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SALT LAKE CITY, JANUARY 27, 1899.

HERE ARE THE PROOFS.

We do not intend to expand the columns of the Deseret News with replies to the numerous misstatements of the anti-"Mormon" morning paper published in this city. Neither do we propose to permit all its untruths to go uncontradicted. We have something to say today, in consequence of the many attempts by that sheet during the past few days, to clear itself from deserved odium by pretending that it has been falsely accused by the Deseret News.

The gist of the complaint is that the "News" has represented the anti-"Mormon" paper as charging "the corrupt use of money in politics in commenting on the Grant letters." That paper admits now that those letters "said nothing about the corrupt use of money in politics," and then adds "nor did we; yet the 'News' quotes us charging this."

It will be proper, under these circumstances, to refresh the memory of our accuser, which is more dilapidated than ever. We must go back to the date of the publication of the Grant letters, which was January 9th. In the introduction to them that paper said:

The Apostle declares it just as legitimate for Mr. McCune to use his money in this way to advance his senatorial candidacy, as it is for Mr. King to use his oratory and time in his own interest.

That statement has been repeated by the anti-"Mormon" sheet time and again. But here is what Mr. Grant's letter actually said:

"To allow one man to use his time to try to get into the United States Senate, and to accuse his opponent of dishonesty because he used his money for the benefit of his party, to my mind is simply ridiculous."

The letter spoke of "using money to aid his party," the comment changed it to using money "to advance his senatorial candidacy."

On January 9th, the anti-"Mormon" sheet, speaking of the private letters which it had published said editorially to "Young Utah:"

"They will not fail to note that he [Grant] lays down the principle that it is just as honorable to purchase an office as to use his heaven-born abilities."

"In secret and by stealth some scoundrels, through expediency have used money to win elections. Never has one ever before placed it as a weapon equally honorable with abilities in seeking to win votes."

That infamous libel was penned when the writer of it knew that the letter really said:

"I have understood that Ed. is more or less thwarted with the idea that Mr. McCune is trying to purchase a seat in the United States Senate and that he resents that kind of a thing. I do not blame him, and would join heart and hand in opposing anyone for the Senate whose only qualification was the possession of money."

On January 10th the anti-"Mormon" sheet said editorially:

"Apostle Grant's naive defense of the crafty use of money in politics takes the cake."

"Then when the whole business of electing a Senator was thereafter [illegible] put on a cash basis that did for the business sure enough."

On January 11th another editorial in the same sheet said:

"Did we not tell the truth when we said that Heber J. Grant lays down the principle that it is just as honorable to use money to purchase an office as to use heaven-born abilities?"

"Can it [The Herald] find one sentence ever uttered by Mark Hanna that compares with the above in its brutal venality?"

Quoting the paragraph from the Grant letter which we have given above, the same paper on the same date on the editorial page says:

"That argument pushed to its logical conclusion would ingest into politics a system of corruption that would have appalled Boss Tweed in his palmiest days."

The paragraph last quoted has been repeated day after day in large type to give it emphasis and prominence. On January 12 the shameful sheet had this editorial remark:

"The only reports of bribery in the Montana Legislature [illegible] in the mouth. The capitulation of [illegible] alleged bribe to [illegible] with allegations of corruption is [illegible] business."

Now take that with this editorial note in the same paper on Jan. 13th:

"It is possible that Heber J. Grant has been writing letters to Bryan? They seem to be using time, oratory and money all together up there."

On January the 12th that paper published a couple of sentences from the Grant letter headed, "Apostle Heber J. Grant's money proposition." Under it was an extract from a sermon delivered by President George Q. Cannon November 1, 1896, the first sentence of which is this:

"When they talk about the corrupt use of money, and the bad effects of money, I say Utah Territory has been organized now for 47 years. We have had a Legislature for 46 years, and I have never yet heard a breath of suspicion concerning bribery in Utah."

Another sentence says:

"I have almost sworn—I never do swear—but I have almost sworn that while God gives me strength, I will fight to the very last that there shall be no corrupt influence brought into our country, if it can be prevented."

In the Grant letter there was no allusion to "bribery," no reference to "corrupt influence," but simply an argument that a man had the right without being accused of dishonesty, to assist the party to which he belonged, with money. Yet these extracts were placed "in contrast," headed Apostle vs Apostle, and underneath them the anti-"Mormon" sheet added these words:

"Now that the condition foreshadowed by Apostle Cannon as the proper occasion for swearing, if swearing is ever justifiable, has come, isn't it about time that the swearing and the anti-bribery fight begun?"

