DESERET EVENING NEWS

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

LORENZO SNOW, TRUSTEE-IN-TRUST.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)

Corner of South Temple and East Temple Streets, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Charles W. Penrose, - - - Editor
Horace G. Whitney, Business Manager

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:

One Year,	in advance	$9.00
Six Months,	"	4.50
Three Months,	"	2.25
One Week,	"	25
One Month,	"	75
Saturday edition, per year,	"	2.00
Semi-Weekly,	"	1.00

Correspondence and other reading matter for publication should be addressed to the EDITOR.

Address all business communications THE DESERET NEWS, Salt Lake City, Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY, MARCH 11, 1899.

NOTICE.

The Sixty-ninth Annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will convene in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, at ten a. m., on Thursday, April 6th, 1899.

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

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

During the early part of April there will be issued by the Deseret News a Church work, entitled "The Articles of Faith," the same being a series of lectures on the principal doctrines of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, by Dr. James E. Talmage. The lectures were prepared by appointment of the First Presidency, and the book will be published by the Church. It is intended for use as a text book in Church schools, Sunday schools, Improvement associations, quorums of the Priesthood, and other Church organizations in which the study of Theology is pursued, and also for individual use among the members of the Church. The work has been approved by the First Presidency, and I heartily commend it to the members of the Church.

LORENZO SNOW.

STAKE CONFERENCE.

The Quarterly Conference of the Salt Lake Stake of Zion, will commence in the Tabernacle in this city tomorrow, Sunday, at 10 o'clock in the morning. Meetings will also be held in the afternoon at 2 o'clock, and on Monday at 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. It is very desirable that the officers and members of the Church in this Stake shall be present at all these meetings. Matters of importance will be presented. The Bishops with their Counselors, also presidencies of quorums and of auxiliary societies, are specially requested to attend on Sunday and Monday mornings. All the sessions of the Conference will be free to the general public, and everybody is cordially invited to come and listen to the proceedings.

ATTENTION, LEGISLATORS.

The attention of the Legislators is directed to the dispatch from Washington in this evening's "News." Action should be taken on the matter contained therein, before the assembly adjourns. Power must be given to the Governor to do what is necessary, so that a site may be secured for the public building for which funds have been appropriated by Congress. Legislators, do not let this thing slip. It is important.

POLICE AND FIRE.

The police and fire bill, as suggested by the Deseret News, has been passed by the Legislature. The Governor vetoed the measure as it came from that body, but expressed his willingness to sign it in the form desired by the Mayor and City Council. The changes from that form, made in committee and assented by the assembly, were stricken out and the former provisions reinstated, and so the law will go into effect almost immediately after its passage, and the system which has occasioned so much trouble and expense will soon expire.

The Deseret News desires it understood, however, that its support of the measure was not predicated on the appointment or re-appointment of any present official. Appointments rest with the Mayor and City Council. We have no suggestions to make on that point except this:

Let the welfare of the city and humanity in the departments be the first consideration. Only between the Mayor and the Council is duplicity in all public matters. Personal schemes, or the support of any one for office on personal grounds, should not prevail in public affairs. The establishment of the police and fire departments of our city government, under proper control and on a firm basis, so as to secure efficiency, harmony and the best service possible, should be the sole aim of our municipal authorities. The power to effect this will now come into their hands, and the people of this city will assuredly wait to see how it will be exercised.

THE NEW TESTAMENT.

Owing to the aggressive attitude of "higher criticism," the question of the genuineness of the books of the Bible has of late years been one of much prominence in the world of theology. The "criticism," we believe, originated in a desire to remove the historical foundations of the Christian religion, in the hope that the superstructure of doctrine would fall. It was soon found, however, that the history of the sacred writings was so well attested as to render it practically unassailable. Then the tactics were changed, and an effort was made to prove that the ancient writings have no more claim to inspiration than have other ancient records, in which the traditions, the philosophy and the poetry of men, thousands of years ago, are preserved.

The Old Testament was first treated thus "critically." By subtle sophistries based entirely on the style of the writings, the construction of sentences, the choice of words and such other "internal evidence," the conclusion was reached that there is a very small nucleus of historical truth in those books, round which the fancy of ages had wound its multicolored fabric.

