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SALT LAKE CITY, . FEB. 23, 1900.

### BE NOT LED ASTRAY.

The visit of two gentlemen from Missourl to this city has occasioned some speculation as to the object of their presence, and, consequently, those who have induiged in guess-work about it have fallen into amusing errors. We respectfully suggest that in extra endeavors to give the news, anxiety for "scoops" frequently plunges the "enterprising" reporter into a whirlpool of misunderstandings, in which he often involves the reading public. It is better to be right than to be too rapid.

The society to which the two gentlemen referred to belong, is called the Church of Christ. It is not a very large organization, and its members are chiefly found in the neighborhood of Independence, Jackson county, Missouri. They are followers of Granville Hedrick, now deceased, who separated from the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints when it was driven from the State of Missouri. He imbibed the notion which was also entertained by the late David Whitmer, that Joseph the Prophet departed from the faith, and that after 1835 the revelations he received were not to be relied upon as divine. They accepted the Book of Mormon and the earlier revelations to the Church, and endeavored, in their way, to live according to those pre-

The site selected for the Temple to be erected in Zion, originally owned by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latterday Saints, and lands in the immediate neighborhood owned by members of the Church, were vacated in consequence of moboeracy and the exterminating order issued by the governor of the State. The Saints moved into Illinois and were held legal title. Much of it was subse quently sold for taxes, and the Hedrickites gradually gained possession of It by purchase, until they acquired a tract now known as the Temple lot and embracing a spot designated for the House of the Lord. This they hold subject to the Divine word and sacred for the original purpose,

An attempt was made by the so-called "Reorganized" or "Josephite church" to gain possession of the land in question, and a suit was entered which at first was decided in favor of the plaintiffs, but the decision was reversed by the court of appeals and the lawful holders retained the title and are still in possession. A small meeting house was erected on the Temple lot, which was destroyed by fire and a new building has been put up in which the Hedrickites hold their services. They are a sincere body of worshippers and are entitled to credit for the struggles they have made in what they believe to be a righteous cause. The two gentlemen, Messrs, Cole and Frisby, who have been visiting this city, have learned many things while here which we hope will be of profit to them and to their

The idea that the two visitors from Missouri came as "representatives of the Josephites" as published here, is a palpable absurdity, and shows how misleading are imaginary notions about Church matters, entertained and put forth by persons who are not familiar with them. Those gentlemen came on their own volition and account, for business purposes and to seek informa-

The statement published that Mr. Hedrick and his followers separated from the Church at the death of Joseph Smith, the Prophet, is also a mistake. They recognize the fact that the Church in Nauvoo, that now has its headquarters in Salt Lake City, has followed the commandments and counsels given through that great leader, but they are in doubt as to the divinity of those teachings. They believe, however, they have a mission to perform. in the preservation of the Temple lot until the time comes for the building of the Temple in Zion as revealed to the

Church in 1834. The Latter-day Saints understand that the "redemption of Zion" will come in the due time of the Lord, and will be directed by revelation through the man who stands at the head of the Church as Prophet, Seer and Revelator, holding the keys which have come down in regular succession in the Priesthood from the Prophet Joseph Smith, who received them by direct ordination from heavenly heings. There has been no break in this chain. All the authority held by Joseph, the Seer, is now vested in Lorenzo Snow, the President of the Church, which is the same Church that was organized by commandment of God April 6, 1830.

This Church is ONE. It has many branches in various countries, but they all grow out of the parent tree. There are no "factions" in it. There is but one body, as there is but one Lord, also one faith and one baptism. There is only one way of entrance into and union with this Church, and that is by the door, and there is only one divine authority. That alone holds the power

of direction in its affairs. When the time comes for the fulfill-

ment of the predictions concerning Zion, the word of the Lord will be given through that authority, and the Spirit will make manifest to the Saints that it is His will and His word concerning Zion. Till then none need to go astray concerning it or be led by any rumors from unauthorized sources.

#### OUR NAVY.

It is said the aversion of young Americans toward enlistment in the navy is causing trouble in government circles. There are five battleships to be manned, and that cannot be done except by putting other ships out of commission. The navy department is said to be short nearly 8,000 men. This is considered all the more strange, as there is no lack of men for service in the Philippines.

It is only what can be expected though. A country with so much inland territory and so, comparatively speaking, small coast line would, naturally, furnish more readily men for land service than for naval service. The people of Great Britain, on the contrary, take naturally to the sea, and furnish with less difficulty men for the navy than for the army.

