DESERET EVENING NEWS.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LESSEES.

Wednesday, September 12, 1894

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Telephone 30.

ONE OF THEM.

In all probability there will be three nominees for the position of Delegate to Congress from Utah placed before the people of this Territory for their suffrages on the 6th of next November. One of these, the Republican candidate, was unanimously and enthusiastically named in Provo yesterday. Hon. Frank J. Cannon, who made the race for Delegate two years ago, was again the choice of his party for standard-bearer, and with such evidence of heartiness and sincerity, that he may be expected to call forth its entire strength and be followed to the polls by its united cohorts. If there was any sulking or sourness over any part of the convention's proceedings, it was certainly not in evidence. All this promises a compact, well-fought and lively campaign; for that the Democratic convention next week will be equally harmonious and its nominee chosen with like decisiveness, may be easily believed. So that if between now and the 6th of November any voter shall be left in doubt as to the candidate and the principles to which he shall give allegiance, it will be only the fault of his own ears, eyes and intelligence.

The News doesn't care how hot the contest is, provided it is conducted in a clean way and on courteous and correct lines. As before, and at all times, it will be our pleasure to survey the conflict from a standpoint above the lashings and fury of the waves of partyism, and to criticise or applaud as independent and unbiased observation may suggest.

THE INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

A Richfield, Sevier county, correspondent writes to the News for information regarding the Uintah and Uncompahgre Indian reservations in Utah, their opening by congressional enactment, and how the land to be restored to the public domain will be disposed of by the government.

The Uintah reservation embraces almost the whole of Wasatch county (a comparatively small area on the west and south being outside the reserve), and a considerable slice off the west side of Uintah county. Within its boundaries there is an extensive mineral section as well as a large quantity of cultivable and grazing lands, and plenty of water. Under the law, the Uintah Indian reservation, in whole or in part, is not yet opened to occupancy by white settlers.

The Uncompahgre reservation lies chiefly east of Green River and includes almost the whole of the south half of Uintah county, besides a strip in the eastern portions of Carbon and Wasatch counties. There is an abundance of water on the reservation, a large quantity of mineral lands, some good grazing country, and a comparatively small amount of cultivable land. With the exception of the allotments to be made to the Indians on the reservation, the Uncompahgre reserve is thrown open to public entry.

There are no treaty arrangements with the Indians on the Uintah reservation for the opening of lands now held by them in white occupation. The recent law authorizes such treaty arrangements, and when these are perfected by the commissioners and ratified by Congress, and not before, the reservation can be opened. Then it will be seen that the Uintah lands will not come into market for an indefinite period, though the negotiations to bring them there have been instituted. As to the Uncompahgre lands, the necessary treaty provisions for opening the lands were completed fourteen years ago—in 1880.

The original bills for bringing the Uintah and Uncompahgre reservations into the public domain were not passed in the form presented. What Congress did was to attach a "rider" to the Indian appropriation bill. By this, the President is authorized to appoint a commission of three persons, at a salary of $5 per day each while actually engaged in their duties, the entire cost of accomplishing which is not to exceed $10,000, to allot the land on the Uncompahgre reservation, and to treat with the Indians on the Uintah reservation to induce them to accept allotments in severalty of lands.

These commissioners are directed to apportion to each head of an Indian family on the Uncompahgre reservation a quarter section of land, with an additional quarter section of grazing lands; to each single person over 18 years of age, to each orphan child under 18, and to each other person under 18 born prior to the allotment, 80 acres of land and 80 acres of grazing land. These allotments are to be paid for at the rate of $1.25 per acre, the money to come from the funds now in the United States treasury and realized from the sale of the Uncompahgre lands in Colorado. All surveys of allotments are to be made by the general land office. When the commissioners complete their labors on the Uncompahgre reservation, the land not required for allotments is, by proclamation, to be thrown open to entry under the homestead and mineral laws. The settler under the homestead law may secure title at the end of three years by paying $1.50 per acre for his homestead. The minimum price of mineral lands known to contain asphaltum is fixed at $5 per acre. No person, firm or corporation is permitted to enter more than twenty acres of mineral land. There are no sales by section.

The commissioners also are directed to negotiate with the Indians residing on the Uintah reservation and if possible to procure the consent of such Indians to accept allotments in severalty of lands within the reservation and to relinquish to the government all lands not required for the allotment. When this is accomplished, the commissioners are to report their labors, and any agreement made by them with the Indians shall become operative only when ratified by act of Congress.

Thus it will be seen that steps were taken to open the Uintah reservation upon the Indians giving their consent in such terms as Congress may approve. It does not appear likely the aborigines will raise much objection to the proposition to be made to them; but under the most favorable progress it will be a considerable time before any part of the Uintah reservation will come into the land market. When the Uncompahgre allotments are made, the remainder of the reservation will be open to entry. The preparatory work for this should not occupy many months after the President names the reservation commission. When it is accomplished the probability is that an extensive mineral section will be opened for occupancy and development, some grazing and timber land will be added to the public domain, and a very small cultivable area will be subject to entry under the homestead laws.