This being accepted with regard to the Old Testament, the way was prepared for a similar treatment of the New. For it was recognized that the two must stand or fall together. With regard to the New Testament, it was hoped that criticism would prove that it was not known earlier than two centuries or more after Christ.

In view of this theological discussion it is interesting to note that criticism has been compelled gradually to acknowledge that the New Testament cannot be disposed of in that manner. Hence criticism is being forced to admit that all the New Testament books date from the apostolic age, and were written by the authors claimed for them.

Among the scholars who have recently pronounced in favor of this view, is Professor Theodor Zahn of the University of Erlangen. His conclusions are quoted in the Literary Digest. He thinks the earliest book of the New Testament collection is the Epistle of James, written about 30 A. D., or seventeen years after the Crucifixion. The next he takes to be Paul's letter to the Galatians, written three years later. The letters to the Thessalonians are supposed to have been written the same year, in 50 or 51. Professor Zahn thinks, Paul wrote his first Epistle to the Corinthians, which has been lost, and a few months later the two Epistles to Corinth now known as the first and second. The Epistle to the Romans was written in the following spring, during the stay of Paul in Greece. In the year 61 the Apostle arrived in Rome, and the following year he wrote his letters to the Ephesians, Colossians, and Philemon.

In the year 62 the "second" Epistle of Peter was written, antedating the first. In the same year Matthew wrote his Gospel in the Aramaic language, and in the year 63 Paul wrote his letter to the Philippians. About the same time he was released from captivity in Rome and went to Spain. In the year 64 Peter wrote his "first Epistle," and Mark the Gospel that bears his name. In 65 Paul returned from Spain and addressed one letter to Timothy and one to Titus. In the spring of 66 he again arrived in Rome and wrote his second letter to Timothy. He suffered a martyr's death the same year, or the year following, about three years after the death of Peter.

In 67 the Gospel of Mark was published and the letter of Jude in 75. The writings of Luke were given to the world in the year, the Gospel and the Acts appearing simultaneously. A third part of Luke's historical works, Prof. Zahn thinks, contrary to the author's intention, was not written. The letter to the Hebrews, the author assigns to the year 80, and five years later, he believes, the Gospel of Matthew was translated into Greek. The Johannine writings are thought to be the last, and the Apocalypse is believed to date from the year 95, or 65 years after the crucifixion.

According to this chronology the entire New Testament was written within the brief period of 65 years, and several years before the disappearance of the last Apostle of our Lord from this sphere of action. The conclusion arrived at is exceedingly interesting in view of the bold assertions of "higher critics" regarding the biblical writings, for if the genuineness of the New Testament be admitted, the genuineness and authenticity of the Old Testament follows, and "higher criticism" is deprived of its corner stone.

The importance of the results of this evidently very painstaking investigation, appears in the fact that it vindicates practically the dates assigned by previous scholars to the various books, according to the testimony of early ecclesiastical writers. Thus, for instance, the Gospel of Matthew has been regarded as written some time between 37 and 43 A. D.; the Gospel of Mark between 45 and 65; that of Luke in the year 62, or 63, and that of John about the year 97, and so on throughout the entire collection of New Testament writings.

Professor Zahn differs with the majority of scholars regarding the Epistle to the Hebrews as written after the death of Paul, and the Apocalypse as the last book of the New Testament. Perhaps a further inquiry will cause a still closer approach to the generally accepted view on these points, for, be it remembered, the conclusions reached in this investigation were thoroughly gone over in the early days of the Christian churches, and the conclusions arrived at were based on the most convincing evidence. Inquiry at this time on that subject can but traverse the ground already searched at that early age, and the result must be similar.

To the Latter-day Saints the question has, perhaps, not the same importance as to other denominations of Protestant world, because they are not dependent exclusively on the written word, having revelation and inspiration to guide them in matters of faith and practice. Still, the genuineness of the sacred books is a matter of great importance to them, inasmuch as those books prove that the Gospel revealed in the age in that of the first Church of Jesus Christ. We cannot dispense with the Bible as one of the powers ordained to the truth and one of the standards of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

OUR CHINESE POLICY.

