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Latter-day Saints

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SALT LAKE CITY, . NOV. 3, 1900.

TO THE VOTERS OF UTAH.

The Deseret News has received numerous requests to explain the purport of the proposed amendments to the State Constitution, to be voted upon at the general election. We have several times touched on the questions therein involved, but for the benefit of our readers we will do so again. There seems to have been very little attention paid to these important subjects, during the campaign now coming to a close. Yet they are likely to seriously affect the people of this State, if the amendments

proposed shall prevail. The first proposition is to amend the Constitution so that authority may be given to the Legislature, to provide that the taxes of the indigent poor may be remitted or abated. This was omitted when the Constitution was framed, although it was provided for under the laws of the Territory of Utah for many years. The discretionary power to abate or remit the taxes of very poor people who own a small piece of property as a residence, has been of great benefit in the past and would no doubt work just as well in the future. The amendment ought, in our oplaion to pass. Voters who wish the amendment to prevail, should put a cross in the square on the ballot furnished them, opposite the words "For amendment proposed to section 3 of Article 13." etc. Those who are opposed will put a cross opposite the words "Against amendment to Section 3 of Article 13." etc.

The second amendment proposed is to provide for the taxation of city property, for the support and maintenance of public schools in the county, outside as well as inside of cities of the first

proposition on the ballot, and against the other two propositions. This is to be done by putting a cross in the upper square of the first proposition, and me in each of the lower sources of the second and third propositions. Now let all the qualified electors go to the polls on Tuesday, and vote freely for the candidutes and the measures which they deem best for the public welfare.

PRESBYTERIAN REVISION.

The question of revision of the Presovterian creed has now been so far advanced that its consideration by the general assembly next year is regarded as certain. About half of the 232 presbyteries have voted upon the matter, and more than two-thirds are in favor of revision. Among the most important of these are those of Brooklyn, Buffalo, Cleveland, Council Bluffs, Detroit, Jersey City, Louisville, St. Paul, Omaha, Syracuse, Washington, San Francisco and Sacramento. In other presbyteries the proposition to change the creed was lost by a very close vote. In Los Angeles, for instance, twenty-six voted against and twenty-three for the proposed change,

The clauses of the Westminster confession which particularly command attention in this discussion are those relating to the state of infants after death. The creed holds that by the decree of the Almighty, for the manifestatation of His glory, some men and angels are predestined unto everiasting life, and others forcordained to everlasting death. "These angels and men thus predestined and foreordained are particularly and unchangeably designed, and their number is so certain and definite that it can not either be increased or diminished,"

On these fundamental principles, the fate of infants is thus explained:

"Elect infants, dying in infancy, are regenerated and saved through the Spirit, who worketh when, where and how He pleaseth; so also are all other elect persons who are incapable of be-ing called by the ministry of the word. "Others, not elected, although they may be called by the word and may have some common operations of the Spirit, yet they never truly come to Christ and therefore cannot be saved. Much less can men not professing the Christian religion be saved in any way whatever, be they never so diligent to frame their lives according to the light of nature, and the law of that religion they do profess; and to assert and maintain that they may is very per-nicious and to be detested."

The doctrine of infant damnation here supposed to be taught by implication, has always been a vulnerable spot in Presbyterian theology, and lately demands for a revision have been made. But the general assembly of the Presbyterlaa church (South) claimed that no such doctrine was taught, and on that ground refused to revise. Some theologians of the Northern church took the same stand.

These profound thinkers and that the creed does not teach the damnation of certain number of infants. It teaches positively the salvation of the elect infants, but makes no attempt at defining the purpose of the Creator in regard to those who are not of the elect. They make the point that prior to the Westminster creed it was guite universally taught that all infants dying without baptism were lost, and that the Presby-

kingdoms to four beginnings and one Creator. "It was jeft to his followers to earry out his principles, as they thought, by eliminating the Creator and reducing the four beginnings to one. If you think this all rests on ascertained facts I have nothing to say, except to express my surprise that some men of great learning and un-

doubted honesty are not so positive as to the facts as you are. The scientific world is trying to ac-

count for the existence of all things on the theory of evolution. But that does not mean that the world and all that is therein "just growed," like Topsy. Previous to the appearance of Darwin's Origin of Species, it was quite generally held that all forms of life were created, or called into existence out of nothing. Darwin had another view of the creative process, as to living beings and things. He proved they came forth as a sure result of "natural" causes, which simply means that the Creator availed Himself of means for the accomplishment of His purposes. It is not strange that a church which teaches that the world had its origin in nothing should antagonize the rational views of modern students of natural sciences, but it is strange anyone should find in Darwinism any support for the donial of the work of God in the creation. It certainly takes nothing less than divine power and intelligence and plan, to form a world by the process of evolution, in which every step toward perfection must be watched and guided, lest the

entire design prove a failure. Misunderstood evolution may lead to atheism, but a true conception of what the term means should be a help to the better understanding of the methods by which our Father works both in nature and history.

