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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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RELAND AND KING EDWARD. Prominent Men Think Future Holds Much in Store for

to the throne in 1837 the Irish people boost much from her reign, says the Childe Record. The Georges frankly need ireland and made no secret of heir hatred. William IV took no inrest in it, good or bad. But those who claimed to know the new queen's feelings asserted that she was full of sympathy for Ireland and anxious to serve it. O'Connell, then in the height of his power, greeted the new reign with an enthusiasm that was almost riotous is its manifestations. At the proclamation he was one of the most prominent the be wave down, and it is recorded fures in the crowd, and it is recorded that he "waved his hat and cheered weitercusty." At the general election hich followed O'Connell stood for the f Kilkenny and in his address to by declared declared, "I desire to re-lin in parliament in order to give my mble but zealous aid to the queen's white but sealous and to the queen's whiters to work out the benevolent menions of the sovereign." O'Connell's word of the queen's first ministry made by the tories of that day a tay made by the tories of that day a tapach to her majesty and was taken is invidence of friendly learnings to-var leand on her part which they

while the list of her part which they dend to discourage. How the Irish hope was falsified is a suff of history. Ten years later the time consort in his diary recorded the such of O'Connell with relief, and the pen's mind was year by year bent are completely against all concession lish popular claims. Her subscrip on toward the famine fund in 1847, a tion toward the familine fund in 1847, a familie which reduced the population by one-fourth in less than two years, was maller than the contribution of the sultan of Turkey. In 1869 all the weight of such influence as the British constitution allows the sovereign was there us the scale archivet the Irish constitution allows the sovereigh was thrown into the scale against the Irish church act of Gladstone. The queen's objections to the Irish land act were equally strong, and when Gladstone committed himself to the policy of months a ligh partiament she made committed himself to the policy of granting an Irish paritament she made no secret of her opposition. Yet though these matters are all well known in Iriand Ley have never shown in I these matters are all wert known in Ireland, they have never caused any feeling of personal hostility to the queen, and her death provoked many manifestations of genuine popular re-gret. For, though Ireland knew her-self to be the stepsister of the family, and the stepsister of the family. could deny that Queen Victoria was a good mother to her own peo-

Now that the Prince of Wales has as. cended the throne, it is curious to note that in many influential quarters his advent is balled with precisely the same expectations as followed the ac-cession of his mother. This is in a great degree due to the continued proof given by him of his high regard for Mr. Gladstone, When Mr. Gladstone re. used from public life, stricken with

Duble-When Queen Victoria came | of the queen. But a further confirmaof the queen. But a further confirma-tion was found in the assertions of Lord Russell of Killowen, made to private friends, that the prince was a home-ruler. Lord Rus-sell claimed credit to himself for having had some influence in forcing the prince's views. He was always on terms of intimear with the prince and terms of intimacy with the prince, and there is nothing startling in the supposition that the ardent advocacy by the lord chief justice of England of the claims of the country from which he sprung should have convinced the prince that one more parliament added to the scores of parliaments of the British empire did not deserve the fierce opposition it provoked.

King Edward VII, is bound by constitutional usage to keep his political opin-ions to himself. But in English politics the mere hint of the sovereign's views poes a long way with large classes of people. It is therefore not surprising that many men in Ireland have formed expectations of good results from the expectations of good results from the new reign. There is no 'cheering voci-ferously'' as there was at the occession of Queen Victoria, but there is no lack of good will

of good will. The Prince of Wales had singularly bad luck on his public visits to Ireland. He came when eight years old with his mother, and was created earl of Dublin, and lots on his dia construction of the second mother, and was created earl of Dublin, and later on he did some soldiering at the Curragh. But in after years his state visits were marked by some pain-ful incidents. In the 70's his arrival co-incided with a period of exceptional stress in Irish politics. A great agita-tion was in progress for the amnesty and release of the Fenian prisoners. Of course it succeeded at the end, but the way the government treats Iries acita course it succeeded at the end, but the way the government treats Irish agita-tion at the beginning is to try and dragoon it into silence. When that fails it yields. It was so in this instance. The marquis of Hartington, now the duke of Devonshire, was the chief sec-retary of the day. A monster meeting was announced to be held in the Phoe-nix park. It was broken up by police and military and many persons were seriously injuged. The prince was stay-ing in the viceregal lodge about this time, and the feeling engendered re-acted unfavorably on his visit. In 1885 Lord Spencer, since one of the most valuable and active of the sup-porters of home rule, was viceroy, ad-ministering a policy of coercion. He had imprisoned with and without trial