The Chicago Times-Herald is authority for the statement that our government has officially informed the representatives of Italy of its disapproval of the intended seizure of San Mun bay. The protest is not in the nature of a threat, but it is said to be definite enough to place the United States on record as opposed to barefaced territorial robbery.

This is important news. The fact that Italy, before proceeding any further, thought it advisable to ascertain the views of the United States, is the first evidence of the fact that this government has secured a place in the council of great nations and must be heard as to the affairs of the world. Neither Russia nor Germany conferred with the nation before planting their standards on Chinese soil. Previous to the Spanish war, it seemed to be taken for granted that our country had no rights in eastern Asia which others needed to respect. "America for Americans" was interpreted to mean "nothing beyond America for Americans." It is not so any longer. The presence of our military force in the Philippines has changed the situation and Italy is the first power to recognize officially the new status of affairs.

The protest against Italian aggression means virtually a declaration that the United States is not contemplating at present any participation in the division of China. What may be done, should the powers close their respective "spheres of influence" and discriminate against this country in an open question, but at present the United States have virtually disavowed "expansion" in Asia.

But it is further stated that it is believed Italy has the support of Russia, France and Germany, while the United States and Great Britain stand together on the question involved. It has long been anticipated that the world would eventually be divided on some such lines—the English speaking nations coming together—and it is not improbable that this is the beginning of such a grouping.

All now depends on the next step taken by Italy. Assuming as correct that King Humbert has the backing of the great continental powers, and that the United States have taken sides with Great Britain against his Chinese policy, a critical situation will certainly be the result, the outcome of which cannot as yet be determined. However, the probability is that the aim of the European powers will be to divide China without engaging in a gigantic war for which neither of them is entirely prepared.

The situation is aggravated by the rebellion in China. Insurgents are clamoring for the expulsion of foreigners and the downfall of the present dynasty, and that this movement is not of insignificant proportions is clear from the reports of missionaries, who represent that entire provinces are involved with populations equalling that of the United States.

With anarchy reigning, and the Chinese government unable to cope with the disturbers of the peace, the European governments will find the opportunity and pretext for landing troops and taking possession of the country. How to do this without precipitating a great conflict will furnish something on which diplomacy may exercise its deepest sagacity.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

From the regions of the north come these queries:

For the benefit of our theological class, will you please answer these two questions as follows:

First—Name the kings that ruled over the Nephites, who were not descendants of Nephi.

Second—Who is Mosiah descendant of, spoken of in the Book of Omni, verse 23rd?

It will be a great benefit to us if you will answer, and oblige our theological class.

We do not know of any kings over the Nephites who were not descendants of Nephi, as we can at some time.

Mosiah's ancestry is not given in detail in the Book of Mormon, but it is understood that he was a descendant of Nephi.

In any event, we fail to see how this matter is of "great benefit," either to a theological class or any other Sunday school body. We are of the opinion that too much time is wasted on such discussions. Neither doctrinal nor historical points of moment are involved in them. Nothing valuable is to be gained by debating such questions.

From the south comes the question:

"Is a High Priest the highest ordination in the Church? Is an Apostle ordained to a higher office or grade, or is he a High Priest appointed or set apart to be an Apostle?

The Apostleship is the highest ordination in the Priesthood. It embodies all the other offices in the Melchisedek and Aaronic Priesthoods. An Apostle is ordained to that office, and under the direction of the First Presidency, who are also Apostles, can ordain High Priests, Seventies, Elders, Bishops and any of the officers in the lesser Priesthood. A High Priest is not authorized to ordain an Apostle. The Apostleship can act in order the various offices and organizations of the Church as directed by the First Presidency.

A BIT OF PROPHETIC HISTORY.