CORROBORATIVE EVIDENCE.

Since that remarkable record of the early inhabitants of America-the Book of Mormon-was first published, there have been numerous discoveries in different parts of this continent, which are veritable testimonies of the truth of its historical narrations. North and South and Central America have all furnished relics of the past, in the shape of ruined cities and temples, acqueducts, canals, pattery, weapons of war, hieroglyphics, skeletons and remains of civilized and semi-civilized life and arts, that fit in with the theory and corroborate the testimony found in the Book of Mormon. But the religious

portions of the record are so interwoven with the history it contains, that neither can be taken from the other without destroying the entire work. That which sustains one part also bears up the other, and gives evidence of the truth of the whole volume,

the New York World monthly for Ocwho pay attention to the antiquities of our country, and also to believers in the book revealed and translated by the gift and power of God, for the benefit of mankind in the latter days, that we reproduce it in full as follows: it is entitled "Tables of the Law in a Michigan Mound:"

"Wyman, Mich., Sept. 6. "A tablet graven in an unknown language with what appear to be the

of popular government. Don't be a elod nor a clam!

What is one man's gain is another man's loss, is particularly true in polities. Every qualified American citizen should use the ballot given to him as

a sacred trust.

A failure to vote for the candidates of your choice is a virtual vote in favor of their opponents.

The stay-at-homes on election day are "the littles foxes that spoil the vines" of the party to which they belong.

The Gould family will, it is so reported, pay the debts of Count Boni de Castellane. Only the Gould family could, so enormous are they.

Mr. Beerbohm Tree has captured London with his presentation of Stephen Crane's Herod. Did he capture the town by out-Heroding Herod?

Tod Sloan could outride the English Jockeys, but they have finally succeeeded in outjockeying him, practically compelling his retirement from the British turf.

Sixto Lopez, in his open letter to President Schurman of the Philippine commission, says that "in matters educational the Filipino record is cred-Itable to a degree." To what degree?

People who want public libraries and other places opened Sundays chiefly because they have nowhere to go, might try going to church. They would get a new sensation, and instruc-

The representatives of the powers at Pekin insist that the dowager empress "must go." She has been going just as fast as she could for the past six weeks. Do they insist that she, like the brook, shall go on forever?

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's hand is spoken of in London as the "fine Roman hand." It must be a compound of the fine Italian hand and the German mailed fist. By the way, is there a cestus on this "fine Roman hand?"

The people of Utah can have no more important business to attend to on Tuesday next than to go to the polls. and cast their ballots. He or she who negects this duty does to that extent neglect his or her most sacred right as an American citizen.

There is one sphere of world-dominion that the United States is beginning to attain that all Americans, without distinction of party can rejoice in. This is the capturing of foreign markets. The latest achievement in this line is in South Africa, where Americans have One of the most recent developments just secured a contract to furnish five in this line of evidence, is published in million dollars' worth of rolling stock, and this in competition with all Eutober. It is of such interest to readers rope. An American bid for coal wagons was a third lower than any other and in the important matter of time, eight months ahead of European bidders.

anguage the world has ever seen, or is ikely ever to see."-Curtis Publishing

In the November number of the Re-

view of Reviews the editor comments at length on the American political situation as it appears on the eve of the Presidential election; on the result

o., Philadelphia,

FRANCE'S FOLICY.

San Francisco Chronicle. The policy of the French government as outlined by Premier Waldeck-Rousseau at Toulouse contemplates the maintenance of the supremacy of the



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and second class. That is, that the taxpayers of Salt Lake City, for instance, shall not only pay for the schools in the city controlled by the board of education, but contribute by taxation to the maintenance of the district ward attempt to evade a difficulty needs schools of the whole county. This the Board of Education regard as unjust and burdensome to the taxpayers within the city limits, and an address will be seen in another part of this paper setting forth objections to the movement. Voters desiring to support the proposition will put a cross in the square opposite the words "For amendment proposed to Section 6, Article 10 of the Constitution," etc. Those who wish to defeat the movement and to have the present law prevail, for the maintenance of city schools separate from the schools in the county, will put a cross in the square opposite the words "Against Amendment proposed to Section 6, Article 10 of the Constitution," etc.

