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## REVIVAL METHODS.

We have already referred in these columns to a so-called religious revival which has been in progress in Brooklyn, N. Y. We notice it again because of remarks reported in the papers to have been made at that "revival" by Rev. L. D. Broughton of Atlanta, Georgia. These are the sentences alleged to have been uttered by that clergyman:

"Religion is going backward. The power it once had is diminishing. The people of less intelligent ages were guided by God in all their actions. Now the church has no power.

"It is the fault of the church, too. Ministers are at a standstill. They are slowly losing their power. As a drawing card the church ranks only sixth in the list of public attractions. It should be made to rank first.

"How do I rank public attractions? First, theaters; second, prize-fights; third, cake-walks; fourth, kissing parties; fifth, dances; sixth, churches; seventh, funerals.

"That list shows that the church must be made as attractive as the theater and the cake-walk. Something must be done to bring the people into churches, not on Sundays, but every day of the week. To do this we must make the church both a business proposition and a place of attraction.

"Too little stress is placed on the 'world business.' The placing of souls for the Lord is just as much of a business as manipulating the markets of Wall Street.

"There are 10,000 people who will pay \$20.00 for theaters before they will enter a church and give five cents to God. There are 50,000 men who would pay \$1,000.00 to see a prize-fight and would insult any one who would ask them to give 25 cents apiece for religion.

"There are 20,000 women who would pay \$100.00 for dresses for fashion who would not take the trouble to get up early enough on Sunday to attend church.

"I want to see the man who can doubt that statement.

"First of all, it behooves every minister to make his church as attractive as possible. It cannot be called sensationalism. It is merely putting God at the head of all things, where He belongs.

"If it is necessary to bring people to church, we ministers might even go so far as to have a service where the biograph could be introduced with Biblical pictures and with other pictures, too.

"For the men who put prize-fighting ahead of God, we might go so far as to have a round of boxing before each service.

"Perhaps a one-act comedy might induce the theatrically inclined to stay until the sermon was over.

"Then, to attract many others, we might turn the church into a temporary cafe, where we might serve soft drinks between prayers.

"If this were done how quickly the sinners would see the difference between the paths that lead to God and the paths that lead to worldly delights.

"Used to like to dance. I liked to go to theaters, and I liked many other things—except church; but once there came a power into my heart and I saw that no man could indulge in the frivolities of life and be a power with God.

"And I never danced or went to the theater again.

"Theaters, cards, kissing parties, prize-fights, cake-walks, and fashion, all mingled into one unharmonious whole, engage the people. They engage the people so strongly that they do not feel the power of God—not until their dissipated lives are waning and they are dying.

"If God is good enough to save the dying man, what wouldn't he do for the man in the prime of life, if that man would only appeal to him?

"Just tell the people I am serious. My one object is to combine the church with business and pleasure, so that sinners may be saved."

The mingling of "pleasure" with religion, using the former term in the sense conveyed by the remarks we have quoted would, no doubt, suit a great many persons whose notions of religion are no higher than those of the preacher who recommended the mixture. The end and aim of the whole "business" with revivals, and indeed with other sensational exhorters, is simply to bring people to church and a devotional feeling. The methods resorted to for this purpose have received illustration in the grotesque work of one of that fraternity, recently, in this city and in Ogden.

Excitement, extravagant ejaculations, devotional exercises, rhapsodies, psalm-singing and sentiment, are not religion in its proper sense. Obedience to the Supreme Being in all things is the essence of true religion. That governs the votary in all the walks of life. The religious feeling finds vent in the services of the church. Religious action is exhibited in the practice of the eternal principles of right, as revealed from a divine source.

There is often more real religion in the lives of persons who are not so worshipful as others, than in the doings of people who imagine they are serving God by simply saying prayers and attending meetings. The object and purpose of religion is to bring men and women into perfect harmony with God. This cannot be effected by church-going, sentimental expressions, emotional feelings and ceremonial services, without something more practical and enduring. Right action, such as is required by duty, and prompted and aided by the Divine Spirit, is absolutely necessary to constitute the religion of Jesus Christ.

The spiritual intoxication that urges

people into wild-eyed enthusiasm, causing them to jump and gesticulate, or throw them into hysterical prostration, is not religious in any way. It is a wretched and ridiculous substitute for religion, not even as much like it as to be fairly called its counterfeit.

