DESERET EVENING NEWS

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

LORENZO SNOW, TRUSTEE-IN-TRUST.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING. (EXCEPTED SUNDAYS.)

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

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Horace G. Whitney, Business Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

	In advance.
One Year,	$9.00
Six Months,	4.50
Three Months,	2.25
One Week,	17
One Month,	75
Sunday Edition, per year,	2.00
Semi-Weekly,	2.00

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

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

SALT LAKE CITY, JANUARY 21, 1899.

SHAMEFUL DECEPTION.

The New York Journal, which has made itself ridiculous to people in the United States who are acquainted with the situation of affairs in Utah, has published a number of bogus photographs as well as false and misleading pretended "interviews." Among the former is what is announced as having been brought from the "Living Proof to a Photograph of Lorenzo Snow's wife, proving that Utah is still the great stronghold of Mormon morality." Under the picture it is stated: "Reproduced from a Photograph taken at a family reunion last August," and in large type is added "Photograph of President Lorenzo Snow, of the Mormon Church, his five wives and forty-nine children—yet he says polygamous relations in Utah have ceased since 1890." Then follows this paragraph in display type:

"Here is proof that Lorenzo Snow's statement concerning the implied understanding with the nation when Utah entered the Union as a State," or in other words that the Mormons relinquished polygamy and gave up polygamous relations is an absolute falsehood. It is a photograph of Lorenzo Snow, his five wives and forty-nine of his children. The picture was taken at a family reunion held only last August. It is declared that there are now all of President Snow's wives or children. There is pretty good evidence that he is the father of these forty-nine children. It is said that he has been married to several women since the Mormons swore to abandon polygamy. To get around the law, it is declared, the marriages were celebrated either in Mexico or Canada. There is ample proof, even if the photograph did not show it so well, that President Snow has not ceased his relations with his wives since the "Manifesto," or since the "understanding with the Nation." The original photograph of which this is a reproduction is in the possession of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, and it was furnished to the Journal by the Rev. William R. Campbell, for twelve years a Presbyterian missionary in Utah."

Upon inspection of this alleged photograph of President Lorenzo Snow's "own family" does not disclose the fourteen either of the President or of any member of his household. The paragraph we have quoted above is a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end, with the exception of that it was furnished to the Journal by the Rev. William R. Campbell. That is the name of a notorious preacher, who figured some time ago very little to his credit, at Meadow, Cache County, Utah. His reputation for veracity among his neighbors and associates was of the very worst. Affidavits can be furnished whenever necessary to prove that his word is worthless, and that he scruples at nothing to vilify the "Mormons" and further his own ends.

The truth is, there has been no general gathering and reunion of President Snow's family since the celebration of his seventieth birthday, nearly fifteen years ago. There has been no photograph taken of his family since then. On that occasion a group picture was taken of a portion of his household, including a number of his grandchildren and some who were not members of his family. No one acquainted with our venerable President and his descendants can detect any resemblance whatever to him or them in the picture presented in the New York Journal. The original of that plate may be in possession of the Presbyterian board of home missions. It may have been furnished by the notorious Presbyterian Campbell, but it was not taken last August or at any time since nearly fifteen years ago, if it is a reproduction of a photograph of the persons we have mentioned. The publication of that alleged photograph and the statements that follow it in the extract are illicitous. The intent is plainly manifest in the endeavor to make it appear that President Snow has married several wives in recent years, notwithstanding his emphatic declaration that "polygamous marriages in the Mormon Church have ceased."

The methods that are being employed by professional "christian" ministers to create new hostility against the "Mormon" Church could not be more indefensible if they were prepared from Satan himself. Unpronounceable "Mormon" words and sentences from books and newspapers are cunningly garbled and twisted and made to signify something never intended, merely political affairs are represented as the action of the "Mormon" Church, and when these perversions are insufficient for the purpose, slanders believed to exist, and the press is subsidized or bamboozled to publish bogus pictures and bogus "interviews" and make fulsome deductions from untruthful premises.