There is now before Congress a proposed appropriation of \$75,000,000 for naval purposes. This is an addition of \$27,000,000 over the present fiscal year. That ought to be more than sufficient to give all the inducements necessary to fill the gaps in the naval service. There is plenty of material for both officers and crew, but men worth having must be paid and treated as men. The completion of all the ships now under construction would call for 3.084 officers and 32,933 men.

The question of obtaining officers is also an important one. The present arrangement allows one cadet for each member of the House of Representatives, one for the District of Columbia and ten at large. The desire is to have the total increased by 100. No doubt Congress will deal with these questions as the appropriation is taken up for discussion. It is not necessary to say that in the creation of an efficient navy, first-class men are as important as first-class ships.

### CRONJE SURRENDERS (?)

General Cronje, perhaps, has been forced to surrender, after a most gallant fight against great odds. The capture of a Boer army of 8,000 men with one of their most prominent generals must be a staggering blow to the republies. There is nothing now to prevent the British army from overrunning the Orange Free State and Transvaal. The surrender of the grand old Boer would have the effect of shortening the campaign considerably.

This war, so far, has been a practical test of the value of entrenched positions. It has proved the futility of front assaults. Everywhere the Boers have driven back the enemy with heavy losses, whenever the British attempted thus deprived of the real estate which an advance against their strongholds. they had purchased and to which they | But the Boers have been equally unsuccessful, whenever they took the fensive against the entrenched British forces. As far as indications went before the arrival of Lord Roberts on the scene, there was no possibility of foretelling the end of the struggle. But the tide has turned. With an enormous army operating in a comparatively flat country, the field marshal has succeeded by skillfully executed flank movements to surround the enemy and command victory to accompany the British arms.

This means much to Great Britain. It will restore confidence at home and make England's European rivals pause, before taking any further step detrimental to her interests. Already the London Times announces that the war cannot end until every Dutch Boer in Africa has been made a British citizen.

It may be of interest at this time to notice that the expert on war, Mr. Bloch, whose forecasts of the features. of the present struggle have proved accurate in the main, thinks that the end of the campaign is yet far off. He is quoted as saying that there are no important points in the Transvaal the occupation of which would give Great Britain the supremacy over the country. He thinks the Boers might even give up Pretoria without giving the invaders any material advantage. He anticipates a "stagnation in hostilities," the opposing forces lying opposite one another for months at a time, the invaders necessarily confining their tac-

tics to flank movements. If this view is correct, the war would still be far from its termination. Mr. Bioch, however, did not foresee the capture of General Cronje and perhaps the eighth part of the total Boer army at this time. That event may materially change the entire campaign.

The latest London dispatches convey the news that General Cronie is still holding out. His little band is the object of a terrible fire, and his surrender is expected every moment, as no other alternative, short of complete annihilation, is concelvable. The old commander is making a gallant fight, such as used to be the inspiring theme of historians and poets, when valor was considered the chief of virtues.

## WILL THE POLES RISE?

The story from Chicago that there is a-secret league existing with membership on both sides of the Atlantic, the purpose of which is to free Poland from Russian domination is probably true. The patriots of that unfortunate country did not lose all hope of a future resurrection of their nation, when in 1863 it was finally broken up, and it was but natural for them to join in sceret leagues, or brotherhoods, for the purpose of keeping alive the fervent desires and hopes within them. But that these patriots should actually plan a Polish uprising now is not probable. The very fact that they are making such a scheme public throws doubt upon it. Publicity would break the pitcher at the very

threshold. The objects of the organization are set forth by the president of the American branch of it, as follows:

"The plan is to have a general upris-ing in Poland in case of war between Huseia and England, and it is in line with that plan that many Poles are being recruited into English regiments from Warsaw and other places in Poland and sent, not to the Transvaal, as

some correspondents would misstate, but into Asia, where the first clash is expected with Russia. Of course, men from Austral-Poland would assist their fellow-countrymen.

It is evident that the public statement of such plans is enough to render their execution almost impossible, as far as any concentrated Polish rising against Russia goes.

It is curious to reflect upon the fact, though, that the political division of the Old World is such that the powers are in imminent danger from within as well as from without. The various questions between nations have always been settled by means of wars and bloodshed, which is another way of saying that they have really not been settled at all, and the consequence is that everywhere are oppressed races looking for an opportunity to break the fetters. The political world is all mixed, as the feet of Nebuchadnezzar's image, fron and elay-a strong element and a weak one existing side by side, but not adhering together. The least tock that happens to strike the structure in its weak parts must eventually cause a great fall and a general revolution.