Proper amusement, that is, such as is not sinful, excessive or injurious to mind or body, is compatible with religion, but not an integral part of it. To learn to know God, to keep His laws and counsels and to be guided by His Spirit which leads into all truth, is truly religious, and is so practical that it influences the devotee in his whole nature, and is manifested in his actions as a member of society, as a citizen, in labor and in business, in his relations to his fellow man as well as in his duty and service to God, with whom he endeavors to become assimilated until he shall shine in the perfect image and glory of the Eternal Father.

## THAT SO-CALLED "COMPACT."

During the agitation caused by the latest crusade against "Mormonism," the question of the alleged violation of a "compact" between the United States and Utah, has been widely discussed by the press of the country. It is remarkable how few of the great journals have taken a constitutional view of this subject.

Blinded by the intense prejudice stirred up against the majority of the people of this State because they are "Mormons," and therefore supposed to be practical polygamists, many editors, otherwise clear-headed, have appeared to welcome any scheme that might be started with a view to the suppression of the "Mormon" people. Therefore, when the suggestion was made by the inveterate enemies of the "Mormons" that Utah might be thrust out of the Union, on the alleged ground that she has broken her compact with the government on her entrance into the Union, it was seized as a welcome pretext and advocated as a practical solution of the problem of "Mormonism."

In referring to this matter, the Desert News has usually put the word "compact" in quotation marks. This was for the reason that the term used was a misnomer and implied something contrary to the theory of our system of government. A State on entering the great Federation unites with other free and independent and sovereign States, all on an equal footing. The purpose of a new State in becoming one with the other States, is the same as that of the thirteen colonies as enunciated in the preamble to the Constitution of the United States.

There was no "compact" or contract between the State of Utah and the United States when the proclamation of the President announced her union with the sister States. There were some conditions required by the Enabling Act, similar to those provided for the admission of other States, with the addition of a special provision which has been many times quoted and commented upon. That condition, as well as the others, was fully complied with in the fringing of the State Constitution, and the proclamation of the President was the recognition of that compliance. It was complete and perfect when accepted by the Executive of the nation.

That is the doctrine of this Republic. The discussion that has occurred over the "compact" question has developed the fact that there is much ignorance concerning the essential principles of our national system of government. All the talk about violation of "compact" or "contract" has been superfluous. Utah is a part of the Union as much as New York. There is no Constitutional way to thrust her out. Of course there is no necessity or real cause for any such action, if it were possible under the Supreme Law. Utah has observed in spirit as well as in letter, the understanding expressed in the special provision of the Enabling Act, and the State Constitution.

As to the principle involved in this matter, we direct special attention to the remarks made by Hon. Charles E. Littlefield, in his great speech on the Frier's question, which has been published in full in the Desert News, from which we reproduce the following paragraphs, that are submitted to the consideration of all who entertain erratic notions concerning the alleged "compact" with the government:

"Compact is synonymous with contract. The idea of a compact or contract is not predicable upon the relations that exist between the State and the general government. They do not stand in the position of contracting parties. The condition upon which Utah was to become a State was fully performed when she became a State. The Enabling Act authorized the President to determine when the condition was performed. He discharged that duty, found that the condition was complied with, and that condition no longer exists.

"What did Congress require by the Enabling Act? Simply that 'said convention shall provide by ordinance irrevocable, etc., and the convention did in terms what it was required to do. It was a condition upon the performance of which by the 'convention' the admission of Utah depended. Its purpose accomplished, its office is gone, and as a condition it ceased to exist. No other States were required to show that the act which was authorized by Congress, not to say the House of Representatives alone, to discipline the people in, or the State of Utah, because the crime of polygamy or unlawful cohabitation had not been exterminated in Utah. Where is the warrant to be found for the exercise of this disciplinary, supervisory power? This theory is apparently evolved for the purposes of this case, is entirely without precedent, and has not even the conjecture or dream of any writer to stand upon.

"If it is suggested that the case of Texas vs. White (7 Wallace, 700) lends aid or comfort to this idea, I respectfully submit, without stopping to analyze the case, that it is based upon other grounds, and while the term 'compact' is mentioned but once, it is then mentioned for the purpose of showing that it was not a proper term to describe the relations existing between the State and the federal government. As the court said (page 770):

"When Texas became one of the United States, she entered into an indissoluble relation. All the obligations of perpetual union and all the guaranties of republican government in the Union attached at once to the State. The act which consummated her admission into the Union was something more than a compact. It was the incorporation of a new member into the political body, and it was final. The Union was as complete, as perpetual, and as indissoluble as the union between the original States. There was no place for reconsideration or revocation except through revolution or through consent of the States."

