

DESERET EVENING NEWS

Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints
 PUBLISHED WEEKLY
 EDITOR: H. W. FENROSE
 MANAGER: H. W. FENROSE
 PRINTED BY: H. W. FENROSE
 SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY 1870
 (SUNDAY EDITION)
 OFFICE: 100 Temple and 100 Temple Streets
 SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Charles W. Fenrose, Editor
 Horace G. Whitney, Business Manager
 SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Subscription Prices:
 One Year, \$1.00
 Three Months, .35
 One Month, .10
 Single Copies, 5c
 Advance payment, per year, \$1.00
 Single Copies, 5c

Correspondence and other reading matter for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
 Address all business communications to THE DESERET NEWS, Salt Lake City, Utah.

NEW YORK REPRESENTATIVE:
 E. A. Craig, 41 Times Building

CHICAGO REPRESENTATIVE:
 E. A. Craig, 27 Washington St.

SAN FRANCISCO REPRESENTATIVE:
 C. S. King-Sheridan & Co., 401 Examiner Bldg.

SALT LAKE CITY, AUGUST 4, 1900.

THE PLAN OF REDEMPTION.

"These are they who are honorable men of the earth who were blinded by the craftiness of men."
 That is one of the groups or classes of persons who are to be saved in the "terrestrial glory," according to the revelation given in the Vision to Joseph Smith and Sidney Rigdon, Feb. 16, 1832, and published in the book of Doctrine and Covenants, Section 76.

Some inquiries are made as to its meaning. If those who desire to understand will read the entire revelation—one of the grandest ever unfolded to mortal man—they will readily perceive its significance. Taken by itself it may need some explanation. As it opens the door to a doctrine that is strange to the majority in the Christian world, we will touch briefly upon the subject.

The vision from which the sentence is taken shows, in great plainness, the conditions of the human race in worlds to come. They are divided into three classes called respectively the celestial, terrestrial and telestial glories. All the children of men, except a few who will become "the sons of perdition" because it is impossible to redeem them, are to be saved, eventually, after justice has claimed its own, "according to their works," and will enjoy such a glory as they are fit to receive.

The celestial, or "glory of the sun," is for those who obey the Gospel and are faithful to the end, and thus become imbued with the spirit of Christ, and are sanctified in body and in spirit, so as to be able to associate with the highest and noblest in the presence and companionship of the Father and the Son, and to "inherit all things," as Kings and Priests unto God forever.

The terrestrial, or "glory of the moon," as compared with that of the sun, is for those who are not prepared for "the Father's fullness." They did not receive the Gospel while in the flesh, but afterwards, in the spirit. Among them are honorable people of all races, ages and conditions. In consequence of tradition, the influence of false teachers and of environments opposed to the pure doctrines of Christ, they were led astray, some in the errors of perverted "Christianity," others in the idols of heathenism, and still others in the vain reasonings of skeptic philosophy. But they were not wicked and corrupt, nor wilfully rebellious against God. Therefore they bow the knee to Deity and accept the truth after "the clouds have rolled away," and they are to receive a glory for which they are adapted and which will be greater than they ever anticipated while in the body or out of the body. There are many such in the various religious sects of the world, and some outside of all denominations. God is just and merciful. In His Kingdom there are "many mansions," and such "honorable men of the earth" will have a place prepared for them, not where God and Christ immediately dwell, but where they can partake of the Father's glory though not of His fullness.

The telestial glory, "the glory of the stars," where "one star differeth from another star in glory," is for the abominable and the unjust, the selfish and the rejecter of truth, the vile and rebellious and filthy, who have first to suffer the penalty of transgression, to be "beaten with many stripes" or with "a few stripes," according to their degree of guilt, so as to "pay the uttermost farthing," others to be forgiven in the world to come after repentance and obedience in the spirit world. All are to come forth in the due time of the Lord, except those who "remain filthy still," and will occupy the various stations in "the glory of the stars."