had imprisoned with and without trial some thousands of the advocates of the popular movement. The visit of the prince was set down to an attempt to bolster up an unpopular viceroyalty. Mr. Parnell was appealed to to give his Mr. Parnell was appealed to to give his advice. He urged the people to receive the prince with quiet courtesy. The day after the arrival of the prince the English press, led by the Times, de-nounced Mr. Parnell and his friends and declared that the mere presence of the prince had destroyed the power of the agitators. This was enough to turn the tide of popular feeling. The prince and princess on their journey south met a hostile reception. There was a riot at the railway station at Mallow when they passed through, and during their



EDWARD VII AT START OF REIGN FINDS HIMSELF FACING A DISCONTENTED PEOPLE. IN THE LAND OF THE REDEEMER

> Sacred Haunts of the Savior Are Visited by Missionaries - Country Could Again Sustain Thousands by Being Irrigated.

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Special Correspondence,

Nazareth, Palestine, Dec. 8, 1900 .-- We stopped at Tel Hun, the reported site of Capernaum, on the night of December 4th. By some persons it is thought that the place where Capernaum formerly existed was at Khan Menyeh, about three miles to the south. I am hearing quite an amount of discussion on the subject by my companions, but for my part, I am of the opinion that the exact site, place and scene of many the exact site, place and scene of many of the events recorded in New Testa-and taking into account the different ment history is to quite an extent a matter of conjecture. We, however, may be certain that around this lake, and between here and Nazareth, our Lord spent the greater portion of His earthly life; around here He performed many of His miracles; around here He preached to the multitudes, and that e will probably tread on ground many times, under which the ground exists on which His sacred footsteps formerly trod

On the bank of the lake is the burled up remains of some building of white limestone resembling marble; this is Innestone resembling market; this is claimed to be the gynagogue built by the Roman centurtan and mentioned in Luke 8:5. Capernaum was made by our Lord "his own city" after his re-jection from Nazareth; here he healed the palsied man, Matt, 9: 2-7; here He healed the man with the withered healed the man with the withered hand; here he raised Jairus' daughter; here he preached the sermon on the Bread of Life, John 6: 59, and foretold of the degradation of this important city that has so truly came to pass.

From Tel Hun wheeling along the lake bank we next came to Bethsalda. The only buildings being a church (Roman Catholic) and a German Hospice. Here we took a meal, the priest in charge, a fine looking man, could speak English, and had traveled ex-tensively over the United States many years ago

Bethsaida was the residence of An-drew, Peter, James and John, and was also the scene of two miraculous draughts of fish.

ON SACRED SOIL.

Further along we came to Khan Menyeh, the other reputed site of Caper-naum, Still journeying along the banks of the lake, and along the plain of Gennesaret (which is about two miles long). The plain is covered with une derbrush and the oleanders with their beautiful flowers are in full blossom, but it is without inhabitants. We now come to Mejdel, the ancient Magdala, i the home of Mary Magdalen, behind which, on the mountain, is the tradi-tional site where Christ fed the four thousand.

day But I will not linger any lo

by Irrigation.

hurch.

| Tiberias or the Sea of Galilee, is about sevents on miles long and seven miles, wide, about one-third the size of Utah lake. The remaining portion of the day after our boat ride, we put in seeing the town and the celebrated hot springs on the south of it on the south of it.

The next day we left Tiberias, and Climbing the mountain, were soon on Karn Hattin, the traditional scene of the Sermon on the Mount. On the plain alongside, is the battle ground where Saladin defeated the Crusaders, this being the decisive battle after which the Crusaders' power declined.

elevations, seeing the miserable farm-ing or the barren fand, I think, if only the streams that are going to waste were utilized in this semi-tropical land, with its rich volcanic though stony soil, what immense crops could be raised especially of fruits; and judging from what we had seen accomplised at other places where the seasons were not so long and the soil not as stimulating, this ought to be as proactive as any land on this broad earth.

