DESERET EVENING NEWS

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

LORENZO SNOW, TRUSTEE-IN-TRUST.

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SALT LAKE CITY, - SEPT. 23, 1899.

NOTICE.

The Deseret Sunday School Annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will convene in the Tabernacle on Friday morning, October 6th, 1899, at ten o'clock a. m.

LORENZO SNOW,
GEO. Q. CANNON,
JOSEPH F. SMITH,
First Presidency.

SUNDAY SCHOOL JUBILEE.

The Sunday schools of our Church form one of its most attractive features. The training of children in the principles of the Gospel, the cultivation of class restraint and order, in conjunction of prayer and singing, in unity in prayer and teachers, and in devotion and worship of the Supreme Being, is a work which is worthy of all praise, and should receive encouragement from the local authorities as well as from parents and the public.

Our Sunday schools are equal to any in the world. They are often excelled by visitors as superior to any they have seen. We do not claim for them perfection; they are doubtless many things which they may be improved. Progress is sought for and advancement is desired by the brethren and sisters engaged in the good work, and by the officers of the Sunday School Union.

For the purpose of their mutual good, conferences and meetings are held periodically in the several States of Zion, and in general gatherings of the entire organization. These have been productive of excellent results, and the Sunday school movement is ever forward and upward.

At the October General Conference of the Church there will be a Sunday School Jubilee. This will commemorate the establishment of the Sunday school in this city fifty years ago. A special program has been prepared for the occasion, which we publish this evening and which will make the meeting very interesting, and the Tabernacle will no doubt be filled on that occasion. We call attention to it now, that our friends from a distance may have it in mind when they come to Conference.

The effect produced on this community by the work done in our Sunday schools cannot fail to be of the very best. And the laborers in that field will see the fruits of their labors, and reap in their faithful and unstinted efforts, not only in this world but in that which is to come, when the full results from the seeds they have sown will blossom, both to their everlasting reward. The Jubilee of this year will be but a foretaste and pleasure of that which will crown their labors in the Eternal Presence.

REMOVE THE REPROACH.

The people of Utah, and more particularly the Latter-day Saints, have been supposed negligent in the discharge of a sacred duty. The monument to Brigham Young, the pioneer statesman, colonizer and theologian, is yet unfinished and in some sense unpaid for.

True, the statue has been completed and now adorns our principal thoroughfare. But a number of features that figure in the design have to be added, and a considerable sum is yet due to the artist. The committee in charge earnestly desire to finish their labors and to have the monument cleared of all financial encumbrance.

We make an appeal for aid in this direction to all who appreciate the great work performed for the benefit of Utah, the states of which gentile, foreigner and utilizing efforts for the founding and upbuilding of this splendid State, are perceptible even to the casual observer everywhere within its borders.

To the Latter-day Saints especially this call is sounded. Come forward, friends, and clear your skirts of the stigma of the man who led the Church from sub rosa to open, from the desert through the wilderness to this promised land, and who, inspired by the Almighty, planted the seed for the prosperity which now smiles upon Utah, and is the growth which has rewarded the toil of a people gathered under his direction from all the nations.

It is a disgrace to him that the monument lies to be repaired. The erecting of that monument to the pioneer was their great leader should have been to all a labor of love. Many have cheerfully responded to the invitation extended to all classes and have cast in their mites for this worthy object. But others have failed to do their duty in this regard, and we now remind them of their neglect with the hope that they will at once add to their subscriptions.

The committee will give these credit for the amounts however small, and while the poor are invited to contribute their dimes, the rich are not entitled from contributing each their quarters, their generosity will be copied. Let no all white and faith this tribute to the pioneer of our State and the founder of our commonwealth whose fame has gone abroad to all the world, but whose unfinished monument stands now to our reproach.

"MORMON" MISSIONARIES.

We cull the following from the Morning Arkansas Gazette in reference to the labors of our missionaries there, with the rebuke that the Editor evidently has for those who are seeking to misrepresent a similar cause where they are permitted to do so by the local authorities, and there is no earthly reason why they should be detailed to expose the immorality of "Christian" people.

But they are not copying the methods of the Christian Africa. That body was operating some years after our missionaries started to the work which is now being pursued. The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints was organized in 1830, and from that time until the present, the missionaries have been sent to the nations to open up and prepare the ways for the coming of the Lord. Our missionaries are given specified circulars, and as the work grows in importance and extends in magnitude, the Elders have their commission to the more mature experienced ones. They become better qualified to do the work. We believe that it is extent the multitude of Christian workers who now occupy the mission field in Africa, if they were to be found directly in one with the Editorial letter concerned for having "Mormon" missionaries, would be found in disseminating the doctrine the every-born member of the civilized world, Who Who Believes Jesus Christ is Christ, there are actually hundreds of souls not except South Africa, of taking in behalf of the poor, and the sent. Doing of converts who are coupling the modern notion of polygamy, creating a sensation in both England and America."

