WORLD-FAMED KNABE PIANOS

And we have a complete line of both GRANDS and UPRIGHTS on the way, which will arrive in a few days.

DAYNES MUSIC COMPANY,
74 MAIN STREET. - - SALT LAKE CITY.