The other amendment proposed is to provide for direct legislation by the people. This, in effect, is to give power to the legal voters or a "fractional part thereof," authority to make laws direct and submit them to a popular vote, also to stop the enforcement of any law the Legislature may pass, until submitted to a popular vote. The effects of this may be feadly seen by thinking people. But there are many persons who do not think for themselves, and they may be carried away by the influence which is tending towards an excess of popular direct management of public affairs. The legislative branch of our system of government is entrusted with the lawmaking power, and it is in control of the majority of the voters. The proposition now submitted is to take away the vital part of that power, and thus cause a great departure from our legislative system. Those who wish to support that departure, will put a cross op posite the words: "For amendment proposed to sections I and 22, article 6, of the Constitution," stc. All who are opposed to this radical change should the words "Against amendment proposed to sections 1 and 22, article 6, of the Constitution," etc.

As a rule, it is very unsafe to tamper with the fundamental law of a State or of a Nation. Changes should not be made in Constitutions except when necessary. It is a good rule to let well alone. No one will dispute the truth that, as nations expand and people progress, laws should be enacted cultable to the growth attained and the larger needs of the commonwealth. But, in the present instance, we ask the citizens of Utah to weigh well the propositions presented for their votes. and see whether there is any need for these radioni alternitons in our State Contsitution, and whather the public Welfare, and that justles and fairness. which should be promoted, require any other change except that which will relieve the indigent.

If they reach the conclusion that the last mentioned change is all that is ment to section 3 of article 13-the first the whole of the animal and vegetable to vote make weak spots in our system or work, toll, nay, slave for years to Taliza.

terian confession of faith was intended to destroy this error and establish the doctrine of the salvation of at least some infants-the elect among themwhether they had been baptized or not. That this reasoning is merely an awkno demonstration. The authors of the creed were not confronted with the proposition that all who die in infancy are lost; only that some of them-those not sprinkled-must expect that fate. If they really had regarded this belief as an error, they would have stated as a counter-proposition that all infants after death are taken care of by the all-merciful Father, But this they did not do. They did say that the elect would be saved. They scorned the idea that baptism formed the dividing line between the saved and the lost, but they substituted election or baptism, making a division of their own. Had they meant to state that all infants are objects of divine grace, they would have said so, but they could not

do that, with their ideas of predestination and foreordination, and the doctrine that "original sin" is worthy of sternal death. The plain meaning of the Confession is stated by Dr. Twiss: Many infants depart from this life

original sin, and consequently are ordemned to sternal death on account f original sin alone,

To one who holds that man is to be verlastingly and irredeemably punthed for Adam's transgression, there is no inconsistency in teaching the eterasl damnation of innocent infants.

The majority of the Presbyterians in this country seem to realize that their reed contains an error that in the light of modern religious sentiment should be removed. They demand a revision. That is commendable.

But if they admit that a standard of faith they have been following for more than 200 years, and boasted of as a signal of pure truth, is partly false, what guarantee is there that the new creed, when more light comes, will not also prove false? Is not the demand for revision of the confession of faith a confession that its doctrines are manput a cross in the square opposite to made, and therefore can be remolded according to the demands of the times? We would think the question that now onfronts the Presbyterian church should be a testimony to them, and to all other denominations, that churches and creeds cannot stand unless they are founded on the eternal Rock and built y the divine Master. It should teach sem that the Church can never attain a knowledge of truth except through he guidance of the Lord by means of evelation as needed from time to time, oth to define doctrine and to direct the ver onward course,

MAX MULLER ON DARWIN.

The subjoined quotation from Max Muller, the eminent Oxford scholar whose remains have just been laid to rest, is earnestly recommended to the consideration of all who would fain argue God out of the universe, on account of the speculations founded upon the theories of Lamarck and Darwin.

Commandments is the most intersting of many extraordinary antiqui-ies dug from a mound north of this llage, and now lying about in farmuses and barns.

"Other curiosities from the mound are sarcophagi containing what appear to be burned human remains, flint spear heads scratched with rude pletures suggesting Noah's flood, pottery, ornaments and weapons.