Undoubtedly, some time matters will have to be adjusted. A general brotherhood of man cannot come, until weaker nations are set free from the bondage of their stronger neighbors, and each enjoys the full rights of existence. Territory wrongfully taken away must be restored, and the errors of ages atoned for. May we not hope that when the international tribunal of arbitration once is established and its power for good recognized, it will do as much good in this direction as by averting war? To efface the results of past wars and to render justice will be a preliminary to the usbering in of the Mil-

### MARRIAGE RESTRICTIONS.

The Atlanta Constitution gives space to a communication from a lady, on the question before the Colorado legislature, as to the advisability of medical restrictions on marriages. The main provisions of the proposed bill have been noticed in these columns, and it may therefore be of interest to see what are the views on that topic of an intelligent woman. The writer in the Constitution says:

"This movement has much to recomnend it to the medical profession and the laity generally. It has, for a long time, been the desire of the medical guardians of the country to place proprestrictions around marriage, their laim being that if candidates perfectly healthy when marrying that much of the disease now existing in the country would become lessened and the Americans be one of the healthlest nations in the world. The best medeases which cannot be and are not requently, for that matter, transmitted to posterity. In many instances the affliction may skip a generation but break out in the third one with increased violence.

People are prone to be selfish, and we have not yet arrived at the Godlike self-abnegation which sacrifices our own personal happiness for the sake of the effect our actions may have on those yet unborn. But here is where the law should take a hand, and where the old familiar adage, summum bonum, should play a part. On the face of it, it appears hard to condemn two persons who love each other to separate existences, because one or the other has some incurable disease, but in the end it is the true humanity.

The subject is certainly worthy of serious discussion. To every social problem there should be a correct solution, and if it is true that he who seeks shall find, investigation of this problem should be both earnest and thorough-going.

## TWO REMARKABLE INCIDENTS.

The Millennial Star copies from the Liverpool Daily Post of Feb. 7, 1900, a dispatch describing an extraordinary occurrence at the famous battle for the possession of Spion Kop. The dispatch

"There was an extraordinary incident in Wednesday's battle. One of the Lancaster men, while in the act of firing in a prope position, had his head taken clean off by a large shell. To the astonishment of his comrades, the headless body quietly rose, stood upright for a few seconds, and then fell."

Besides the interest that incident may have to students of subjects pertaining to life and death, it is, as suggested by the Star, of value to the readers of the Book of Mormon. In the Book of Ether it is related that Corlantumr "smote off the head of Shiz," and that the latter "raised upon his hands and fell; and after he had struggled for breath, he

The Spion Kop incident is a welcome commentary on this passage in the Book of Mormon. What was possible on a battlefield in Africa in our own time should not be impossible during the wars related in the Book of Mormon. Sacred writ generally needs no other vindication than true history.

Aguinaldo is said to be in Japan. Perhaps he will find wiser advisers there than he listened to in the Philippines.

Present appearances indicate that

when the Boer republics' resistance goes to pieces, the pieces will be small The iron markets are quiet-that

s, comparatively so, considering the boiler-shop racket they have been mak-Now the national conventions of all

the great political parties have been fixed, that of the Democrats coming on July 4th, at Kansas City. After all, was the dispute of two years' difference in the Uitlanders' fran-

chise worth the blood that has been spilled around Kimberley? The Boers report Gen. Buller being repulsed at one point on the Tugela, and Buller reports his advance at an-

other. A kind of see-saw, you see. The Boers report that they are holding Gen. Buller back at the Tugela. The alleged holding does not appear to prevent his steady advance toward Lady-

An early morning bulletin today announced that Gen. Cronie had surrendered. Later came the instruction to "kill it." Killing seems to be the order of the day in South Africa.

New York Chinamen are asked to ad-

ought to come into the combine, which I differs from the big trusts in the fact of its being an association of less wealthy men.

The horrors of Idaho's "bull pen" are being looked into by a congressional committee. When the other side begins we may expect the parlor-like beauties of that same "bull pen" to be fully described.

It is questionable if all the talk in Congress on the Puerto Rican bill will change one vote from the present determination. But congressional halls seem to be more for speechmaking than for lawmaking.

Oom Paul's alleged announcement that the general western move "was fully planned" doubtless told the fact. But it was the British who did the full planning, according to results reported to date.