KRUGER'S FOREAST.

President Kruger, in a dispatch from Capetown, is credited with the predictions that a peaceful settlement will not be reached between the Boer Estates and Transvaal, though the present outlook is uncertain.

This would seem to mean that he contemplates yielding to the demands of the British government, when it appears certain that further concessions will have to be made by the Boers. How war can be avoided in any other way is not clear. Great Britain cannot be expected to back down.

President Kruger must be aware of the fact that if England is led to fight her armed forces against the Afrikaanders, it will mean a fight to a finish, even at the cost of millions of dollars and thousands of lives. He realizes, doubtless, the great billions of the world would be imperiled, were she to contend with anything but a complete victory. Possibly Kruger must know that the first act of hostility would be the beginning of the end of his republic.

Probably the yielding to the demands now made upon him would ultimately lead to practically the same result, for through the aid of the belief has Transvaal would gradually be incorporated in the vast British empire. The Boers appear to have the choice of becoming British subjects, with or without war. Probably, after careful consideration, the latter alternative will be adopted, if the best contents prevail. If the fate of the republic is inevitable, what good purpose could be served by sacrificing her into a war that would devastate the country and struggle it for many years?

There is some talk about Russian sympathy for the Boers, but Russia difficulties can be only of the most Platonic nature. The czar's government is at present engaged in shoving out every vestige of independence formerly enjoyed by Finland, and cannot feel very heavily for the cause South African state. The civilized world hope the threatened war will be averted.

THE CLAIM OF SUZERAINTY

The dispute between the government of Great Britain and that of the South African Republic attracts much attention in the United States. We believe the preponderance of public sentiment on this side of the Atlantic is in sympathy with the Boers, who are struggling against the spirit of domination which involves the rights more powerful and extended with which the treasonable republic has, at various times, and the land of union between England and the United States, draws much closer than friendly by the world, support of these forces in our conflict with Spain, prove a bond among Americans that England does not seem with humiliation in the recent crisis.

The subjects of Great Britain residing in South Africa are undoubtedly anxious to protection from the parent government, and to its support in the establishment and maintenance of their political and commercial rights. But the people of the Transvaal have their rights also, and appear to have a pretty good case in the dispute with the greater power.

On this point, we have received a communication from a prominent lawyer of New York City, which is of interest to the American people, and we therefore present it to the readers of the "News" verbatim, as follows:

New York, Sept. 6, 1899.

Editor of the Deseret Evening News:

Sir—There is a point that is rarely dwelt upon in the controversy between Great Britain and the South African Republic, which is of interest to the American people, and we therefore present it to the readers of the "News" verbatim, as follows:

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The claim of suzerainty over the Transvaal is disputed by the Boers, and there has been a direct conflict of words about it between the secretary of state for the British colonies and the President of the South African republic, in the time gone by. Lord Derby, of the English liberal leader, Mr. Wm. Vernon Harcourt, that as the suzerainty of the England retained with partial exercises over the Transvaal, and that Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Kruger are back rising in their various speeches, in of considerable force, since Mr. Harcourt was a party to the agreement, the liberals being then in power in England, and he had a thorough understanding of what was the the English government's compromises of the settlement reached. If the British cabinet remembers this to-day at its next meeting, war may yet be averted. Meanwhile anything that throws light on the case which is attracting the attention of all the civilized world is worthy of consideration, and we thank our New York correspondent for the explanation he has given and the views he has expressed.

COMMUNICATION WITH MARS.

A French writer, M. M. A. Mercier, proposes the formation of a society for the purpose of communicating with the planet Mars. The author thinks it has been demonstrated that that heavenly body is inhabited by beings superior in intelligence to the earth's inhabitants.

Opinions are widely divided on the question whether Mars is inhabited or not, and as to the nature of the Mars-dweller no definite conclusion can be formed. If, however, M. Mercier has any method by which the form to the case can be established, he appears for public consideration, and we shall be interesting experiments than that would be.

We have seen somewhere that scores claims to have demonstrated the existence of forty million suns. If each of these has a following of, say ten planets, there would be three hundred million worlds in the part of the universe of which we are truly conscious. That many of these are the abodes of intelligent beings, some of a higher and some of a lower order, perhaps, than we, can hardly be doubted. If there is any force in analogy by analogy.

But revelation has made the matter certain to the Latter-day Saints. By the word of the Lord it has been made known that through and by the Redeemer the worlds were framed, and that the inhabitants of those worlds are the offspring of God, begotten sons and daughters unto God."

From a certain point of view it may be said truly that this great universe contains the inheritance of men. In worlds he is asked to search out; in worlds future he is to be a conqueror. But in order to possess and inherit these worlds he is required to be a man of a certain character, and to be a man of a certain character he must be a man of a certain character. He must be a man of a certain character. He must be a man of a certain character. He