"Are these things relics of the mys-terious civilization that dominated this land before the Indian arose to tram-ple it under foot? Only an archaeologist can answer the question. That the curiosities were not planted by some practical joker is proved by the fact that great pine trees some centuries

old have grown over the mound since the articles were buried there. "No inhabitant of this region can read the inscriptions on tablets or sarcophagi, but in a general way will recog-nize the characters and style of deco ration as resembling Egyptian or As-syrian antiguities. This, to the lay mind, deepens the mystery and recalls the scientific theory recentive exploited in the Sunday World that the Ameri-can Continent was the cradle of the human race, and that the tide of emi-gration was from Alaska to Asia, instead of vice versa, "Wyman is a lumbering town

two saw mills. All the country there-abouts has been lumbered off so thor-oughly that nothing but legions of pine stumps meet the eye in every direc-

"More absorbed in thinking of the timber supply and the problem of live-lihood, the local folk were only mildly interested when S. O. Scotford, then a painter living in Edmore, four miles south, disinterred from the mounds some curious objects the like of which had never been seen before.

"Scotford is known as an eccentric character of a rather inventive mind. and his discoveries were viewed with scepticism. But other persons ber dig and find similar curlosities. But other persons began to largest collection is that of Hiram J. Rich, a farmer near Wyman, who has several dozen of the relica stored in his barn, where the writer inspected them.

"All excepting the fint spear head are of burned clay. They were not placed haphazard in the mounds, but each one was confined in a small chamber of red clay. When taken out the clay was damp, but quickly dried. "The tablet that seems to contain the Ten Commandments is patterned after the tablet represented in the famillar engraving of Moses on Mount Sinai. Arabic numerals are not used to designate, but lines like those used to tally scores in playing cards. The tablet is about a foot long and nine inches broad

broad. "No less suggestive of biblical lore is the flint spear head. It is almost nine inches long and six broad, and has a flat polished surface. On this are scratched various scenes depicting the flood. Men are holding their arms above their heads as if to ward off the des-cending water. Scene No. 2 shows the ark on a mountain, and in the final scene troops of animals are filing out. "The sarcophagi, or, rather, funeral urns containing ashes, invite contect." urns containing ashes, invite conjec-ture. From a foot and a half high to two feet long their breadth and heighth average eight inches. The lid is stuck unknown process, and on hy some unknown process, and is usually adorned with a reclining lion or panther, with that peculiar head-dress which adorns the lion of Egra-tian sculpture. The outside of the sar-coping: is covered with hieroglyphics. the inside ashes of human

In the inside asies of homes are found, Similar discoveries were made at mounds hard by Crystal Lake, some miles away, and at other places." It is of little use to register unless

you also vote. Apathy, indifference and neglect on

walfar republic, and whose existence as ase, on the ground that the decis

has been respected and humanity has ound satisfaction in a measur lemency; and the restraint of religious rganizations whose accumulation roperties and teachings are regarded as prejudicial to the interests of the republic and whose existence as a rival power within the state is regarded is an intolerable situation which needs immediate solution.

New York, Evening Sun.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the French M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the French premier, in his address at Toulouse yesterday, said: "We have triumphed over the germs of death. We seemed on the verge of the tomb, but now we are stronger than ever. We have regained the solidarity which had been broken up. A great democratic party can be formed with this device, namely: 'More activity in the government, more se-curity in our institutions, more liberty more fraternity and more justice." This is a remarkable statement coming from the head of a government which when it took office was regarded as mere stop-gap affair. It looks now as if the cabinet which it was supposed would go down with the closing of exposition might last indefinitely.

> New York Mail and Express. Prime Minister Waldeck-Rousseau, b

his formal address at Toulouse, gav official expression to the domestic tran quillity and peaceful progress of th French Republic under the emerge-regime which he was called to le France has shown a facility in esca-ing situations of apparent danger b fore, and certainly the present minis-try has disappointed **gio**omy predic-tions by sensibly abating the dangerous asperities of internal strife, and findasperities of internal strife, and ind-ing a safe and honorable path for the country to follow. The era of the ex-position has been by common consent a period of truce from political agita-tion, but the approach of its conclusion and of the reassembling of parliament is accomplished by none of the expected harbingers of recurring storm.

New York Evening Post.