The grand end of this new crusade against the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, is to raise money from religious people in the East for the benefit of the preachers who have small support in Utah, who are delighted at the chance upon investigation, and who are filled with malice against the people whom they fail to improve by their pious platitudes, expounded therefore and fond arguments in support of their comfortable credit. People who have visited Utah and have investigated conditions here understand the situation, but the masses of the people on the Eastern seaboard know nothing of the facts, and they are an easy prey to the humanitarians seeking what they can devour. The New York Journal will find that it has been greatly imposed upon, not only by its own correspondent, but by the anti-"Mormon" preachers in general, and by W. R. Campbell in particular.

POOR THING!

No Apostle of the "Mormon" Church has ever commenced or advocated the corrupt use of money in politics or for any purpose. Neither has any Apostle checked in the lawful and generous use of money in aid of laudable public or private enterprise. But the anti-"Mormon" paper in this city strives to make a conflict between two gentlemen holding the Apostleship, because one recently argued that a man was entitled to support for a public office among other reasons, because he had been free in donations for the benefit of his party as well as for charitable and religious institutions, and the other gentleman, many years ago expressed his opposition to bribery and corruption.

The obliquity of vision which beholds a conflict between these two expressions of opinion could not be cured by "renowned spectacles," and probably not even by a surgical operation.

What good can be expected to come from such teachings and perversions of language, when the spirit of intent as one anti-"Mormon" neighbor describes it, is different to one. The conclusion arrived at by thinking and impartial people is that no good is either expected or intended, but that disappointed hopes of political preferment and personal spite and venom, prompt the impotent attacks made daily on a Church and its leaders, that attend to their own business regardless of such semi-lunacy. A kind and rationalistic attitude in all directions and hitting nothing, is a mild contrasting to our rattled contemporary.

IT SHOULD BE RESENTED.

Speaking of the refusal of the governor of New York to restore to the franchise a man convicted of offenses against the election laws, as told in the Deseret News the anti-"Mormon" paper published in this city says:

"But in Utah he would be sent to Congress because of his offenses against the law, and anyone who so had would be an enemy of the people and trying to disturb the business interests of the State.

"Is that correct? Would a man who was convicted of offenses against the election laws be sent to Congress? is not the statement that he would, one more malicious attempt to slilfy the people of Utah and render their affairs to their fellow citizens throughout the country?

The election laws of this State provide severe penalties of fine and imprisonment for violation of the election laws, and declare that the offender shall also "forfeit his right to vote at such election." A man who cannot vote cannot hold office.

How long will the business men of the State put up with the continual detraction of character that emanates from the anti-"Mormon" breeder of storm, which has gone back to the old business, "like the dog to its vomit?" Strangers reading the daily libels that appear in the Tribune of Utah, would imagine that Utah is a hot-bed of lawlessness and her people are the vilest kind of criminals. And yet the Republic engaged in this infamous work cringingly claims to be their friend and benefactor. It is true that the material interests of the State were protected from such base assault, and the people of Utah were delivered from such insanity alone.

SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW.

The anti-"Mormon" contemporary now admits that it is true, as the "Deseret News" has established by irrefutable evidence, "that persons who were not qualified to vote under the old anti-polygamy lock are now clothed with the identical franchise and are allowed to vote or hold office to which the people of Utah choose to elect them." That is something absolutely and wonderful. There is hope yet for the paper that many people regard as a specimen of total depravity. It has "acknowledged the corn." Behold, a new thing under the sun!

But, it has a "but" which shows its reluctance to make a full and frank admission of error, it claims that this does not guarantee a seat in Congress to one who was disfranchised for law-breaking. Well, indeed, it claimed that there was any guarantee in the matter, except the present right of such persons to vote and their eligibility to office. Our contemporary contended they have no such rights, we proved that they have, and that is the gist of the dispute, which is now admitted.

The former dissatisfaction, held up at present today by that paper, are entirely unofficial, and as its position was untenable. We do not care to discuss the question of what Congress may do in a given case. That is not the issue. As to the legal status of the question, we have not the shadow of a doubt. Utah had the right, under the Constitution and laws of the United States, to elect to Congress any man who has the necessary qualifications prescribed by the laws and then removing to Utah, or to age and residence. All the Scandalings of our contemporary on that point were "vanity of vanities." Its prophecies and threatenings we believe will prove to be just as worthless. We shall see.