Dr. Orson Howard of this city sends the "News" the subjoined communication, from which it appears that the site selected for a State university in the early days of Utah's history by the great pioneer, colonizer, and first, Brigham Young, was identical with that now decided upon by the Legislature. Dr. Howard has the information from his father, who is thoroughly familiar with many of the early incidents in the history of our State:

"To the Editor:

"While the University of Utah is receiving over its magnificent treatment by the governor and the legislature, the following reminiscence may not be out of place. Perhaps there are very few people among us today who know that in 1850, just after the pioneers of the set by the Legislative Assembly of the Provisional Government, designating the University of the State of Deseret, President Brigham Young selected a site for the institution on the east bench, at, or very near, the spot where it is now decided to place our University. He confident were President Young and the people at that time, that a great educational institution would be built upon the eastern eminence overlooking the city, that during the years 1851 and 1852 a tract of land about forty acres in extent was cleared of cobblestones and builders, thus partly preparing the ground for the reception of buildings. The stones thus collected were arranged as a rude wall, encircling the grounds.

"Owing chiefly to the financial condition of the young Territory and the struggles of the people to obtain the bare necessaries of life, together with the migrations which crowded upon the pioneers, no further attempt was made at that time to erect buildings on the proposed site.

"The department of instruction was finally organized and sessions of the school were held in various places in the city. During this early period, however, something was done for the school. It was not entirely forgotten. A fine microscope with all the accessories was obtained from London. Here was at that time perhaps the most celebrated optical instrument-maker in the world, and this microscope was one of the best from his establishment. Two large globes, one terrestrial, the other astronomical, were brought from Europe. These were also the best that could be obtained. This microscope and these globes are yet in the possession of the University.

"Time passed on. The site on the east bench seemed to be forgotten. The stones which had been heaped together apparently settled away. But not so. Nothing is forgotten. The present legislature have remembered the site on the east bench. The scattered stones will be brought together and reared and fashioned into the corner stone of beauty and good. That distant dream of the pioneers will soon become a reality.

"ORSON HOWARD."

Rudyard Kipling's money is bringing a contrast to the poet's work in the penny "Jingoes" now appearing, a sample of which comes in our special London cable letter today.

Golden fleece is the name of the new American cup defender, and Yachting News, an English paper, naively remarks that it is significant of the beating Sir Thomas Lipton will get in the race.

The oil trust—Russian, not American—is trying to secure a grip on the British market by getting a bill through Parliament. But the Russian scheme is likely to meet in the Standard Oil company a match that will cap sole it.

Today's announcement from London says that the metropolis has more spring and less influenza than for two or three weeks past. The same improvement would be welcome in the blizzard-swept section of the Rocky mountains just now.

The "inundation" which a London dispatch says the new American ambassador has been subjected to since his arrival there, is of invitations to attend social functions. Mr. Choate's purse ought to be at least able to be equal to the occasion.

The mikado's government is expending vast sums of money in establishing the iron industry in Japan. When this is done, it may be set down that the little Japs will be no insignificant factors among the world's commercial metal workers.

China is moving to checkmate Italy by declaring San Mun a free port. That gives the question an international aspect which arrays Great Britain, Germany, France, Russia, Japan and the United States against Italy. The Chinaman seems to have been about as successful as was the Abyssinian in compelling Italy to retire from an aggressive position.

Gen. Brooke and Gen. Otis have been authorized to try the formation of native regiments officered by Americans. Gen. Brooke is proceeding with the enlistment of men, but Gen. Otis holds back to await a little further dressing-up of Filipinos are he trusts them with a whole American uniform, which might be made to provide apparel for an entire Filipino family.

The transfer of Great Britain from the list of free trade nations into the protection column has become a more prominent question than ever, in considering economic questions there. During the past week the London Times has created a profound impression by its vigorous editorial and other articles, advocating a change of government policy to protection, and asking that wheat and sugar be placed on the list of dutiable imports.

The Boston alderman usually has his own way in expenses that keep up style in "the Hub," but citizens there draw the line at thousands of dollars per year for aldermanic carriage hire, and have prevailed on the courts to enjoin the payments, on the ground that such liberal carriage-riding on the part of aldermen is not "a corporate purpose." Bostonian officials are now looking for some other "pull" on the treasury.

