DESERET EVENING NEWS.

Monday, December 19, 1898

The Deseret Evening News is published daily, Sundays excepted, at noon at Salt Lake City, Utah, by the Deseret News Company.

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The Deseret Weekly is published every Saturday.

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Remitters should always give name of post-office, county and state to insure as well as prompt address.

City subscribers will kindly notify T. G. Webber, superintendent, of any irregularity in the delivery of their papers.

All communications should be addressed to Deseret News Company.

Telephone 30.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

The "Deseret News" with all its properties and appurtenances, has revested in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, by which it is now owned and controlled, on and after January 1, 1899, a complete change in its management will be inaugurated. The editorial department, comprising all the reading matter in the columns of the paper, will be placed in charge of Elder Charles W. Penrose. The business management will devolve upon Elder Horace G. Whitney. It is the intention to make the "Deseret News" a first-class family newspaper, containing the information of current events from the most reliable sources in all parts of the world. Also to make its announcements as will be acceptable to the members of the Church and to faithful people generally. It will be the official organ of the Church and be established by its authorities. The aid and support of loyal men in all the Stakes and Wards of Zion and in all the missions should be earnestly solicited, that the "Deserret News" may be able fully to accomplish the aim and design of its publication. The Daily will be published every evening, except on Sundays and holidays, the Semi-weekly every Tuesday and Friday. The Weekly will be discontinued, and subscribers whose terms have not expired will receive the Semi-weekly in its stead. The "Deseret Evening News" is commended to all the Saints and the general public who can be reached by daily mail, and the "Semi-weekly Deseret News" to those less favorably situated. It should be had in every home. It is hoped that with the assistance of our friends, the organ of the Church will, in a short time, obtain universal circulation and become a public journal to which all Latter-day Saints will have confidence and pride.

LORENZO SNOW,
Trustee-in-Trust.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the Daily or Semi-weekly will after Dec. 31, 1898, until subscribers who have paid in advance that they are satisfied that arrangements have been made with the new management of the "News" to carry out such amounts of their expiration. Any other arrangements for advertisements and subscriptions after Dec. 31, 1898, must be made with the new management, the present company's connection with the paper ceases on that date.

JOHN A. EVANS,
Business Manager.

CHURCH BONDS.

In consequence of the financial condition of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, as caused by the tithing and expenses incurred over the Church property, the difficulties which had to be confronted with during the protracted proceedings under the laws of Congress and the decisions of the courts of the country in their enforcement, and other circumstances of an adverse nature, which for several years surrounded the Church, it has been impossible to borrow money from its, at times, high credited state which it is desirous to see as healthy as possible.

Money at a reasonable rate of interest has been offered to the Church from outside sources, but it was decided better that an opportunity should be given to our own people to advance means for this purpose. This matter has been in contemplation for some time and has been carefully considered, with a view to the interest of the Church and the benefit of individuals.

The Presiding Authorities have therefore determined to issue bonds running for a period of seven years and bearing interest at 6 per cent per annum. Bonds to be of the denomination of one hundred dollars each, numbered consecutively from one to five hundred; two hundred of the denomination of five hundred dollars each, numbered consecutively from one to two hundred; two hundred and fifty of the denomination of one thousand dollars each, numbered consecutively from one to two hundred and fifty; one hundred and fifty, one hundred and fifty, the whole issue aggregating five hundred thousand dollars, at bearing date of December 31, 1898.

The security for the payment of these bonds and the interest thereon, will be the pledge of the Trustee-in-Trust for and in behalf of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, made on each of the holders of such bonds and also in Lorenzo Snow, Heber J. Grant, who are constituted Trustees as set forth in the said bondholders, that enough money to pay the interest on the bonds on the first days of July and January in each year after the first day of January, 1899, shall be deposited at the Deseret National Bank, and that at least fifty thousand dollars from the income of the said Church shall be deposited with the said trustees each year after the year 1899, for the purpose of the payment of a portion of the bonds or to create a fund for their redemption. These arrangements will be effected by which the whole amount to pay for the principal and interest on the bonds will have been deposited in the term of eleven years. The bonds, however, will be subject to redemption in five years from the date thereof.