THE THEOLOGY OF FUTURE.

Dr. E. L. Curtis in Bibliotheca Sacra gives a forecast of the theology of the twentieth century. A synopsis of his article appears in the current number of Public Opinion. The author takes the view that the so-called higher criticism will be modified by a "higher" criticism, and that theology will be reconstructed on this basis.

The outcome of the higher criticism," Dr. Curtis thinks, is this: That the Old Testament Scriptures, as far as their formal composition, historical and scientific contents are concerned, have been brought on a level with other ancient writings, yet even this previous process has left them unassailable as divine records of Divine revelation. This fact the "higher" criticism will still further emphasize, and the Old Testament will be valued as "a word of God." The new Testament, after some more controversy, will remain a Divine message, in it will be found a Gospel for society as well as for the individual. Hitherto the failure of Christ's idea of "the kingdom of God" has not been attained. That belongs to the future.

It is interesting to notice that what this learned points out as the basis of future theology "Mormonism" long ago declared to be some of the corner stones of true doctrine. It was "Mormonism" that first proclaimed the truth that the Bible is God's word, so far as it had been correctly transmitted; preserving the true value of the records concerning the Jewish revelations, and yet leaving room for scientific criticism as to the style, language, etc.

It was "Mormonism" that first proclaimed in this century the fact that the Gospel aims at the regeneration of society as well as of the individual. From the Prophets of that century was first heard the warning voice calling all men to prepare for the coming of the kingdom of God and pointing out the approach of that "kingdom" as visible in the signs of the times. It was "Mormonism" that first placed the records of the ancient covenant people as "a word of God by writing to the world other records, also another divine word to mankind.

This, as time goes, the teachings and efforts for which the latter-day pioneers stand, that on American soil, are being vindicated. Science in its pursuits of truth is very much shows their revelation; research stumbles over every difficulty while faith move on high, but ultimately both will arrive at the eternal fountain-head of all truth.

POLITICAL SCIENCE.

In the last article we discussed the right of personal security, including the law of arrest and immunity therefrom, under our Constitution and laws. The law of arrest in England is very similar, while the history of the growth of the law is very different indeed.

The right of personal security dates back to earliest times in English history. The law of Ina and Alfred of Ethelred forbade the selling into slavery out of the country any subject of England, though within the country the law allowed the villeins, or serfs, to sell under.

Athelings, or those of noble (royal) blood, earls, or descendants of primitive nobles, thegns, or companions of the king; ceorls, freemen not of noble blood, thralls, thewes, or slaves, who were of two kinds: (1) hereditary slaves, the descendants of the old Britons, found mostly in the western districts; and wite thewes, those reduced to servitude for crime, neglect to pay a fine, or by voluntary sale. Lasts were slaves in a better position than the thewes, and were probably Danish slaves left behind.

The ceorls had nearly lost their independence, by the time William the Conqueror made his survey of England, and published the Domesday book. It names three classes of laborers or serfs, villani, bordarii, and cotarii. The first class, called villanes, were dependents of the king, giving evidence of their tenure as copyholders, or those who held their land in return for certain definite services rendered or some paid. In the lowest kind of villenage, services were uncertain in amount, and depended entirely on the will of the lord. In the 14th century, the lords made every effort to assert their ancient rights over the villeins and to reduce them to their former position. These efforts led to Wat Tyler's rebellion in 1381, in which the villeins attempted to destroy the court rolls containing the records of their villenage. From this attack villenage never recovered, and the only trace of the system now remaining in England, is the existence of a hereditary nobility, who represent the ancient lords.

After the Norman conquest there (Freebooters Gandemen) who held their land directly of the king, were called barons. They were of two classes: Major barons, from whom came finally the members of the House of Lords, and minor barons, from whom came the knights of the shire.

The barons played the most important part in winning the freedom of the English people from the arbitrary power of the monarch, to whom they were always opposed.

As early as 1014, they combined, unsuccessfully, against William the Conqueror; and in this they rose against William Rufus. The efforts of these noncontributors was to draw the monarch and the common people close together, and the kings endeavored to strengthen themselves by the support of the people from the ranks of the common people. The old Norman nobility was thus largely supplanted by an English nobility; but there in turn proved intractable, refusing to follow King John in his invasion of France, and remained closely allied with the people. Magna Charta was wrung from John by the action of the barons, and the liberties which it granted were said to "apply to every one."

