

GEORGE Q. CANNON,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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IMPORTANT RELIGIOUS CONFERENCES.

THE year 1908 was remarkable for its great political changes and the terrible convulsions in the physical world. What the present year may bring forth in these respects is, of course yet a matter of uncertainty. It seems likely however to be remarkable in a religious point of view. Two events, already decided upon, if no others occur, will make it so. These are the approaching Ecumenical Council, to be held at Rome some time during the coming Spring, and the meeting of the World's Evangelical Alliance at New York, in the Fall of the present year. The Ecumenical Council, as its name implies, will be a council or assemblage of divines or professors of religion belonging to every Christian sect, from all parts of the world where Christianity flourishes, invited by the Holy Father, Pius Nono, with the avowed intention of bringing about harmony and unity of action between the various Christian sects, Catholics and Protestants, throughout the world. Whether the objects contemplated by His Holiness the Pope, will be accomplished, is rather doubtful, but the calling of the Council is an event of such importance as to make memorable in history the year in which it assembles.

The meeting of the World's Evangelical Alliance, being strictly Protestant, and taking place in the metropolis of our own country, will prove an event of more general importance to the religious communities of the country, than the coming Council in Rome.

This meeting is the result of an invitation extended by the American to the European members of the Alliance, the answer of the latter, accepting the invitation, being transmitted to this country by Dr. McCosh on his departure from Great Britain to assume the Presidency of Princeton College. Several reasons were assigned by the European branches of the Alliance for the speedy holding of the proposed Conference, among which, the following seem to be the most urgent:

"The attitude of the Papal power towards nations which have recently asserted the right of self government, and are in various ways breaking off its yoke, and have proclaimed religious liberty to their subjects, together with its vigorous activity in Protestant countries; and the growth and prevalence still further of various forms of intellectual infidelity and practical atheism in all nations, strongly impress the Council with the conviction that Evangelical Christians must be more than ever united and active, nor be slow to fill the great duties to which the times so loudly call them."

When the condition of the country is considered, it seems as if the prayers of the righteous,—which are said to avail much,—were never more needed than at the present time. Crime and corruption everywhere hold high carnival,—in the halls of legislation as well as in the known resorts of thieves and robbers. The whisky, tobacco, railway, and various other "rings,"—in which the millions, wrung from the hard earnings of the masses by taxation, are gambled away as if they were of no moment, are known to exist, and are talked of by the press as commonly as the proceedings of the Wall Street gamblers and brokers; while crime and lawlessness are admitted to be on the increase, and the fact deplored by the press of the country.

Among the many testimonials that might be culled from our exchanges, as to the increase of crime and the general demoralization of American society, we present the following from the Hartford Post.

"To all this lawlessness, this recklessness of human life, this disregard of personal safety, and these constant breaches of the public peace, among the violent, there is added an almost complete demoralization on the part of those who esteem themselves the better classes. Men who build churches, found colleges, support ministers, pay liberally to missionary enterprises, are found to be among the worst. Recent events have exposed an utter absence of principle or conscience on the part of some of these men. Fraud, forgery, perjury, and every crime whose meshes are large enough to let the offenders through, they practice with impunity. They issue fraudulent certificates, and sell worthless stocks. They make a football of the national currency. They try ghastly experiments on trade and commerce. In the harsh phrase of the sharper, they 'screw every body and everything within their reach.' They shrink at no crime in the getting of money."

This view, which is alas! too true, affords food for serious thought and contemplation, and is an unmistakable indication, notwithstanding the continual boasts of some about the greatness and prosperity of the nation, that, if wickedness will cause a nation's downfall our once glorious Republic is on the downward track.

If the coming meeting of the World's Evangelical Alliance, in the City of New York, will do ought towards purifying the halls of legislation, and the regeneration of society generally, the sooner it meets the better. And if these be the objects for which it meets it deserves and ought to have the prayers and faith of every honest-hearted, God-fearing man and woman in the whole nation.

POLICE.—Erastus Peck, a soldier, was arrested last night for drunkenness, and this morning was fined \$10.

RETURNED.—S. P. Tassdel, Esq., firm of Jennings & Co., who has been back on the Eastern line hurrying up goods, has returned after a very successful trip.

EDITORIAL SUMMARY.

"GATH," the Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, finds fault with Mr. Cragin, U. S. Senator from New Hampshire. He says he has been "gerrymandering" at polygamy. "GATH" says he never felt any apprehensions about this institution, and wonders that it so annoys some people. The Indians practice it, he says, as the Mormons do, and yet they are not "gerrymandered" for this particular reason. He winds up by advising Mr. Cragin to sinker at some larger measure.