What is the evident signification of that language? Is it not that Heber J. Grant is accused by the anti-"Mormon" sheet of endorsing "bribery" and supporting and advocating "corrupt influence" in politics? Editorially the same issue of that paper speaks of:

"The financial plank on which Apostle Grant urges Mr. McCune's election, to wit, that unquestionably it is just as legitimate to use money in this fight as to use time and oratory. But if it is perfectly legitimate to use money in a senatorial election as to use time and oratory, it is legitimate to use it in such manner as will do the most good, the real meaning of the McCune-Grant standpoint, we have the money and propose to use it in ways that will be most effective."

On January 22nd that paper said editorially:

"An Apostle comes out brazenly with the unqualified declaration that the use of money in politics is as legitimate as the use of time and oratory. A President in the Church prophetically denounced this impudent and scandalous trafficking for money, and the Tribune places the two declarations prominently in contrast."

On Jan. 23rd, the same sheet had an editorial in which the following sentences appeared:

"What we have charged is that there is a corruption fund in the field, and have cautioned legislators against it."

"That there is a corruption fund in the field has been known from the first; it has been street talk, and we have high ecclesiastical authority in confirmation of it."

"When a journal like the Herald simulates indignation over a caution to legislators against possible attempts to corrupt them, then one of two conclusions is irresistible—either that it fears there will not be enough to go round or that its left hand is not posted as to what its own right hand is doing."

On January 24th, in an attack on the Deseret News, the anti-"Mormon" sheet had this:

"Would it not have declared that it was an impudent and scandalous trucking for money? And would it not have construed the words as approving a corrupt use of money in politics? Though that we did not say, and the 'News' in interpolating the word 'corrupt' is guilty of a deliberate forgery."

The charge that the Deseret News "forged" the words "corrupt" and "corruption" have been reiterated, up till today. The impudence of the writer who makes the accusation is only excelled by his forgetfulness, or, his habit of prevarication. The evidence we have produced from his own editorial effusions proves beyond question that he, and the paper for which he writes, have charged Heber J. Grant with advocating the corrupt use of money in politics and particularly in this senatorial campaign. These charges have been supplemented by libelous cartoons in the same paper, which have no meaning whatever unless it is that both Mr. Grant and Mr. McCune are endeavoring to make a corrupt use of money to aid the McCune senatorial campaign.

The meaning of being "the barrel in politics" is understood by the most unsophisticated. This has been charged against the gentlemen named both in words and by ridiculous caricatures. And after all that has been pictured and published the editor of the anti-"Mormon" sheet now convicted of this shameful misrepresentation, has the effrontery to say that the Deseret News is "guilty of forgery" by simply quoting the words "corrupt" and "corruption" from those libelous effusions.

We have no desire to keep up this continual bickering and contention. It was not commenced by the Deseret News. We have merely replied to charges and aspersions and insinuations, coming from the same source which maligned and abused and lampooned the leaders of the "Mormon" Church for years, and which has recently poured forth similar streams of vilification and falsehood. It will not do now for the author of these attacks to come before the public with a whining, snivelling and hypocritical plea that "Thou can'st not say I did it!" Out of his own mouth let him be judged, and by his own words let him stand self-convicted before a discriminating public.

A PAINFUL SENSATION.

A London dispatch dated Jan. 17, tells about a painful sensation that has been caused in clerical and lay circles owing to the disappearance of a "Protestant clergyman of the highest standing, and a great preacher." It seems that British authorities, in certain cases, are in the habit of giving reverend sinners a chance of escaping the clutches of the law, by notifying them beforehand that they are about to be arrested. It was done in this instance, and the "clergyman of highest standing" left without giving his address to the Home office. The nature of the accusation is only hinted at in the statement that there were with his associates.

The robed dignitary now in disgrace held a prominent position in the Anglican church. It is thought he has left for the European continent, but who knows but that he may have an idea that his intellectual and moral qualifications may secure him a commanding position among anti-"Mormon" crusaders!

FORESTS AND WATER SUPPLY.

In his paper read before the meeting of the National Live-stock association, and published in last evening's "News," our esteemed fellow citizen, Mr. John C. Mackay, criticizes the attitude taken by the American Forestry association, on the relation of forests to water supply. He says:

"The principal objects set forth are the preservation of the water supply and of timber, where it is suitable for lumber, which are very worthy and very important. The American Forestry association alleges that timber being cut and stock being permitted to graze there, eating the grass and underbrush, destroys our water supply."

"It seems as though they would like to establish a feudal system in America; have large tracts of land set apart for reserves, so that some idealist, scientific expert, or privileged person, might view Dame Nature in the primitive state—perchance [illegible] and [illegible] therein."