## BIBLE AND THE SCIENCES.

The verification of the Bible by the sciences is one of the most interesting subjects of human inquiry. As far as it has been carried on, it has been entirely satisfactory to believers. It has shown most conclusively that there is the strongest possible ground for faith.

Biblical hygiene, for instance, shows conclusively that the author of it was perfectly familiar with the human system and the causes of many diseases. The rules of the Mosaic legislation are often suggestive of the most advanced, modern discoveries. By these rules "unclean" animals, those most likely to convey diseases, were excluded from the diet; the blood of no animals was to be eaten, and effectual and clean cooking was specially provided for, thus reducing the danger of infection by microbes to a minimum. Further, all earthen vessels that had come into contact with unclean food were to be destroyed, and all other vessels were to be thoroughly cleaned. No diseased animals were to be eaten, and their fitness for food was determined by the soundness of the delicate vital organs.

Much in this ancient legislation was in the ignorant ages of man considered as prejudice, or ceremonial enactments without justification, but in the light of modern science has revealed a world in a drop of water or a particle of dust, the Mosaic code becomes intelligible and gives evidence of its divine origin.

Equally striking is the testimony of astronomy. All are familiar with the statement that the shadow on the sun dial of Ahab went back 10 degrees in the days of Hezekiah, the king of Judah. (II Kings, 20: 8-11.) It is also well known that the historical account of this statement has been doubted, and that it has been set down as a myth, or perhaps an allegory.

Now in a recently published work, by George F. Chambers, a fellow of the Royal Astronomical society of England, the author proves that the miracle was an actual occurrence. By going back through the annals of astronomy, he finds that on Jan. 11, in the year 69 B. C., there was a partial eclipse of the sun at 11:30 a. m., visible in Jerusalem.

The instrument on which the miracle was shown must have been a sun dial in use at that time. It was a contrivance by means of which a shadow was cast along a given line. But it is evident on reflection that the darkening of the upper limb of the sun by the passing moon would produce on the sun dial the effect of the shadow going back during the progress of the eclipse.

On one important subject—the age of man on the earth—there seems at present to be serious disagreement between the Bible and science. But there can be no doubt that discrepancies will finally be removed. Geology and kindred sciences are young yet. Theology, too, has much to learn. When all the facts are sifted down, it may be found that the disagreement is only between enthusiastic scientists and Bishop Usher's biblical chronology. The Mosaic account of the creation and of the appearance of man will be corroborated finally.

## THE CUBAN PROBLEM.

Advices from Cuba now indicate that there is a very general sentiment among the people in favor of independence. It is not denied that the American rule has been greatly beneficial, but influential Cubans are said to have a preference for self-government, and a great many of the people are with them.

It may be set down as a fact that the Cubans do not realize that every State in the American Union is a sovereign State, whose citizens are self-governing, and that no independence can be more complete, and at the same time safe, than that enjoyed by the States under the American flag. They evidently have an idea that the entrance of Cuba into the American Union would be but to change masters—to emerge from Spanish bondage and enter into American servitude. That seems to have been one of the ideas that inspired the Philippine rebellion. The same misunderstanding of American government would undoubtedly produce disturbances in Cuba, too, but for the declaration of Congress that American occupation of the island should continue until order and peaceful conditions were established. Cubans have placed their confidence in this promise. They are quietly submitting to the arrangements made by the American military authorities, and awaiting the time when they shall be entrusted with the duties and responsibilities of government.

The Cubans need some enlightenment both practical and theoretical in the principles of American government. When this has been given them, this country cannot but offer the people a chance to say what disposition they wish to make of the island. If they prefer the precarious existence as a weak republic, to a union with this country, this government is bound to listen to the expressed will of the people.

In the meantime our policy toward Puerto Rico should be such that the Cubans will have no excuse for an unfriendly attitude against the country that freed them from oppression. The difficulties of the Puerto Ricans, who welcomed the Americans with open arms, must have the effect of turning the hearts of Cuban patriots from this government, and thus render the work of creating harmony and mutual good will more difficult than otherwise it would be.