The work of redemption for all is to be accomplished through the atonement of Jesus, the Christ, a knowledge of which will be conveyed to all the sons and daughters of Adam, either in the body or out of the body. For there is but one way of salvation and that is God's way, by and through His Son, and that way will be opened and proclaimed until every knee shall willingly bow, and every tongue truly confess that Jesus is the Lord, to the glory of God the Father.

This is but a very brief outline of the plan of salvation, which will ultimately embrace every soul that can possibly be saved on the everlasting principles of justice, mercy and truth. And the understanding of the fact that the good and honorable of the earth are not to be eternally lost, because in this life they were not able to lay hold of the faith of the Gospel, but that there is a glory prepared for them which they will at some period abundantly enjoy, is full of comfort and gladness to the Saints of God, who will under the Operation of their salvation, fight against darkness and error and wickedness and sin until Satan and his power are overcome, and all the creations of the Holy One shall sing the song of the redeemed, and hell and the grave shall deliver up their captives, death shall be no more, and God and Christ shall have the victory and reign supreme eternally.

AMERICAN BOXERS.

From the accounts of outbreaks of religious intolerance in some parts of this country, it appears that all the "boxers" are not confined to the Mongolian empire. The spirit of that remarkable movement is at work where one would least expect its appearance.

Only a few weeks since a North Carolina town was made the scene of a crime which was different only in degree from the atrocities perpetrated in Japan, China.

It appears that during the last three years a sect established itself in that State, Cherokee county, and erected a church in which to worship. The story goes that about ten days ago a member of the association took sick.

He refused medical aid, and depended upon the prayers of some of his co-religionists for recovery. The signal was that one of these was arrested, pronounced insane and incarcerated in a jail.

The excitement spread. Finally three men, among whom was a Methodist preacher, called a mass meeting of citizens. One hundred and sixteen responded to the call. They were urged to destroy the church of the new sect. Six of those present refused to have anything to do with this scheme, urging that every man had a right to worship according to his conscience, and that no one had a right to destroy his property.

The other 110 raised and burned the church while the five gentlemen preached. The crowd passed a resolution warning the members of the church not to build another anywhere in the county.

We know not what are the tenets of the sect. It is claimed that they teach "baptism of fire, the holy dimes, the dynamite, the lyddite, the wolite and many other things never heard of before," also that God has revealed things to them in various ways, such as "total abstinence from coffee and medicines." That this is a fair representation of their faith is hardly probable. But no matter what they believe and teach, the proceedings against them by the mob is another disgrace to the State in which it took place, and to the country.

It does not better the case, that the incendiaries were headed by a preacher who, like Nero, fiddled while Rome was burning. That aggravates the case. If these people were guilty of anything against the law, they had a right to be tried by law; if not, the destruction of their church was simply an act of fanaticism, that deserves the strongest condemnation. The supporters of the Methodist preacher ought to investigate the case, and if he is found guilty, he ought to be promptly dismissed as unfit for the pulpit. In no other way can that denomination free itself from the stain he has put on its reputation.

North Carolina is not the only place in the country infested by the foul air of intolerance. The New York World tells of the experience of a Seventh-day Adventist pastor in New York, who was assaulted by a mob while performing the rite of baptism. The World says in part:

"Disgraceful rowdism by between three and four hundred men and women attended the ceremony of immersion by a party of Seventh-day Adventists yesterday morning at the foot of Fifty-sixth street on the Bay Ridge shore. For over twenty minutes the ruffianism continued. While the minister and his charges, three women, were standing waist-deep in the water, he praying or striving to pray, profane words were hurled at him, water was splashed in his face, he was struck with balls made of sand and the disorderly mob, armed and all but cursed him and his trembling companions. Not a policeman appeared to protect the peaceful little party, and there was not one person in the crowd who showed much of sympathy or willingness to oppose the unprovoked exhibition of blackguardism. A few feeble protests were made, but they had no force to them."