Good advice, which Senator Cragin would do well to accept and act upon.

The National Woman's Rights Convention met at Washington City on the 19th inst. The convention was opened by Dr. Gray, Chaplain of the Senate, who asked that the time might soon come when woman, who was from the rib of man, would assume her social and civil rights alongside those of man. This prayer did not suit Mr. E. M. Davis, of Philadelphia, was the first to take exception to Dr. Gray's prayer. He said the gentleman had spoken of women as of the rib of man, while all history and the Bible proved that woman was the equal of man. Mrs. Lucretia Mott and Mrs. Cady Stanton endorsed what Mr. Davis said. Mrs. Mott said that at that portion of the prayer she raised her head because she could not admit any such inequality. It is not recorded how the Doctor felt or what he said about this criticism, but it may fairly be presumed that if he again attempts to pray for a Woman's Rights Convention, he will be more careful in the selection of his words.

It is a fearful thing, we imagine, to fall into the hands or under the lash of the tongues of a convention of strong-minded women. As for Mr. Davis, Dr. Gray must have felt, in the expressive, but not elegant, language of Sir Wylton Downe, in the Lottery of Life, that he would have liked to have "punched his head," metaphorically of course.

The California papers have been unsparing in their denunciations of the lack of enterprise on the part of the merchants of San Francisco in allowing the trade of this city and Territory to pass away from them into the hands of the merchants of Chicago without their making an effort to secure it. These scoldings have, it seems from what the *Folsom Telegraph* says, had some effect upon the merchants of the Bay City. It says:

"The San Francisco merchants are awakening at last to the fact that the trade with Salt Lake City may be worth something after the railroad is completed. If San Francisco expects to get any she will have to show a degree of energy that may make her exceedingly nervous before she obtains it, if ever. That trade will not fall so her naturally, as the trade of California has in the past. Chicago is after the Salt Lake, and it is very likely the merchants of Chicago have already secured it, while the 'Rip Van Winkles' at the Bay have been looking out at the sea through the Golden Gate, or up the Sacramento River, waiting for the Salt Lake merchants to come and ask them for the privilege of dealing with San Francisco. Well, they no doubt will wait."

Since the above was in type we find the following in the *Sacramento Union* about San Francisco. It is slightly contemptuous:

"He [San Francisco] disputes in his feeble way with young Chicago, the American boy of mighty muscle, for the trade of Nevada and Utah, and the result is a knock-down and a bloody nose at the first pass; and the great, flashy, spoiled child of the sand-hills roaring back within his little sleepy close, and his miserable pedagogues get even by calling his critics bad names. When the boy gets a few more rude knocks, if not entirely deserted by common sense, he will discharge his flattering schoolmasters and employ another sort who can fit him for the great combat with the outside world."

(Special to the Deseret Evening News.)

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

Sherman said the Committee on Finance had directed him to report a resolution, providing for the appointment, at the beginning of next session, of a Joint Committee of three Senators and five Representatives, with leave to sit during the recess of the forty-first Congress, to examine and report upon the expediency of reorganizing the Civil Service in the several departments of the Government, the examination extending to the clerical force necessary in each department and the rates of compensation; and to provide such rules and regulations as may be necessary to increase the efficiency of the service. The resolution was adopted.

Grimes introduced a bill for the reorganization of the navy, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. This bill provides that the maximum number of Commodores in actual service shall be fifteen. It also provides for the reduction of the number of Lieutenant Commanders to eighty, and fixes the number of Lieutenants at two hundred and eighty, and the Masters and Engineers at one hundred each. The bill also provides, in detail, for the reorganization of the Medical and Engineer Corps, and abolishes the grade of third assistant Engineer, and the offices of chief of the Bureau of medicine and surgery and the Chief of Bureau of provisions and clothing, and provides for the appointment of Chief of the Bureau of steam engineering, fleet Captain, fleet Surgeon, fleet Paymaster and fleet Engineer, but gives no additional rank or pay.

Morrill, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the pension appropriation bill with amendments, reducing the appropriations for invalid pensions from ten to nine millions, and other army pensions from thirteen to ten millions; also the Military Academy appropriation bill with a slight amendment.

Kellogg introduced a bill to aid in the construction of a Pacific transit railway and telegraph from New Orleans to some point on the Rio Grande in the direction of San Blas on the Pacific, referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad. It proposes to guarantee the payment of the interest of the bonds of the company to the amount of twenty thousand per mile, and also allows branch lines to connect with the Gulf of Mexico, and grants eight sections of the public lands per mile.