THAT NEPHI MEETING.

Rev. S. E. Wishard writing under date of Sept. 6, requesting the News to publish some corrections of a report of the meetings of Presbyterians recently held at Nephi, says: "I am sure that your desire to see fair play will grant me the privilege of being heard." Accordingly the News of Sept. 6 contained a communication of Mr. Wishard with the desired "corrections." It is to full accord with the broad principles of Mormonism to treat even opponents with fairness and impartiality, although the believers in that eminently Christian religion have not always experienced the same treatment at the hands of those who differ from them. As to the several points to which Mr. Wishard calls attention, that is a matter between him and our correspondent at Nephi, whose second letter will be found in another column. We have every reason to believe that the correspondent gave a substantially correct report of the meetings, notwithstanding a hundred inaccuracy or two of but little importance that may have found their way among the statements made.

The subject would not have been alluded to here but for one point made by Mr. Wishard, which may be regarded as of general interest to the readers of the News. Our Nephi correspondent stated that the Presbyterian speaker assailed the Book of Doctrine and Covenants. This Mr. Wishard denies and offers the following explanation:

> I simply quoted from that book in proof of the fact that the Apostle who wrote the Epistle to the Hebrews, in the seventh chapter of the epistle, contradicts the statements in Doctrine and Covenants concerning the Priesthood. With section 84:33 affirms that the Aaronic "Priesthood continueth and abideth forever," the Apostle says that "Priesthood was changed," and adds that "of necessity a change also of the law" was made. This very law that instituted that Priesthood was abrogated. It was "disannulled," and Christ, of another tribe, became the High Priest, thereby terminating the Aaronic Priesthood. It was shown that several other doctrines were contrary to the Scriptures. That was all there was in the charge of "assailing" the sacred books of our Mormon brethren.
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> That is, Mr. Wishard did not "assail" the sacred volumes referred to; he only politely told the people that it contains doctrines contrary to the New Testament, leaving them to infer that it is the work of an impostor, a true—a falsehood. If that is not an assault, in the Scripture meaning of the word, pray what is it? In reading the severely criticised report from Nephi, no one could very well receive the impression that the volumes "assailed" was literally torn to pieces or relegated to ashes or otherwise subjected to physical violence. The assailing complained was that the Scriptures were the object of an attack exactly of the nature which Mr. Wishard both denies and admits in his paragraph. It is precisely an same kind of attack which infidels make upon the books of inspiration and which often are spoken of as "assaults" upon that Divine volume. The "correction," in this instance at least, is, therefore, entirely misplaced.

With respect to the other points made in the letter of Mr. Wishard, which may be regarded as of general interest to the readers of the News, our Nephi correspondent stated that the Presbyterian speaker assailed the Book of Doctrine and Covenants. This Mr. Wishard denies and offers the following explanation:

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We will appear more clearly when it is mentioned that the passages in question do not in the least contradict each other. The author of the Epistle to the Hebrews in the seventh chapter draws masterly comparison between the Priesthood of Melchisedek and that of Aaron, and shows that the change of the former upon the Son of God was a "change" in the Priesthood necessarily involving a change of the law, a "disannulling" of the commandment or of that law which was "weak," "unprofitable" and incapable of giving perfection. (Heb. vii: 18, 19.) In the whole chapter there is not a hint, much less an assertion, that the Aaronic Priesthood was to be abrogated. Certain unprofitable laws were to be abrogated or disannulled, and while a "change" was effected as to the Priesthood, a change and a termination are evidently entirely different things.

In the Doctrine and Covenants the change spoken of by the author of the Epistle to the Hebrews is more clearly revealed as to details. The Aaronic Priesthood, that is the Divine authority delegated to Aaron and his literal descendants, throughout all their generations, was the highest conferred during the Mosaic dispensation after Moses had been removed and with him the higher Priesthood. It was the key to the ministration of angels and a preparation for the Gospel dispensation. With the establishment of this dispensation the higher Priesthood was again restored and the highest divine authority consequently assumed by the Son of God, who has "obtained a more exalted ministry," being "the mediator of a better covenant." The power of the Aaronic Priesthood is still to administer outward ordinances, the letter of the Gospel, and to look after the temporal affairs of the people of God. But there is a change necessitated by the reconstruction, so to speak, of the household of the Almighty which took place by the introduction of the Gospel and the termination of the Mosaic era. The functions of the Priesthood changed; the authority remains for ever.