A Mexican force is about to attempt taking a body of 600 Yaqui prisoners across a mountain range. Unless the guards "sleep with their eyes open," the Mexicans are apt to have some surprising and even unpleasant experi-

The plague has reached two others of the Hawalian islands, notwithstanding the rigid quarantine regulations. The attendant circumstances indicate that not only should the Pacific coast guard against infection from Hawaiian ports, but from the Chinese sources whence the disease was carried to the Islands.

The occasional discussion of annexing Nicaragua to the United States reveals the fact that such a procedure finds much favor in this country; and if the sentiment in the same direction is as strong as claimed among Nicaraguans. there is a possibility of active steps being taken to inaugurate the proposed

The peace commissioners at the Paris convention to make a treaty with Spain seem to have been fooled by a Spanish map into not getting some of the islands intended to have been transferred to this country with the Philippines They had little excuse for being deceived, since the American soldiers had long before proved the unreliability of Spanish maps.

### MACRUM'S COMPLAINTS.

Chicago Times-Herald.

As American consul at Pretoria It was Mr. Macrum's first and imperative duty to preserve a strict neutrality be-tween Boer and Briton, for, in the lan-guage of the law, "It belongs not to a common friend to judge between the belligerent parties, or to determine the question of right between them." Mr. Macrum saw fit to violate this first orced to resign. He has turned up in Washington with a cock-and-bull state-ment of his loyalty to the government, of his mail being searched and a "secret alliance between America and Great Britain."

### Chicago Record.

Mr. Macrum asserts that his official mail from Washington was opened by the British censor. This assertion, as well as his reference to a "secret alllance between America and Great Briastituted ti Hons of inquiry directed at Secretary Hay, offered in the House of Represen-tatives yesterday. No doubt strenuous efforts will be made to secure from the secretary of state information as to whether or not it was known by the the United States had been opened by the British censor, and, if so, if any protest was entered against such ac-

#### Springfield Republican. Just how far Mr. Macrum, who was

appointed as a Republican from Ohio is inspired by a feeling of anger toward Secretary Hay for superseding him be-fore he could reach Washington and state his case cannot be known definite-It might have been wiser for the secretary of state to have awaited the consul's return, at any rate, before vir-tually expelling him from the service and dispatching Hay, Jr., to the post. It will be surprising if this statement as a whole does not create some excitement in administration circles and lead to a renewal of the pro-Boer talk in

St. Paul Pioneer Press. Ex-Concul Macrum's statement shows that a lightweight statesman is all right until he faces a heavyweight proposition, when he goes down and out in the first round.

## Boston Transcript.

The only statement in Mr. Macrum's for the attention of our government is that dispatches addressed to him and bearing the arms of the United States were opened by the British censor while they were in transit. While a state of war excuses many things that it does not absolutely justify, yet the opening of our government's dispatches was an act of discourtesy of which it should take official cognizance, if it has not done so already. If our government was not entitled to sanctity of its dispatches as a right, it was certainly entitled to it as a courtesy, more especially as Mr. Macrum was in charge of British interests at Pretoria at the time

Milwaukee Wisconsin.

If, as Consul Macrum insinuates, there were a secret alliance between England and the United States, the British censors would have had no object in opening his letters from the American state department. Macrum has hardly demonstrated himself possessor of a master mind that reasons without aberrations in times of crisis.

### New York Evening Sun Young Mr. Macrum apparently de-sires to suply the enemies of the admin-

istration with political capital, and they will make the most of it. The statement standing alone proves his unfit-ness to be a consular officer at a time when a clear head and the resources of tact were required of him. From beginning to end of his attempt at self-justification there is nothing that tells in his favor except an assertion that his mail was tampered with by the censor at Durban. That will have an ugly look until an explanation is forthcoming from the British government. It is difficult to see how any explanation can be of-

Cleveland Plain Dealer. There are serious discrepancies between Mr. Macrum's version of the circumstances under which he left Pretoria and came home to make his report to the state department and the statements sent out from Washington, pre-sumably inspired by that department, Mr. Macrum prints a dispatch signed by Secretary Hay giving him permis-sion to come home and to leave in temporary charge the man Macrum had first suggested. He did not leave until after that permission had been received, while he has been represented as having run away without leave. He was surprised on coming home to learn that he had been removed from his position and a successor appointed without waiting to hear the report he had thought it necessary to take so long a vance laundry prices. They certainly journey to make,

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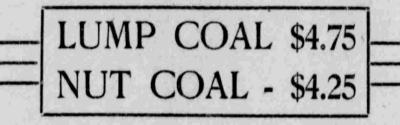
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