Magna Charta, "the freedom of English liberty," and the first official publication of the power of the despotic Plantagenet kings, was an instrument which the barons forced King John to sign in 1215. Two articles provided: (1.) That no freeman shall be imprisoned, outlawed, or otherwise punished except by the lawful judgment of his peers, or by the law of the land.

(2.) That justice shall not be denied or delayed to any one.

These clauses, violated and removed from time to time, was the germ from which the constitutional guarantees of personal security which are characteristic of the Anglo-Saxon race, have been developed. But it was not until the reign of Henry VIII, 300 years after the issuance of the Magna Charta, that the following definite checks on the power of the king were secured by parliament: (1.) No committed to prison could take place without a legal warrant specifying the offense; and the trial must be speedy.

(2.) Criminal charges and questions of fact in civil rights were decided by a jury.

(3.) The king's officers were held responsible to the nation, and could not plead the king's order.

In 1763, under the orders of Lord Halifax, the authors, printers, and publishers of the North Briton, 49 persons in all, including Editor Wilkes, were arrested on a "general warrant"—a paper issued for the arrest of unnamed individuals "without previous evidence of their guilt or knowledge of their persons." The law courts held that general warrants were illegal, and awarded heavy damages to Wilkes and the printers. General search warrants were declared illegal in 1765.

Thus early in England, step by step, was the way prepared for the adoption of those splendid guarantees of civil and religious liberty and personal freedom and security found in the first ten amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

The usual winter cases of cases of starvation to death is being reported in the London papers, which publish details with a painful minuteness, but offer no suggestion for relief.

The American expedition to Sulu has landed on Guimaras Island, near Iloilo, without trouble. The probability is that Gen. Miller will occupy Iloilo in a short time, without serious opposition.

The duke of Abruzzi thinks he can get to the North Pole in about a year. His uncle, the king of Italy, pays the expense of the expedition. He might also to count the cost of a relief party.

Very little news comes from the Tugela and White Pass campaigns in the Rhodike, but the fact that 4,000 men are employed in railway building there tells that lots of work is going on in the frozen north.

The enthalmed beef scandal in the United States army is likely to be minimized by British army scandals of a far more serious nature in their effect on discipline. Army matters do not run smoothly in either peace or war.

A good guide for all persons who read the anti-"Mormon" sheet published in this city, is to avoid that which it asserts, and do that which it does not want. This will prove safe in politics as well as safe in religion.

It has been determined by judicial investigation that the recent murder of a five-and-a-half years old girl in London was for the purpose of securing a three-penny bit from the child, and of covering up the theft. The thief escaped without leaving a clue.

The thing that is trying to foist recognition of a gentleman's generosity is perhaps legitimate; charade into approval of bribery. Like the "one use of a gun who stars bought." Experience has shown that the thing is not that kind of a gun nor that kind of a gun.

The Wrangel and Chilkat Indians in Alaska have decided to have a grand peace pow-wow on August 16, when they intend to settle their long contention. This is giving a practical effect to the arbitration sentiment, which should be a lesson to more civilized people.

The academy museum at Lexington, Mo., evidently does not like that the faculty of the institution possesses authority and information superior to the students, since they have sent some nineteen cadets who made up their minds to run the school in a way the professors did not approve of.

The Samoans want Mataafa to be their king, and the whole trouble there is because the will of a large majority of the people has been set aside by the decision of the chief justice, under a treaty to which the islanders are not a party. Such a decision may be law, but it makes the exercise of the elective franchise in the islands a farce.

The current number of the Midcontinent Star, published at Liverpool, England, commences the sixty-first volume of that excellent periodical. The Star during its long career has always stood for the brotherly light of the Gospel, and it shines today as brilliantly as ever. It is a publication of special interest to all Latter-day Saints, being one of the principal sources of information for the students of the history of the Church. It is fully worthy of their support.