The pastor's clothes were covered with mud, and the women almost fainted from fright. One of them was in a hysterical condition after the ceremony had been performed, and the mob was frantic with delight at their disgraceful work.

It is far from pleasant to contemplate such occurrences in our own country. They prove that there is much need of missionary work at home. They indicate that the mobocracy of Christendom is not vastly different from that of paganism. And the question is pertinent: If we sit in judgment upon one race for atrocities committed in a spirit of savage intolerance, shall not the God of all nations judge us, unless we repent of a sin that is all the more hideous to the more brilliant light given to us? Has our government no power to cope with religious fanaticism, and secure all citizens the right guaranteed to them by the sacred instrument of freedom? If not, how can we expect the Chinese government to be strong enough to keep inviolate the treaty rights it has been forced against its will, to grant an alien race?

WHAT AILS PROTESTANTISM.

A Methodist Episcopal clergyman, Rev. J. Clayton Youker, recently sounded a note of warning to the Protestant world, when he expressed his opinion that what is known as evangelical Christianity must either change its methods or lose its influence for good. This is the truth.

Mr. Youker first pays attention to the so-called "revivals." They are obsolete. There has been so general a diffusion of knowledge that the preacher is not looked upon as an oracle. He is rather regarded as an advocate pleading a cause to which there are two sides, and the hearers are often more interested in the "other side." And this, it can be added, is but a natural consequence of the fact that the modern Protestant preacher discards any authority except that which he shares with every individual in the audience.

The Methodist preacher next points out that the method of dealing with the children is all wrong. The infants are regarded as members of the kingdom of heaven, but as soon as their intelligence awakens, they are treated as outside the family of God. "A great guilt is laid before them which frequently is never crossed."

Mr. Youker has eloquently commenced to see the first rays of a great truth with which every Latter-day Saint is familiar. To them it has been made known that their children are to be blessed by the Elders in the name of

Jesus; that they are to be baptized when they have reached the age of accountability, and to be taught to pray and walk uprightly before the Lord. They are the children of the covenant, and not of the devil. Protestantism, on the other hand, following closely in the footsteps of Luther, ascribes too much to satanic influence and power.

Another point made is that Evangelical Protestantism is too often unfair to the moralist. Because of his non-acceptance of Christ Rev. Youker says. It frequently lists him with vile sinners. While insistence must be made of the necessity of reliance upon Christ for salvation, it should be with candid recognition and commendation of worthy character. Christ looked upon a young moralist in His day and loved him.

In all these features, Protestantism is in the opinion of the preacher in error. There must be a radical change. It should not be forgotten, however, that the fundamental error is in the claim that Protestantism is "evangelical," or biblically Christianity while its exponents are without a divine commission to preach and to administer the sacred ordinances. In this error all the others have their root. If unauthorized persons should at this time appear on the disputed scene of Asia and claim to represent the various civilized governments, entering into agreements with the Chinese government and people, proposing reforms, suggesting remedies and giving promises for the future, wild confusion would ensue. In case that government could be induced to listen to them, but the results could not be more disastrous than they will be, when men without authority represent themselves to the world as ambassadors of the kingdom of heaven, proposing terms of peace and reconciliation outside those established in the eternal decrees of God.

And that is the situation. The great need of all God's children is the peace, once among them of messengers from their Father, who can declare to them His will, His purposes. Lecturers on religious topics are no substitutes for such messengers. If the children of men would accept such ambassadors, error would speedily give way for truth. Peace would take the place of strife and contention. The social wrongs would be righted. Anarchy would vanish for loyalty to law and order. The human family would enter upon a universal brotherhood. For such is the intention of God with His children. His purpose is, through the Gospel, to give both temporal and eternal salvation.

THE WAR OF REVENGE.