## APPLICATIONS FOR PENSIONS.

The Boston Herald publishes some figures which illustrate in a peculiar manner American pension benevolence. According to data in the possession of the pension office, from eight volunteer regiments which took part in the war against Spain there are 4,588 applications for pensions. But in these regiments there were only 254 casualties reported. There are, then, 2,334 more applications for pensions than actual cases of injuries sustained.

It was asserted, not long ago, by a representative in Congress that there was not a volunteer in the Spanish war who had not received a letter from some pension attorney urging him to

put in a claim for pension. That is a matter that ought to be investigated. From appearances it must be supposed to be true. And if so, the law ought to be made to reach the birds of prey that in this way are endeavoring to maintain a rapacious existence on public benevolence.

Nobody begrudges the worthy soldier the allowance to which he is entitled, but some measures seem called for as a protection against the robbery certain pension agents are said to be planning and successfully executing.

## CHILDREN OVERWORKED.

It is becoming more and more apparent to observers of the practical results of our public school system, that the children are overworked, and that consequently wisdom would demand the cessation of the over-exertion that is as bad to the teacher as the pupil. The Medical Record pays some attention to this subject, and quotes this from an address by Dr. J. S. Lankford before the Western Texas Medical society:

"What shall we say of the death-dealing mental burdens placed upon our children? We impart to the child by heredity and example an ambition to know everything, or if he doesn't happen to have that ambition, we proceed to hammer everything into him. We reach out eagerly to grasp and incorporate all the affairs of the universe in our course of instruction. Regardless of aptitude or natural tendency of mind, we group the pupils in enormous classes and give them all just the same."

"The burden is too heavy, and just as sure as effect follows cause in natural law, our generation of children is being weakened and unbalanced, and a still weaker generation will follow. Our great public school system, designed to bless the nation, will become a natural curse. This is not a false alarm or an idle prophecy. Visit the schools and see the careworn teachers, always working beyond nature's reasonable limits, and you can better understand why she or he seeks your aid before the middle of the term in order to be able to continue work. And here in this broken-down condition of the teacher we see an index to the heavy course and wrong classification."

It cannot be denied that children growing up under the influences of nature in regions where there is plenty of pure air, good water and good food, are the peers both physically and mentally of those living under too high intellectual pressure in the impure atmosphere of over-crowded class rooms. Unless the warning is heeded, it stands to reason that the too heavy burdens will result in injury to the growing generation.

## DANGEROUS TO HEALTH.

The Omaha World-Herald directs the attention of advocates of sanitary reforms to the cigar cutters in tobacco stores, as a vehicle by which diseases are conveyed from one individual to another. A man, the paper says, steps in and buys a cigar. The first thing he does after purchasing the cigar is to moisten the tip between his lips. Then he steps over and jabs the moistened end into the cigar cutter. The next man does the same thing, and so it goes from early morn till late at night. Could anything be more calculated to spread disease?

What about the cigar itself? Aside from the bad effect of nicotine on the human system, the history of some cigars, were the details of making and handling known to consumers, would be enough to make persons of refined taste quit indulging. The public cigar cutter should certainly be abolished, and the cigar with it. There are a great many things besides spitting on sidewalks that need the attention of the guardians of public health.

The Puerto Rican tariff debate in Congress appears to be as thin as it is long.

When you have a bird in a trap, a good way is to pull the string before making a noise.

A Japanese officer says Russia and Japan are friendly. So are a cat and a parrot when they are well apart.

Uncle Sam is still purchasing torpedoes, not that there is any use for them, but he has to make a show to other countries.

London is happy over Lord Roberts' success; but the measure of joy is not complete till news comes of what really has been done, and at what cost.

The Boers in Northern Cape Colony are said to have opened negotiations for submission. It is early for the British to take these propositions seriously.

After all, Spain cannot have returned the islands she states were not transferred with the Philippines. Her claims have been proved to be as unreliable as her maps.

Cecil Rhodes is returning to England. That removes a ten million pounds sterling risk that worried his friends, lest he should be kidnapped by the Boers.

It is worthy of note that this year Great Britain spends more on her navy than the total appropriations of the United States Congress for all purposes. Militarism is terribly expensive.

It is almost time for the Kaiser's realm to be heard from again. This idea of other parts of the earth absorbing all the public attention is not in accord with precedent of the past decade.