At the expiration of the morning hour the bill in relation to the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad was brought up. Corbett said the debate

had satisfied him that the bill was not required by any loyal or equitable obligations of the Government to the Central Branch of the Company, he therefore withdrew the amendment offered yesterday.

Conkling offered an amendment of the nature of a substitute, providing that nothing contained in the Act of July 3rd, 1890, relating to the eastern division of the U. P. R. R., shall deprive the Central Branch from continuing the road and telegraph lines from the termination of the one hundred miles, mentioned in the Act incorporating the Company, to connect with the U. P. R. R. on the eastern division, as a branch of that road, but requiring the continuation of the Central Branch of the road to be made to a point at or near Fort Riley, Kansas, upon the same terms in all respects as now provided by law for the construction of the eastern division of the U. P. R. R.; and providing further, that no subsidy be allowed the said Central Branch of the Company for any greater length of road than forty miles from the termination of the hundred miles, on which bonds are already authorized to be issued.

Morton opposed the amendment and affirmed there was no equity in the bill. After further discussion by Edmunds and Conkling, without action on the amendment the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The Speaker presented a petition from Mrs. Abraham Lincoln, for a pension; referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Perham, from the Committee on Pensions, reported a bill relating to the operations of the Pension law, which provides that no pension shall be paid to a widow who is not a resident of the United States, when she had lived separate and apart from her husband for the five years immediately preceding his death without receiving any support. The remaining sections relate to the details of the mode of application, proofs, &c. The bill went over.

Washburne moved to go into a committee of the whole on the Legislative Appropriation bill, which was negatived.

Lynch made a speech for his bill to provide for the general resumption of specie payments. After other speeches on the same subject the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

San Francisco, 26.—Legal tenders 74. Washington, 26.—The citizens of Washington, without respect of party, intend to have an inauguration ball.

Chicago.—The *Journal's* Washington special says a caucus of the Republican Senators, this morning, decided to confirm no more appointments this season, except in cases where a vacancy actually exists.

Washington.—The Supreme court of the district in obedience to the orders of the Supreme Court of the United States, has rescinded the order, ordering Bradley from practice in that court, but makes a new rule that no one suspended in any court of the district, shall practice in any one of the branches of the Supreme Court of the district, thus practically leaving Bradley in *status quo*.

Edward D. Neal, of Minnesota, has been nominated as Commissioner of Education, in place of D. Barnard.

Alvah Blaisdell, was yesterday, sentenced to three years imprisonment for defrauding the Revenue. He will tomorrow, be brought up, in the United States Circuit Court, again for trial on a charge of subornation and perjury.

Washington.—The War Department has received despatches from General Sheridan, relating his recent operations against the Indians, also a letter from General Hays, declaring that Black Kettles' band was on a warlike expedition when attacked by General Custer.

The Maryland delegation voted in a body, this afternoon, to support the pardon of Dr. Mudd. The President gave them encouragement that Mudd and other political prisoners would be pardoned before the 4th of March.

General Hancock was before the Military Committee of the House, and questioned concerning the new army bill.

New York.—Thomas McGibbons, an escaped convict, suspected of complicity in the Rogers murder, was arrested in Paterson, New Jersey, last night, by Lynn, Mass.—A fire, last night, burned the large brick block on Monroe st., extending from a building containing shoe manufacturing. Five stores with their contents were entirely destroyed, and several others partially; loss \$200,000.

Cincinnati.—The treasurer of the German Protestant church of this city, has absconded, being a defaulter to the amount of \$3,000.

Albany, 27.—The State Workingmen's Assembly met here to-day. The report shows them to be in a healthy condition. The eight hour law is to be one of the subjects for consideration.

Neil McGovern, one of the seamen on strike, while in a dispute yesterday with McCarty, a sailor boarding house runner, knocked down and shot the latter. McGovern was arrested.

Chicago.—A fire last night, at No. 51 State St., occupied by Childs Bros' auction, commission and other firms, destroyed property to the value of \$50,000.

The *Tribune's* special says Senators Stewart, Connors and Nye, yesterday, attempted to prevent the consideration of the McGarraban claim. He says these Senators went to the land office, and attempted to have the whole tract in dispute made over to a mining company, whose representatives they appear to be in the Senate.