* * *

"My observation and experience in the mountains for over twenty years teaches me that snow melts first in belts of timber or brush. What snow remains in the mountains after the 1st of July in each year is on open ground, where it has been laid by drifting. These snowbanks on open land and water from springs are the sources of supply after the 1st of July."

* * *

"The only practical way to preserve water in the arid region is to build reservoirs and retain the water during flood time.

"The timber within most of these reserves belongs to the coniferous genera, is very scrubby, full of knots and unfit for lumber."

* * *

"The eating of the grass and browse in the timber is a safeguard against forest fires."

* * *

"In conclusion, let me say that this great and important convention of live stock interests should define its position in no uncertain terms, and adopt such means as the wisdom of this convention dictates, to have the President of these United States revoke the orders or proclamations setting apart forest reserves in western States."

It has generally been supposed that forests conserve the water supply, prevent the rapid melting of the snow and ice of winter, retard the flow of the rain from the hillsides in spring and summer, and, by absorbing it into the ground, retain much of the rain or melting snow water that would otherwise quickly flow off from the surface of bare ground. Forests and their undergrowth are supposed to cool the atmosphere, increase the rainfall, and prevent, in a large measure, the disastrous spring and summer floods, which have of late years become prevalent in many parts of the country. Such is the belief of the European and American boards of forestry, and the well known teaching of scientific text-books.

Mr. Mackay appears to claim that this is not correct. Does a bare hill retain and absorb the rain and snow more than a wooded hill, with undergrowth? This may be a question to be settled by further observation; but we had thought it already decided. If Mr. Mackay's contention is well founded, it deserves consideration; if it is not, we shall continue to endorse every just and reasonable means to preserve our present forests from destruction, and to extend by a rational system of forestry the planting and rearing of forest trees.

Mr. Mackay opposes the setting apart of large reserves in which "the idealist or scientist may view Dame Nature in its primitive state," yet we think this very sentiment, which causes many people to desire forest reserves for this purpose alone, is one of the great arguments in favor of forest preservation and culture. "The groves were God's first temples," says Bryant; and while to the anti-idealist there may be something absurd in Tennyson's conception of a forest, where

"In crystal vapor everywhere,
Blue eyes of heaven laughed between;
And, far in forest deeps unseen,
The topmost elm-tree gathered green
From draughts of balmy air"

yet to us this sentiment of the average person's natural love for a forest is one of the strongest reasons why some forests should be preserved in all their primitive beauty and with their natural features unmarred by the hand of man or the ravages of domesticated animals.

But apart from these so-called sentimental reasons, many people believe that the very existence of our fruitful valleys as oases in the midst of this vast desert, depends upon the preservation, not to say the extension, of our forest areas. If this is true, or even true only in some degree, then this matter of forestry deserves special investigation, for the very thought that our beautiful valleys might relapse into their former desert condition from a lack of water supply in summer, is sufficient to arouse the interest of the whole people.

We take no stand to favor either the sheepmen, or the cattlemen, or the forestry associations; we simply express our views in a general way as to the importance of this topic, and await developments.

We are in sympathy with the objects of the American Forestry association and also with the welfare of our sheepmen and cattlemen in the western country. This is a grave and important matter of present importance and of great future consequences, and any light that can be thrown upon the subject will be welcomed by every one interested in the development of the arid region.

Mayor Harrison of Chicago urges the establishment of free baths in that city. Some inducement is needed to get people to bathe in Chicago water.

The anti-expansionists do not seem to raise objections to the United States taking the Ladrone islands; yet there are seventeen of them, extending for 500 miles north and south.

Heavy shipments of horseflesh are now going on from Chicago to Liverpool. In this case the animals are alive, some 12,000 having been purchased for use in Europe as coach and "bus horses."

Now comes the announcement that there is a hitch in the transfer of the San Jose wharves at Havana to a floating syndicate. The $25,000 advanced on the property ought to insure a good hitch.

There is a saying that the hardest thing in the world is not to feel that the lie told about your neighbor is the truth, and anti-"Mormon" crusaders always have taken advantage of this weakness in human nature.

Aguinaldo is credited with having sent a dispatch, intercepted by the United States government, advising Aguinaldo to strike at once. Aguinaldo is wiser than his representative here, and is taking no chances on having his bluff interrupted.

A dispatch from Havana says the agitation for the payment of troops is greater in that city, where the politicians are mostly congregated, than anywhere else. That is to be expected, since the professional politician's [illegible] tivation is chiefly in the line of securing cash.

The famous Doomsday Book, printed in 1612, which was stolen from Yale theological seminary, has been recovered, with a clerical binding to the story of its disappearance. The thief, Rev. James Brittain Miller, is charged with having stolen 1,000 other rare books.