It is one thing to propound a bold and benevolent policy before an audi-ence of amiable Toulousans; quite another, to convert that policy into legis-iation before the chamber of deputies. It is true that the provinces generally appear to be with the ministry, but the chamber of deputies is apt to take its tone from Paris, and at Paris there is no sign of the conciliation that M. Wal-deck-Rousseau asserts. The threatened reopening of the Dreyfus case would put the ministry in sore straits. Most serious of all, the government must soon face the old turbulent anti-Republican and personal factions that have a power out of all proportion to their moral weight or popular support. These masters of the art of turning out a ministry have their eye on the premier, and he will do well if he beats them at a game where they have noth-ing to lose, but he everything.



The opening feature of The Saturday Evening Post for October 27 is a paper by United States Senator Albert J. Beveridge on the Young Lawyer and on the Young Lawyer and His Beginnings. The following is an extract from the article: "It used to be a part of the creed of a certain denomi-nation that a man should not be adnation that a man should not be ad-mitted to the ministry who had not re-ceived his 'call.' It was necessary that he abould hear the voice speaking with his tongue, and saying: 'Woe is unto me, if I preach not the Gospel.' This is true of the profession of law. So, at the beginning of your beginnings, do not begin at all unless you see a cer-tainty of misery if you do not. Unless

of the parliamentary elections of the past month in Great Britain, and on the ssues of the Canadian and Newfound-land elections of November 7 and 8. The Hall of Fame for great Americans. CUTLER BROS. is the subject of an authoritative arti-cle by Chancellor MacCracken. The is the subject of an automative ard-cle by Chancellor MacCracken. The whole scheme of selection of candidates for this American Valhalla is described. Mr. Robert Donald, the editor of the Municipal Journal, of London, con-tributes an article on "Trusts in Eng-und." The number is basiles well 36 MAIN STREET, SALT LAKE CITY. land." The number is, besides, well stocked with illustrations -- New York See 1. 1993年1月1日日本市场中国 Among the contents of Harper' Among the Contents of Harper's Magažine for November we notice "A Little Tragedy at Tien Tsin," a story, Prances Aymar Mathews; "Some Lit-erary Memorles of Cambridge," Wil-liam Dean Howells; "Bluejay Visits the Chosts of an Indian folkiors tale George SALT LAKE THEATRE, Ham Dean Howells; "Bluejay Visits the Ghosts," an Indian foiklore tale, George Bird Grinnell; "The Forgiveness of Creegan," a story, Cyrus Townsend Brady; "Alcohol Physiology and Tem-perance Reform," Professor W. O. At-water; "Fruit-Growing in America," Theodore Dreiser; "The Squirrel," a story, Mary E. Wilkins; "Eleanor," a novel, part xI, Mrs. Humphry Ward; "Michel and Angele," a story of Hugue-not exiles, part II, Gibert Parker; "Love-Letters," Victor Hugo; "A De-sertion," a story, Stephen Crane; "The Mantle of Elijah," a novel, part VII, Israel Zangwill: and "The Drawer," in-troductory story, "Professor Stubb's Thursday, Friday and Saturday and Saturday Matinee, November 8th, 9th and 10th, 1900, troductory story, "Professor Stubb's Thanksgiving Turkeys," by Hayden Carruth-Harper and Bros., New York, SALT LAKE THEATRE, Supported by his entire New York Company of Sixty People in his New Comic Opera Hit, GEO. D. PYPER, MANAGER. THE LAST PERFORMANCE. Mr. James Neill. Music by Victor Herbert, Composer of "Wizzard of the Nile," "The Idol's Eye" and "The Serenade," Book by And the incomparable Neill Company Kirke La Shelle, author of "Princess Chic," and Frederick Ranken, author of "The Smugglers." Tonight at 8:15. "An Emphatic Hit."-New York Herald. PRICES-25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50. Seats on Sale Tuesday, November 6th, at 10 a.m. **Bachlor's** Romance. EXTRA! EXTRA! NEW GRAND THEATRE, MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 12th M. E. MULVEY, MANAGER. BECINS THE ENCACEMENT OF THE FAMOUS WHITNEY-KNOWLES Last Time Tonight, London and New York The Big Scenic Production, "Wicked London." THE ONLY NEXT WEEK, Three nights and Wednesday Mati-CENUINE nee, commencing Monday, November 5th. VERSION "KELLY'S KIDS." STOCKS, INVESTMENTS The Complete Original Scenic Amplitude in all its AND BONDS. vast magnificence.

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