The German emperor has favored the world with another war speech, this time in the form of a sermon on a well known Bible text. The burden of both this and a previous public utterance is that the Christian nations are to take a terrible vengeance upon the Chinese "Amalekites," and that both the engines of war and the prayerful supplications of the civilized world must be directed towards the accomplishment of this purpose.

This naturally suggests the query whether the professed Christians of the world are willing to support the imperial order in this sentiment. Is it their desire that barbarity shall be met by barbarity? Can they pray for revenge, for blood, for an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth; and that in view of the Master's teachings on this important subject? No doubt, if the war dogs are let loose in China in earnest, there will be streams of blood shed. Such is the spirit of the age. But if the question were asked: "What would Jesus do?" "Christians" would hesitate to ask on their benedict knees for such success. They would rather pray for a peaceful denouement of this terrible war-drama. They would ever sacrifice something in the later, ends of peace.

If we pause for a moment and think, it will appear that the Christian world cannot exact "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth" in China, without degrading the civilization of which it boasts. Our soldiers may go back to the age of Tully and Wallenstein, and burn and plunder Chinese cities and villages. They may march through vast stretches of country, through fire and blood, and even despoil the imperial house, killing the old sinners and the youngest infants together, but after all, they cannot compete with the Chinese themselves in cruelty. And the results would be more disastrous to civilization itself than to China. For when the savage instincts of mankind are permitted to break the rather slender chains with which they are bound, and to revel again in the lusts which are but too congenial to depraved human nature, it will take years of renewed training to hold the breach. Savage wars leave a disfiguring imprint upon the character of many generations. The most delicately constructed machinery may be destroyed in a moment, but it may take years to reconstruct it. Civilization is always retarded by the outbreaks of the savage instincts, over which it should be the master and controller.

It seems to us that prayers in reference to the Chinese problem should be offered up in behalf of "Christian" statesmen, that they may be endowed with the necessary wisdom to so arrange the affairs of that vast empire, that there may be no more danger of massacres of foreigners, or of hostile outbreaks between the powers of Christendom. With regard to Turkey, a great mistake was committed which has been, and is, a permanent menace to the peace of the world. It would be a calamity, should it be repeated in China. The world would then have two "eastern" questions, both hanging like the sword of Damocles, in a hair, ready to fall at any moment. That would mean increased fear of a world war. It would mean added burdens for military purposes, and a set back for commercial and industrial enterprises.

The most natural plan would be the establishment in China of as many independent principalities as there are provinces, distributing among the viceroys, or the provincial governors, the sovereignty now usurped by the central government at Peking. That would be sufficient punishment for the reigning

dynasty for the crimes committed. It would preserve the independence of the people, and at the same time lessen the possibility of their combination against the rest of the world. Their laws could be reconstructed on the basis of the ethics of Confucius, and yet in harmony with civilized ideas. Their rulers would be in touch with Europe, for no other would be recognized by the family of nations.

Were China thus divided, the following kingdoms would be founded on the ruins of the defunct state:

	Area (square miles)	Population
Hupei	70,459	23,265,995
Honan	63,194	22,115,527
Chichiang	39,136	11,383,402
Kiangsi	52,156	24,534,118
Kweichow	54,534	7,669,181
Yunnan	167,968	11,721,576
Shensi	58,409	22,090,903
Shanxi	59,319	17,391,993
Shandong	67,409	8,432,193
Shansi	65,194	36,243,000
Shansi	55,263	12,211,453
Kansuh	125,409	9,000,000
Szechuan	159,300	67,721,397
Ngao Hway	49,461	20,596,296
Kiangsu	41,589	20,595,171
Kwantung	79,456	29,106,240
Kwantung	78,209	6,131,527
Chingkiang	45,609	6,999,997

So far as reports come now, the South African conflict scarcely reaches the dignity of guerrilla warfare. The whole thing should be closed up soon.