When Representative Johnson of Indiana assailed President McKinley so vehemently in Congress, the Hoosier politician probably failed to remember that Representative Grosvenor of Ohio was to follow him. To use a familiar figure of speech then, Grosvenor toasted the Indianan to a finish, and did it without descending to abuse.

Dr. Lyman Abbott suggests that to send Matt Quay to Cuba and Richard Croker to the Philippines might improve conditions in those places as well as in our own land. For the sake of courtesy the reverend gentleman should have included himself as one of those to be sent from this country for the country's good.

The announcement from Amesbury, Mass., that Reuben John Smith, who died there this week, is, according to the provisions of his will, to be "buried in a chair wearing a slouch hat," yet is not to be buried at all but is to be placed in a monument above the ground, is a little mixed. Of course the chair can wear the slouch hat, since Smith has no need of it.

It has fallen to the lot of little Wales to furnish London with its tallest policeman. His name is Morgan Auger, his height 6 feet 10 inches, and he is still growing. At present his duty requires him to stand at the top end of the departure platform at Paddington station, where his head may often be seen as he overlooks a six-foot fence. He is unmarried, does not drink liquor, or smoke, has just turned 22, and was born in the town of Cardiff.

The Los Angeles Express must have read a Salt Lake morning paper recently. It says:

There is an sensational newspaper that prints the wildest, most absurd and baleful reports for no other reason than to create sensations and increase their sales. Once in a while a newspaper is found that habitually distorts facts and adopts a scandalous, bulldozing policy in order to keep in subjugation the community in which it circulates; but these are exceptions rather than the rule.

The Denver Post gives portraits of leading men connected with the National Live-stock association now in session at the Colorado capital. Under the picture of a Missouri man is printed the name of E. H. Callister, secretary of the Utah Woolgrowers' association, while the name of Porter A. Thompson appears under Mr. Callister's portrait. Fortunately the picture of the Salt Lake sheepowner and city councilman is so good as to be recognized readily, despite the newspaper man's transposition of names.

The anti-"Mormon" sheet complains that the Deseret News and Salt Lake Herald want it "to—dod." The truth is the "News" [illegible] puts the proposition forward whether a paper that has revived its foul attacks on the "Mormon" Church, its leaders and people furnishes the kind of pabulum those people want in their homes? "Love your enemies" does not rationally signify giving them aid and comfort in making war upon us and welcoming them to our firesides as friends and advisers.

Gossip about a man's family concerns is, with some folks, a pleasant recreation. Whether he is living or dead cuts no figure with scandal-mongers. Decent people regard with disgust the pretended exposures of private affairs that no man desires to disclose in public. And the "News" advises caution both in publishing and repeating stories based on wild rumors, seemingly justified by one or two misunderstood and unexplained facts. The old "Mormon" creed, "mind your own business," is as good doctrine now, as ever it was.

What is man? A German scientist has found out that the normal human body has in it the iron needed to make seven large nails, the fat for fourteen pounds of candles, the carbon for sixty-five gross of crayons and phosphorus enough for 820,000 matches. Out of it can be obtained, besides, twenty coffee spoons of salt, fifty lumps of sugar and forty-two litres of water. Reduced to fluid the average man would yield 96 cubic metres of illuminating gas and hydrogen enough to fill a balloon capable of lifting 153 pounds.

The shortening of time between Chicago and Omaha, which is to be effected by the Chicago & Northwestern railway on Sunday next, may possibly cause further changes in the schedule west of the Missouri river. Under recent arrangements, the Rock Island has been making the distance between Chicago and Omaha in two hours less than the fast northwestern train, but now the latter is scheduled to begin its race on Sunday, for a trip in ten minutes less time than the speedy Rock Island run. As the Northwestern and the Union Pacific are under Vanderbilt control, the Rock Island may have to cut down, or the Union Pacific might conclude not to allow an hour's time for change in Omaha, as is the case at present.

There was laid to rest in Chicago yesterday, Jan. 26, the body of a noted geologist who was intimately connected with the early development of mining on the Pacific coast. This was Prof. Cumming Cherry, who was born in Lanarkshire, Scotland, in 1812. He came to America in 1836, and in 1838 was the first to discover traces of copper in the Lake Superior region, now world-famous for its copper production. Soon after, he crossed the continent to Puget Sound, and later went to California, where he is credited with having erected the first quartz mill for reducing the crude quartz; this was the Wyoming mill, at the mouth of Weal's ravine, on Deer Creek. He was on the Comstock lode in Virginia City, Nev., in 1861. He was also the inventor of the oil-making process by which the refining of oil in Pennsylvania is carried on.

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