Some Americans lately arrived from Denmark, think St. Thomas could have been purchased for less than Seward offered. An American named Hauser has already filed a claim of half a million against Denmark, at the State Department in view of the possible purchase of St. Thomas. Hauser had entered into a contract to construct a canal across the Isthmus of Holstein, and after five years preparation his rights are disregarded by Denmark. A singular case of trance is reported at Burlington, Wisconsin. A young girl fourteen years old told her parents she was going to sleep, but they must not bury her for she should not be dead. For nineteen days she has been in this state of trance. She is in a coffin with no trace of life discoverable, but she shows no signs of decay, only a sinking away of the cheeks. The case attracts much attention.

FOREIGN.

Havana, 26.—The U. S. Consul, yesterday, formally demanded of Captain Gen. Dulce the body of Samuel Gollmer, an American photographer, who had been killed by armed men belonging to the volunteer force. He wished to be informed whether the government was able to protect American citizens, and told the Captain General that if not, the United States would be compelled to protect them. Dulce announced regret at the recent bloodshed, and expressed a hope that no further trouble would occur; he also requested the consul to send a list of Americans to the government, and authorized the body of Gollmer to be immediately delivered. Last night passed quietly.

London.—The steamship *Perseus*, which had sailed for New York, returned to Brest to-day, in a damaged condition, having had six persons killed on board and several injured; no particulars.

The *Times* says "If the ideas of McCullough, Wells and Washburne on financial affairs are accepted, the United States bonds will be on a footing with those of Massachusetts."

The Montreal English press strongly protests against the Quebec Legislature giving free grants of land to 10,000 French Canadians who want to return to Canada from the United States.

The bank of Montreal is reported to have lost \$500,000 from lending money to New York speculators, who became bankrupt by the recent corner in Erie shares.

There have been over one hundred deaths here from small pox in the last five weeks.

Constantinople.—The Sublime Porte, in a circular, denies the reports that have been so extensively circulated, to the effect that Turkey is heavily arming. The Sultan says he confidentially expects peace as the result of the Paris Conference.

Madrid.—The Governor of Burgos was assassinated yesterday, when about to take an inventory of the goods in the cathedral of that city; the excitement was intense. The people generally sustain the Government. Many arrests of suspected parties were made.

THE WEATHER.—It has been snowing all morning in this Valley.

By Deseret Telegraph, January 27: Logan; cloudy and mild, snow four inches. Wellsville; cold and blowing. Kayville; cloudy but mild, snow about two inches deep. American Fork; very cold, but snowing and blowing all day. Springville; snow three inches deep, still blowing. Payson; snowing very hard and has been all night, five inches now. Nephi; very cloudy and stormy, has been snowing all morning; cold and blowing from the south-east, snow eight inches deep. Mount Pleasant; snowing and about four inches now. Moroni; very cold and cloudy, seven inches of snow and appearance of more. Ephraim; snowing very fast, five inches deep. Goshute; snowing very fast, nearly two inches deep. Round Valley; wind blowing from the north-east, been snowing all night and is four inches deep. Fillmore; been snowing since 7 a.m., five inches deep. Green Creek; very cold and snowing pretty fast. Beaver; quite stormy, two inches of snow fell last night and still snowing fast. Panguitch; cold and cloudy, five inches of snow fell last night. Cedar City; blowing and snowing very hard, about three inches deep.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES BY STAGE.

From the East.—Nicholas Clear, J. B. Keeney, J. L. Black and lady, W. N. Marshall, Thomas Longman, A. Kohen, W. L. Decker, J. C. Hildreth, E. McLaughlin, J. A. Keyes, J. Barrett, M. H. Morrill, G. B. Edgert.

From the West.—Robert McBeth, H. G. Eisler.

From the North.—T. C. Groshon, A. K. Will, A. N. Parnen, John Kinna, Harry Ellis.

To the East.—John Guthrie, James Gordon, H. J. Faust and wife, George Miller, R. Foster, Joseph Duder, Joseph Rogers, L. M. Foulk, Cap. W. A. Hughes, Robert McBeth, L. Kellogg, T. S. Bugbee, M. D. Ross, George Miller, E. Emma, C. Shao, A. Hittner, H. M. Farnesh, C. D. Groshon, H. Eling, H. K. Will, John Kinna.

To the West.—Albert Bragg, Tim Murphy, N. Murphy, R. W. Trimble, F. Millikin, David Ziek, F. D. Johnson, Robert Campbell, Charles Brownell.

To the North.—W. F. Nebeker, Miss H. Dallen, A. Black, E. Block, Mr. Sanbury.

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200 doz. Suspenders,
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250 kegs Nails,
200 boxes 8 x 10 Glass,
200 " Palm and German Soaps,
250 Eight Day Clocks,
150 cases Detroit Matches,
150 boxes Vaseline Star Candles,
100 cases Saponifer,
250 chests Very Fine Teas,
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