Most people fear counterfeit money much worse in paper currency than in coin; yet the government statistics show that two-fifths of the counterfeit money taken in this country is in coin.

Those Chinese viceroys who paid rewards for the heads of foreigners should not be forgotten when opportunity comes to give them return for their murderous investment.

It is noted in the London letter that cancer is carrying off the members of Britain's royal family. Yet it will be noted also that the disease does not develop in them until old age comes.

Utah is to be called on for a supply of horses suitable for military service in China. There are not too many of the animals hereabout, and what there are call for good prices.

It is given out that nearly \$400 of the \$2,000 bounty that is paid by the State this year for silk worms goes to Washington county. That ought to make a nice nest-egg for further development of the important industry.

The administration is preparing U. S. troops in China for a long war. It is better to carry away the food on an early restoration of peace than to risk soldiers being hungry and destitute while fighting a foreign foe.

The Chinese activity at the Bogus forts is no bogey. There is a terrible reality about conditions there which is ominous of desperate work should there be a failure to avoid the threatened war between China and the other nations.

In the Far East dispute, it is observable that the European powers are not alone in being sorely puzzled. Secretary Hay's latest note was another piece of clever work which has placed the Chinese diplomats in a tight corner.

Many people will remember tomorrow as the Sabbath day, so far as is concerned from the usual daily toil, as a day when they keep the day holy, by a period of rest and appropriate worship.

The new electric line in London seems to be taking like lightning—judging by the fact that 50,000 people now travel each day over the recently opened road, and realize that they save a great deal of time on old methods, in reaching their destination.

That California lawyer who was arrested for burglary, upon being discovered in a neighbor's house, does not altogether fail of being an ornament to his profession. He escaped prosecution on the charge by explaining that he had entered the wrong house. Yet that is what every burglar does, from a legal standpoint.

The most severe check given to American arms in the Philippines in a long time is reported by Gen. MacArthur. Sixteen Americans were entrapped by 300 rebels, and killed, wounded or taken prisoners. Twenty to one was too great odds for the gallant little band, when also taken at a great disadvantage in situation.

There is some dubiety about the statement that the allies have advanced thirty-five miles from Tien Tsin. If they have, then it is likely a big battle has been fought en route, for a notable Chinese stronghold is at Yang Tsun, eighteen miles from Tien Tsin, and no word of such an occurrence has come yet. News of severe fighting probably would come quicker than a statement of the progress of a quiet advance.

The fact that Secretary Hay had his early training as a newspaper man—not of the ultra-sensational type, however—is a compliment to the influence of dignified journalism. His remarkable freedom from errors of judgment and of facts during his career as a diplomat, both at London and since his incumbency of the American state department, indicates that as a reporter and newspaper man he was careful, accurate, and capable—a reputation cheerfully conceded to him by his associates in that part of his career.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The current number of the Living Age has this list of contents:

"Germany, England and America," by Pauline Hugelw. Contemporary Review; "After Heine," Pall Mall Gazette; "The Voice of the Garden," by J. M. Watson. Nineteenth Century; "The Girl from Fairyland," by Nora Hoppel. Speaker; "The Heart of Darkness," VII, by Joseph Conrad. Blackwood's Magazine; "A New Literary Drink," Punch; "The Professor and the Lay Mind," by Henry Oakley. Temple Bar; "Madame D'Epinau," by S. G. Longman's Magazine; "The Lazarus of Exmouth," by W. Whifford Chambers. Mr. Blackmore and "The Maid of Siles," by E. J. Newell. MacMillan's Magazine; "In Praise of Books," by Sylvanus Urban. Gentleman's Magazine; "At the River's Edge," by J. J. Beth. Chambers's Journal; "The World

BARGAINS IN RUGS

All the Week, at Z. C. M. I. CARPET DEPARTMENT. Here you will find some of the Choicest Rugs ever brought to the city, which are offered this week at a GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. These Goods are all New, no old stock. You can have

Oriental Rugs 20% Off

Our stock was purchased under exceptionally favorable circumstances, and the regular price is lower than you get them elsewhere. But we want to make quick sales, hence the Special Reduction.