Berlin papers announce that Gen. Cronje has succeeded in forcing his way through the British ranks. It will be remembered that Berlin papers told of the British defeat at Spion Kop about sixteen hours before news came from other sources.

Here is the way the Philadelphia Ledger makes a political point: "As we understand Mr. Clark's testimony, he was not a candidate for United States senator, but the Montana legislature insisted on electing him because he spent so much money to purify the State's politics."

"Position is unchanged," is the opening announcement from London this afternoon. But that does not fairly describe the situation; for either the

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force under Gen. Cronje is becoming exhausted by the fierce assault of the large British army, or if time is a factor in giving him aid he has gained a point by his ability to delay. Which it is of these is unknown, but the lapse of a day makes an important change in the position.

Musicians will appreciate the New York dispatch giving Lieut. Hartsorn's description of a Filipino orchestra rendering the Star Spangled Banner from an impromptu score following the whistled tune. It is a brief but expressive tale of "awful butchery."

Queen Victoria called for the old soldiers not now in service to enlist in the home defense army as the royal reserve. The old soldiers began pouring in their names, but the war office was not ready. Evidently the patriotism and promptness of the veterans are far superior to the official machine that has brought forth so much adverse criticism of late in Great Britain.

According to a bulletin of the department of agriculture, the division of forestry is about to undertake a series of measurements and investigations for the purpose of securing accurate knowledge as to the relation of forests to the run-off of streams. The watershed which embraces the sources of the Mohave river, in the San Bernardino mountains, Southern California, have been selected for the experiments about to be made.

## THE CANAL TREATY.

Philadelphia Press.

The canal treaty accepts, asserts and acts on the precise principle, policy and practice of the Monroe doctrine, now not far, as the current and tides of territory run, from its centenary. But the canal treaty takes this forward step in and for the Monroe doctrine. No European power but England has ever accepted our right to alone guarantee the peaceful integrity of American States against all European interference. The canal treaty provides for this guaranty. It will give the Monroe doctrine the final sanction of accepted international law in the consent and practice of nations. Under the majestic shadow of this great doctrine, we have protected a continent without mounting a fort or a gun. We can do as much by the canal.

Boston Journal.

The one serious objection has been the seventh clause of article 2 of the treaty, which forbids the United States to erect fortifications at the ends of the canal or in the waters adjacent. But a careful study of this prohibition has shown it to be of very much less importance than was at first imagined. \* \* \* The mastery of the waterway, without prejudice to peaceful trade or offense to our Central American neighbors, will rest with the nation that, on the unfortunate outbreak of war, can get there the quicker with the more ships and the heavier guns. And that nation must always be America, which has the most at stake of all nations, and lies the nearest.

Philadelphia North American.

The contention that a neutral canal would imply the abandonment of the Monroe doctrine is nonsense. That doctrine is not dependent upon logic, but the power to enforce it. Moreover, while the management of the canal remained in our hands, it is not apparent how its logic would be against the Monroe doctrine.

Chicago Times-Herald.

If we guarantee the neutrality of the Isthmian canal we will see that that guarantee is kept, even if we have to patrol every yard of waterway. National honor would be behind that guarantee, and it would be protected at any cost.

Indianapolis News.

Acting on the theory that the canal will be a great international highway, an instrument of commerce and a bond of union between the nations of the world, Secretary Hay has negotiated a treaty which will make its construction possible and at the same time will preserve it against attack in time of war. It is to be hoped that the Senate will promptly ratify the treaty. There ought to be no party politics in the question.

Philadelphia Inquirer.

Not only in the nature of things ought an interoceanic canal be an international highway, but it is to our interest that it should be so, and the Monroe doctrine is in no way involved. Besides, that doctrine was made for the country. To hear some people talk it might be supposed that the country was made

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for the doctrine. We must control the canal as against our enemy in time of war. Granted, and so we shall, but we shall control it by superior naval strength and by the superior advantages for bringing that strength to bear which our geographical location assures us. Our dependence must be in ships, not forts.

Buffalo Commercial.

As for the Monroe doctrine, which some opponents of this treaty think will

be abrogated by its ratification, that will still rest just where it has always rested, not on the world's recognition or any standing it has in international law, but upon the unprofitableness of an attempt by any European power to challenge it or defy it. The United States is strong enough to maintain a Monroe doctrine and also to make an Isthmian canal a neutral commercial highway. If it isn't, it had better save its money and keep out of wholesale business as a world power.