This is in full harmony with the teachings of the New Testament on the subject. Perfection could not come by the Aaronic Priesthood alone and the Levitical law. The Melchisedek Priesthood was therefore restored in some sense with the Divine promise. But in Christ alone only the Higher but also the Aaronic Priesthood is perpetuated. He having offered Himself as a sacrifice and entered a tabernacle not made with hands, providing the blood of atonement before the mercy seat. And as His Church on earth needs for its perfection the power of both Priesthoods, it has been delegated to His followers, for the benefit of all mankind. To find in these teachings a contradiction to the word of God seems to prove a narrowness or obtuseness of Divine things not creditable in a student and teacher of theology.

INTERNATIONAL ATHLETICS.

Editor Deseret News:

Can you tell me, through the columns of your paper, how the team of Yale athletes fared, who went over a short time ago to try engagements with an English team? The report of their games was published I failed to see it.

YOUNG GIRL.

SUBSCRIBER.

With pleasure. The athletic contest took place on the Queen's Club grounds July 10, on the 1st, at Oxford and were participated in by Yale athletes on the one side and Oxford athletes on the other. There were in all nine events, and the method of scoring was to give five points for first place in any event, three points for second place and one point for third place, the winning team to be the one which not only scored the most points but won the most events. The result showed that the Englishmen excelled in running—winning first and second place in the 100-yard dash, first in the 120-yard hurdle, first in the 440-yard run, first and second in the half-mile run, and first in the mile run; while the Americans excelled in jumping and hammer-throwing—winning first respectively in the running broad jump and the running high jump, and first and second both in putting the shot and in throwing the hammer. The totals, as computed by the scorers on the plan above-named, gave Oxford 43 events and Yale 23; and the whole contest was described in the news columns of this paper at the time.

THE THING for which President Cleveland is most blamed by his political opponents is his implied threat that the tariff question is to be further agitated. Of course his said opponents will therefore contribute in no way any part of the aforesaid further tariff agitation!

FIVE OUT of sixteen point races is not much of a winning for the American oarsmen-boarder; but the other events were interesting as showing what the Prince of Wales' Britannia was able to do.

The street line in Kansas City, which Atlantic seaboard, is via the Missouri Pacific Railway, from Omaha. Through sleeping and chair cars, and all conveniences made in Union depots in the city time. If you are going East and want to see a daylight ride through the grandest country of the Rocky Mountains on a train, see that your ticket reads via Missouri Pacific Railway. Elegant chair cars entirely free to holders of regular rate tickets.

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Will reopen on the 12th of September. Thorough courses leading to degrees are offered in Liberal Arts, Letters and Science; Engineering; courses in the Territorial Normal School and a Preparatory School open to qualified students over fifteen years of age; are conducted under the direction of the University faculty. The Normal School comprises three courses—one leading to a certificate qualifying the holder to teach for a term of years without further examination, and two advanced courses leading to degrees. Buildings, apparatus, and other material equipment of the University have been lately increased and extended. Tuition is virtually free in all departments.

For further information address:
JAMES E. TALMAGE, Pres.,
Salt Lake City.

AN OPINION GIVEN.

Recently Mr. J. D. Thomas, of North Dakota, visited the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, and after carefully examining the country located in Winchester, he writes to Mr. V. Hinsdale, Land and Immigration Agent, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Baltimore, Maryland, as follows: "I have been over every state and territory of the United States, and am frank in my opinion that this valley surpasses all other sections in the Union. The lands are low in price, and produce profitable crops. I thank you for directing me here, and submit those seeking pleasant and profitable homes to locate in this country."

Lyceum Theater,
E. P. O'HALLE, Manager.
Week commencing Monday August 27, 1894.
College Chums.

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JAS. H. MOYLE,
Attorney at Law,
Rooms 303 to 307 Dooly Block.

L. M. WARDELL, & THOS ADAMS,
Attorneys at Law and Land Attorneys.
217-218 McCornick Block, Salt Lake City.

YOUNG, YOUNG & MOYLE,
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Attorneys at Law,
Deseret Nat. Bank Bldg. Salt Lake City.

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Out of town orders promptly filled in plain wrappers. Home treatment guaranteed successful.

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M

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T. G. WEBBER, Superintendent. I

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LOST.

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NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Salt Lake Rifle Angling Railway Company will be held at the office of the president of the company, in Salt Lake, Temple Street, on Friday, September 21st, 1894, at 10 a. m., for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.
Salt Lake City, Utah, August 20th, 1894.
T. G. CLAYTON, Secy.

NOTICE.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Deseret News Company, for the election of directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting, will be held at the company's office, Salt Lake City, on Monday, September 24, 1894, at 11 o'clock a. m.
JOHN L. EVANS, Sec'y.
Salt Lake City, September 10, 1894.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM FOREST DALE PASTURE, ONE yearling mare colt, branded Y on left shoulder, or mare left behind. Information that will lead to her recovery will be liberally rewarded. A. M. Cannon, Jr., this office.

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