The London Daily Telegraph proposes to startle London by a seven-day issue of that paper. The metropolitan Britisher could stand the New York Herald seven-day paper, which was "an American scheme of desecrating the sabbath," as the Review said, but the Telegraph's new departure is a horse-thrust, the effect of which, as the first experiment of the kind in English journalism, was hardly to be anticipated.

In 30 A. D. there occurred the death of King Alfred, founder of England's supremacy as a maritime power, which has been held by the British ever since, so next year the United Kingdom will celebrate the event, commemorating the 1900th anniversary of King Alfred's death by the greatest naval display the world has ever seen, and by launching the largest warship yet built, to be named the King Alfred. These events and the other proceedings incident to the celebration will be a worthy attraction to sight-seers.

An American officer says the Porto Ricans are about to rebel against the United States. He also tells how vigorous the Americans have been in clearing the Irish from Porto Rican towns. Taking this officer's statement altogether, it indicates that it is only the scrubbing process that has irritated a portion of the people, and no soon as they realize the benefits of a scrubbed condition they will be all right. To the mean time, the task of rebellion of an unreasonable character has its chief excuse in a craving for ultra-sensationalism.

The author of the pamphlet "Mormons and Mormonism," recently mentioned in the "News" as a new publication, has received from Mr. Wm. Lloyd Garrison, son of the famous "Abolitionist" of the same name, a complimentary note. Mr. Garrison writes:

"Dear Sir:—Accept my thanks for your pamphlet on 'Mormons and Mormonism,' which I have read with interest and general approval."

He adds that he has a very favorable opinion of the "Mormons" and that an impartial judgment from one who values truth more than sectarianism must have due weight.

AS TO ADMIRAL SCHLEY.

Philadelphia Press.

The persistent efforts of the naval bureau to advance Admiral Sampson without merit, and to dishonor Admiral Schley chiefly because of his merit as displayed at Santiago, have brought upon the government and the country a scandal that can be effaced only by ending the controversy. Since Admiral Schley's dignified and exhaustive presentation of the Santiago campaign further efforts to degrade him can result only in infamy on the part of those who attempt it. It would be a matter of comparatively little moment that Sampson might be honored, as Sampson would be accorded only the honor to which his rank is entitled, while Schley would be accorded not only the honor of his rank but the homage of the whole American people.

Washington Times.

It is incredible that Secretary Long would be a willing party to what appears to be a deception for bolstering up the unwarranted advancement of the favorite. We can only conclude that the conspirators deceived the secretary also. If, as it seems, Admiral Schley's defence is adequate, if he does, in fact, prove that the probe of Secretary Long was undeserved and therefore the promotion of Sampson, if places on the head of the navy a most undeserved duty. Unless it can be shown that the answer is in some way defective and insufficient, it must impose on him the necessity of recalling his letter of censure and the clearing out and punishment of the conspirators who have misled him.

Washington Post.

It will occur to most intelligent and fair-minded people in this country that Admiral Schley's answer to the injurious attack made upon him by the navy department is equally complete and satisfactory. Admiral Schley shows that he obeyed orders implicitly from beginning to end, and that he did what was required and expected of him at every point. As for the delays and hesitations off Santiago, caused by the difficulties of sailing in those unsafely troubled waters, they would be absolutely without significance were it not that the navy department wished to make a point against Schley. If any favorite of the naval admiration society had been in Schley's place, the matter would have been passed without comment; but as it was Schley, who had been unjustly treated by the parsimony and unwarranted promotion of Sampson over his head, it seemed necessary to disparage and degrade him in order to excuse and justify an otherwise unjust and inexcusable act.

Pittsburg Dispatch.

There has never been any question in the minds of the American people as to who was the hero of the Santiago sea fight. The charges of the navy department and Commodore Sampson have not created any doubt. It is well enough understood that Sampson is a human favorite. But it remains to be seen whether Congress will perpetrate the injustice that has been done by confirming the promotion of the epitome Sampson over the man who did the work of battling up and later of destroying the Spanish fleet.

Brooklyn Eagle.