A special cut is also made in prices in our JUTE AND SMYRNA RUGS. See the goods and compare prices. You will be delighted.

SAMPLES IN OUR SHOW WINDOW. SEE THEM.

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

In the China Show, Saturday Review: "The Tea Trade of Ceylon," Spectator; "On Civil Modes of Address," by O. P. Swicker; and "The Soul's Surrender," by G. Barnett Smith. Good Words—Living Age Co., Boston.

"Rural Wealth and Welfare," Economic Principles illustrated and applied in Farm Life," is the title of the latest addition to the Rural Science series, edited by Prof. L. H. Bailey and published by the Macmillan company, 66 Fifth Avenue, New York. The book is written by George T. Fairchild, ex-president of the agricultural college of Kansas. Impressed with the belief that the farm homes of America will be the seat of farmers' welfare if their occupants know all they can of the thrift that gives power and do as well as they know, the author intends in this little book to help toward such a state of power and wealth as may bring genuine welfare. The book is not a dry abstract statement of facts, but an interesting narrative of things that pertain to the welfare of farmers, pointing out the actual trend of facts, the universal principles sustained by the facts, and means of most ready adjustment to circumstances. In the evolution of trade and manufacture, the business sense of farmers is appealed to for the sake of their own welfare. The general divisions of the book are: General welfare, nature of wealth; productive industry, analysis of aims, forces, means and methods; distribution of wealth for welfare, general principles of fair distribution, wages and profits; consumption of wealth, economic functions and business of government. The work in brief is a concise statement of fundamental principles always requiring adjustment to new life and circumstances, appealing to the sympathy and consideration of rural people.

The August issue of Table Talk opens with an article entitled "Ancient Inns and Modern." Another excellent article is on "Mosquitoes" and is the fourth paper in a series on "Household Inquiries." "Wedding Anniversary" is the title of an article written especially for Table Talk by Mrs. Burton Kingsland. The department of "All Through the Year" is filled with latest information for women. "Household Inquiries" gives reliable instruction about the preparation of food and how to make good things to eat. Its daily "Menus" and "How to Follow Them" is a wonderful aid to housekeepers. Table Talk Publishing Co., Philadelphia.

The most severe check given to American arms in the Philippines in a long time is reported by Gen. MacArthur. Sixteen Americans were entrapped by 300 rebels, and killed, wounded or taken prisoners. Twenty to one was too great odds for the gallant little band, when also taken at a great disadvantage in situation.

There is some dubiety about the statement that the allies have advanced thirty-five miles from Tien Tsin. If they have, then it is likely a big battle has been fought en route, for a notable Chinese stronghold is at Yang Tsun, eighteen miles from Tien Tsin, and no word of such an occurrence has come yet. News of severe fighting probably would come quicker than a statement of the progress of a quiet advance.

The fact that Secretary Hay had his early training as a newspaper man—not of the ultra-sensational type, however—is a compliment to the influence of dignified journalism. His remarkable freedom from errors of judgment and of facts during his career as a diplomat, both at London and since his incumbency of the American state department, indicates that as a reporter and newspaper man he was careful, accurate, and capable—a reputation cheerfully conceded to him by his associates in that part of his career.

BEST OF THE SEASON

Pacific Islander's Day at Saltair!

FRIDAY, AUGUST 10th.

AFTERNOON AT 3 O'CLOCK.

Customs and Habits of Hawaii, Samoa, Tahiti, and New Zealand, Portrayed by Natives; Maori Village Scene.

EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Grand Stereopticon Display of Island Scenery, Etc., for This Day Only.

GREAT ATTRACTIONS!

Special Excursions from Ogden and Davis County and Provo and all Points in Utah Co.

Round Trip 25c