The Church has an income which will mature, undoubtedly, the payment of all its liabilities, including the interest on these bonds and the principal semi-annually in their turn, and the assets at the present time are fully equal in value to its indebtedness, apart from its several income. The Church has always been honest, and the necessity for borrowing funds has been caused by the pressure of circumstances which were forced upon it.

The bonds, which will be offered on the first of January, 1899, may be purchased by any persons who desire to invest in them. They should be taken by residents of Utah. The Latter-day Saints who can purchase one or more of these bonds will find them a safe and profitable investment. Their interest will come due Trustee-in-Trust to pay its liabilities carrying a heavy rate of interest, and they will make a considerable saving in the Church. The interest and principal will be paid in gold coin, and the Church, through its Trustee-in-Trust, will be full security for their redemption.

Applications for the bonds should be made to

LORENZO SNOW,
Trustee-in-Trust.

HOME TALENT FIRST.

It is unfortunately true that a superabundance of others should be a superior or comparable very about possible, and yet it is true that it is. The impression of the public seems to be a subject upon which there can be no difference of opinion. The experimenters should be able to give to the discussion the proper tone and to guide the discussion of the youth into the paths and ear of the Saints, and thus be able fully to accomplish the aim and design of its publication. The Daily will be published every evening, except on Sundays and holidays, the Semi-weekly every Tuesday and Friday. The Weekly will be discontinued, and subscribers whose terms have not expired will receive the Semi-weekly in its stead. The "Deseret Evening News" is commended to all the Saints and the general public who can be reached by daily mail, and the "Semi-weekly Deseret News" to those less favorably situated. It should be had in every home. It is hoped that with the assistance of our friends, the organ of the Church will, in a short time, obtain universal circulation and become a public journal to which all Latter-day Saints will have confidence and pride.

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JOHN A. EVANS,
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A PROMISING OUTLOOK.

It begins to look as though a front was to Prove the further we have been having in the way of lack of railway facilities in southern Utah. A correspondent of the Tribune reports a rumor of the projected erection of great smelting works at Helper, on the Denver and Rio Grande, and that from there a road is to be built through the county via Sutton, near to this town. There is an abundance of coal suitable for smelting in the vicinity of Helper, and the iron ore obtained in the south would be brought there for the purpose. This would be a great enterprise, and that would be beneficial not only to the railway company but to the people of the section traversed, and indirectly to the whole State.

It is not at all probable that the Utah & Pacific will seriously think and plan while a road company is carrying about of its late or has and vote it, but as from county. It is quite impossible to fully estimate the wealthiness possibilities of that part of the country, but enough we know of the mineral resources, and those who are unprejudiced and not blinded by the Bull-mountaineers that, with the exception of Utah and Cache, comprising the country adjacent to Salt Lake City, that even take on new and promising features. Especially will this be the case if a third country shall be established in the vicinity of the Sunset Pass, and a road for the Denver, Rio Grande and Western, as it would be, to be built to the west of that point, and a road for the Denver, Rio Grande and Western as well, and perhaps a number of railroads to pick in. This is mentioned as one suggested in conjunction with a railway, would amount to more business every year than would well distributed and diffuse without bonds.