"Allowed" to open his lips after weeks of disparagement, grudgingly permitted, through the courtesy of the secretary of the navy, to vindicate his judgment and his manhood, Schley now comes to the front to prove that he obeyed every order given him in accordance with his discretionary power. It is certain that the admiral is either one of the most maligned men in the naval history of his country or one of its most gallant heroes.

Philadelphia Times.

While the country will be glad to see the navy of the naval victory at Santiago completely vindicated, that vindication brings with it a sense of humiliation not upon the people or the navy department, but chiefly upon every friend of American manhood and every principle of fair play. Admiral Schley can no longer be assailed by certainly methods. Blized out to the public through official sources. He stands himself today, as he has always stood, in the open before the country and the world, and he now possesses the advantage of having his enemies in the open with him.

JUST IN—

A Carload of

Fine Wall Paper

AND

China Mattings.

Choicest Shipment Ever Brought to this State. Come and see and ascertain the Remarkably Low Prices for These High Grade Goods.

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

Cutler Bros. Co. Knitting Factory,

36 MAIN STREET, SALT LAKE CITY.

Make Ladies', Misses' and Children's Stockings, Undershirts and Drawers, Undergarments, Combination Suits, etc.

Our Men's Textile and Children's Suits are the best for the money, made from Provo Mills Cloth.

Our men's furnishings cannot be beat anywhere for price and quality.

Come and get measured for a suit of clothes from our new spring cloths from Provo Mills.

CUTLER BROS. CO.

UNIVERSAL STEEL RANGE

Gives

UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION.

We have a long list of customers to whom we refer with pride as to its merits.

Simple, Durable, Unexcelled.

PRICES:

No. 68-21—Six 8-inch holes, 21x21 Oven, Square. $56 each
Ditto, with High Closet and Reservoir. $67 each
No. 68-19—Six 8-inch holes, 19x19 Oven, Square. $51 each
Ditto, with High Closet and Reservoir. $62 each
No. 68-17—Six 8-inch holes, 17x17 Oven, Square. $46 each
Ditto, with High Closet and Reservoir. $57 each

H. Dinwoodey Furniture Co.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.
Geo. D. Pyper, Mgr.

Monday, March 13, 1899

The Philippine Islands,

A Lecture by DR. PRENTISS, Magnificently Illustrated, for the Benefit of the Hospital Fund of

BATTERIES A and B, UTAH VOLUNTEERS.

Every Lady Attending Receives a Souvenir.

PRICES, 25c, 35c and 50c.

It has been said that

"DEMOCRACY

is the policy of young people and Republicanism the politics of older and wiser persons." As to the truth of above statement we are not supposed to be a Judge; but we do assert "that Yeiser's Health Flour is good for every one that has to earn or eat bread, regardless of the consequences to follow Utah's not having elected a Senator."

NEW GRAND THEATRE.
H. S. BULLEY, Mgr.

Jules Grau's Opera Co.

TONIGHT,
Saturday Matinee and Night,
The Greatest Comic Opera Success on Record.

Two Vagabonds.

Owing to the great hit the company stay another week.
MONDAY NIGHT—Sir Gerard Bequest, "OLIVETTE."

Under the direction of Major J. B. Pond.

ASSEMBLY HALL,

Salt Lake City, Utah, Monday, April 3rd, 1899, the celebrated author and lecturer,

"IAN McLAREN"

(Dr. John Watson), author of "The Bonny Briar Bush," "Auld Lang Syne," "The Mind of the Master," "Kate Carnegie," etc., will appear.

SUBJECT—"Certain Traits of Scottish Character," with readings from "Beside the Bonny Briar Bush" and "Auld Lang Syne."

ADMISSION 50c.

Tickets now obtainable at the following book stores: A. K. Burge & Co., Geo. Q. Cannon & Sons Co., Smith & Montgomery, C. R. Savage, and also at the Y. M. C. A. rooms.

STOCKS AND INVESTMENTS.

Utah Bank and Commercial Stocks and other high grade investment securities bought and sold. Loans on stocks. Dividend paying stocks bought and sold. Investment orders from institutions, trustees of estates and various trusts will receive the best of attention.

JOHN C. CUTLER, JR.
36 Main Street.
Tel. 55.