The case proves, the opinion that the courts are confronted with result in a lower price space. Its summation that the invention of high explosives and the use of rams on war vessels is prevented is regarded as ridiculous; and military authorities say they would not be surprised to see iron sides revive kid gloves and stuffed clubs for soldiers. As a matter of fact, the institution of arbitration as a rule for settling international difficulties may be accomplished, but in the event of an operation being necessary every nation will insist on having the best it can get for use in the emergency.

The consecration of the famous Plymouth church, Brooklyn, recently had occasion to explore the ministerial register for a successor to Dr. Lyman Abbott, resigned. Dr. Hillis of Chicago was found and invited to preach to the fashionable congregation. There is a sense of humor in this, but it would not be heavy, but rather in the pulpit to all beyond all form. He look for his subject, not anything pertaining to the doctrine of Christianity, or the duties of Christians, but "The message of John Ruskin to the Plymouth Pulpit," and as the preacher was found to be orthodox on John Ruskin, his qualifications as a modern preacher were not doubted. This is characteristic of the present age, and, after all, a lecture on Ruskin is less harmful than the discussion of false doctrine.

THE EAGAN INCIDENT.

Chicago Times-Herald.

General Eagan has revised his letter, but he cannot erase the foul stain upon the army which he vulgar and indecent utterance has left. Only the stamp of his name from the roll can mark the nation's repudiation of such language from an officer also impossible in a gentleman.

Let Eagan's trial be brief. All the testimony that is needed in the disposition of the obscene document which he presented with insolent deliberation to the president with his own hand. Then let the court martial register the verdict of the American people and find the dismissal of the accused "in disgrace" across the final page of General Eagan's military record.

The Boston Watchman.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles is savagely attacked by certain journals because of his evidence before the committee investigating the conduct of the war. It is claimed that he should have upheld the honor of the country by not alluding to the "embalmed beef" furnished to our troops, and by keeping silence as to gross administrative abuses. It would seem, on these who criticize their failure for speaking out the truth as to the delinquencies of officials, to find fault with the officials whose misconduct is brought before the world by those who compel to state the facts in a given case. The trouble is not with those who state the truth, but with those whose deeds have been so offensive that a mere statement of what they have done is a reproach upon the nation.

Peoria Journal.

So far as Eagan's case is concerned it is said that three lines of action were laid open to him at the time of probability. The first was a strong letter of reprimand to be addressed by the President himself to General Eagan, stating that but for the immunity he had promised all witnesses before the committee he would have had court martialed him. The second line was a court martial, while the third was a court martial, the purpose of the latter being to place upon a military tribunal the responsibility of deciding whether or not General Eagan should be tried by a court martial.

DIRECT VOTE FOR SENATOR.

Portland Telegram.

The scandalous course pursued in several states this winter in the election of a United States senate is an eminent argument in favor of selecting members of the upper house of Congress by a popular vote.

San Francisco Journal of Commerce.

Let us elect the next senator by popular vote and never enter again the public scandal that is now taking place in the state of Ohio, where the majority desire a Republican senator, but the minority are determined to defeat the election of senator by direct vote the better it will be for the country.

A PEACE TRIBUNAL.

New York Weekly.

The fact that nations in the state first today are inclined to a very strong conviction in favor of a tribunal, or a permanent tribunal, between nations, to settle disputes, makes temporary consideration of such proposals as are in the line frequented civilization. The establishment of such a tribunal is worth a trial, since a much for the cost of any chance—perhaps of none or slight—and it would be worth any working time of discussion. And the war association of New York, which has carried on such credit in preparing for the world the most available plan for its inclusion, seem to be most fitted and for the United States to pioneer that plan projects at the great British Diplomatic Sea.

Philadelphia Sun.

Now in defiance Tammany credit, might defer indefinitely the consideration of charitable plans which they war Hannis seem unable to devise, model money Chicago. Let the people's friends standing New York, establish without success. So forth the war has been suppressed with the picture of the sorrow and humility of an American in Herr Block's great book 1,700 years, but the necessary covenant with the Tammany today and difficulty in devising, but doubtless interested less sore than. His desire for the consummation, not a fine, at least, is to continue perfectly sincere. Unfortunately, while the state's value is far more, his interests are constantly against the suit of "the wicked partner" and doing things which provoke war.

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