The argument, if such it may be called, has been made that it is out of the question for Utah or any Western state to compete with the East in the matter of iron and steel production. Just at present there is some force in the assertion, as there would have been thirty years ago in the statement that we could not successfully compete with the eastern side of the continent in any manner of manufacturing and commercial enterprise. It should be remembered that the railroad is not only the vehicle of civilization in the wilderness, but the avant courier of enterprise and the means by which controlling opportunity a common advance of values is set up and maintained. Are there benefits to be made in Utah, or elsewhere in Utah where our operations extend are light, or where one is not sufficiently abundant, or where insufficient working in the shape of coal of the finer does not exist, some to a distance even some, but man all of Cache determined to make it so, there is no reason why such an enterprise here should not hold its own with those which compete with it on not less miles from here to come the latter are already in effective working order, with the undoubted benefits of many years of experience and practice of almost unrivalled operations in every field, foreign and domestic. This option would be great enough to make it worth while, in our case we would have to expand beyond our boundaries by some means, but it could be successfully accomplished as long as the necessary cash to make good the defects while the work was going along toward the essential point was forthcoming; where there is a will there is a way.

The railroad is greatly helped by this consideration, and two railroads would be better than one so far as fostering development and growth is concerned. Hauling a ton of iron ore is just as burdensome and expensive as hauling the same amount of ore carrying the precious metals and the profits are just as great, and gradually expanding and building up a region which will with corresponding rapidity add other fractures to the traffic, is a wise and eventually wealth-producing thing to do. But reducing the iron ore so that the freight will not have to be carried at all, only the metal itself, is a better proposition yet. Let us have both enterprises and not have to wait too long for either.

INCANDESCENCE IN AIR.

The announcement is made of an invention which, it is thought, will revolutionize lighting by electricity, for if the glass bulbs are to be done away with and the light is said to be more efficient than that now produced, while the cost of manufacture is appreciably less. According to the description of the invention, an aluminum tube three inches of a millimeter, receives the current through two small platinum wires, the tube becoming efficient for the passage of the current. Aluminum tubes have undergone incandescence during a period of 700 hours without showing any physical or chemical changes. The only difficulty was that aluminum is not a conductor of currents in its cold state. The difficulty has been overcome by the heating of the tube, which is run automatically. A small coil of platinum wire is brought into touch with the aluminum tube, and as soon as the current passes, this coil immediately becomes heated, communicates its warmth to the tube, from which it is released automatically. It seems, from the experiments which have been made so far, that the new system is satisfactory.

Patents covering the principle have been taken out in various countries by a firm in Budapest.

COMMENTS ON ROBERTS.

The Dallas, Texas, News is among the great number of American journals that comment on the Utah election for Congress in a spirit of liberality and fair-mindedness. In a recent issue it says:

"Mr. Roberts, in giving his side of the controversy, admits that the authorities of the church of Utah have "left upon our moral obligations from which no decree of the Church could release them and we are not of the Roman church." He also contends that perfect conversion of religious sentiment is desired in the Church of Utah, and that polygamous or plural marriages are forever prohibited, but he adds, "Thus the demand has so far as a prohibit future polygamous marriages, but no further." While the News admits that everything reasonable should be done to avoid polygamy, it does not agree with the Advocates and thinks that the Utah case should be settled. There is no principle of law, no law of authority, under which Congress could deny him his seat. While it does not approve of the handling of the members, there are certain rules of law and justice by which Congress must be guided. It is not in our mind a member by an overzealous act of the majorities for which he is not responsible, and the Utah case would be a very effective or the action in light particularly. If we why has it prohibited polygamy, and why has it prohibited bigamy, or cohabitation, unless polygamous marriages and cohabitation were the fruit of the Mormon faith? Why are they so far as we are aware, and are rarely and objects to be considered in the case? Why are the representatives of legal others who have theirs him. Congress can not go beyond the law and deny him his seat because of the number of women and children who sing to his contact. If he has not had this power and he is in exercise it, it is quite probable that the night be marked off some distinctly marked by the Mormons in the Mormon. There are polygamous and polygamists. It is quite possible, it half the Mormons attempted about some of the Mormons, that some Mormons who would rather be Mormons, that some Mormons who would rather be Mormons or don't or rather than be Mormons in another place of the country. Mormons in another place of the country. Mormons in another place of the country.