Below us on the west is the valley of below us on the west is the valley of the Jordan, which at Tiberens is 625 feet below the sea level. On the west is the Plain of Esciration 270 above tha sea: northeast is the Jordan at Lake Huleh at an elevation of 274, while further north at Banias the elevation is 1.150 feet.

The low mountain range between the Jordan valley and the Mediterrancan water shed (which has very little rain-fall except on the land close to the coast) has no great elevation.

SHOULD BUILD CANALS.

Why not investigate: First, say a canal on the upper Jordan at a level 600 above the sea. Second, at canal at the mouth of Lake Hulch, 274 above the sea, these both being gravity canals. Third, a canal some miles below Lake Hulch but at the level of that lake, but using hydraulic action to pume a rection of hydraulic action to pump a portion of the stream above its level, Have these things been written of be-

fore? If not, what is the reason? It is that on account of engineering difficulties it is perfectly impracticable, is it that those who visit these lands are that the expense of cutting canais through rock and in a country where the government will not allow blasting powder to be used is so great that it

powder to be used is so great that it cannot be ever thought of? A week of two spent in this region with an engineer's level and an anerold barometer would give data that would help to determine this cuestion. I can now dream that this barren land, populated very densely in the days of our Savior, will yet suistain a popula-tion creator than it did even in His tion greater than it did even in His

rederantion of Galilee like that of Utah

We now descend and are in a country where there are a few oak trees

(it is probable in the times gone by quite an amount of the land in this part was once wooded.) afterward com-ing to the foot of Mt. Tabor, an isolated

mountain, we ascend again, On our reaching the top, it started to rain, the first rain since April 25 and

we concluded to stay at the Francecan (Catholic) monastery. Mt. Tabor is one of the reputed places where the trans-

figuration of our Savior took place. Here Helene, the mother of the Em-

peror Constantine, caused a church with three chapels to be built, the ruins

of which are still existing. These three chapels were in memory of the three tabernacles Peter wished to build. The top of Mt. Tabor is occupied entirely by two monasteries, the Roman Catho-

lic and the Greek, and they both cluim the actual spot where the transfigura-

on took place is within their own

The view from the isolated hill of Mt.

Tabor is very good, the lake of Tiberias, the Hauran (ancient Bashan) moun-tains, the mountains of Gilead, Mt.

Carmel, the plain of Esdraelon, are all visible. The plain of Esdraelon was up to the last forty years inhabited only by the wandering Bedouin and now the people who live there are of a very wind chorecter. An Algorian Ullian

mixed character. An Algerian village of settlers from northern Africa, and another village of Caucasians having been pointed out to me.

In the morning we started for Naz-areth. In consequence of the rain hav-

tess, after having four times held the effice of prime minister of Eng-land, no message of regret came from the queen, who sent her annual wreath of fowers to the grave of Lord Bea-consfeld. But the Prince of Wales never last an opportunity of showing his regard for the great liberal statesman. The opinion grew in Ireland that the prince sympathized with Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy, and that opinion, though based upon no public declaration, was confirmed from private sources of undoubted authority. In 1886 the prince desired to make pro-

vision for his family from the public funds. The sum of £36,000 a year was equired for the settlement of his chil-ren. Mr. Gladstone was in office, dending upon the Irish vote, and the ask of securing so large an allowance without an acrimonious discussion was one of some difficulty. Mr. Gladstone approached Mr. Parnell and invited the co-operation of the Irish members. The Irish leader declined to give his assist. ance till he received the assurance that the Prince of Wales was by no means opposed to the establishment of home rule for Ireland, whereupon the Irish party voted solidly for the grant, This efforded a sufficiently strong indication that the prince did not share in regard to home rule the excited apprehensions | ation.

they passed through, and during their stay in Cork the city was in disorder. The prince was deeply chagrined at the reception he met with. It was said to be the first time he had ever heard a hiss. But subsequent events showed It was said to that the blunder of attempting to make political capital out of a personal visit was recognized as the cause of the unpleasantness. In later years the visit of the duke of York and his wife was managed by Lord Cadogan with full regard for the causes of the prince of Wales' unhappy experience, with resuits which satisfied him that fair dealing in such matters in Ireland meets

posed opinions on Irish affairs. But some wise heads in Ireland, in all partles, have thought them worth consider.

with a fair reward. It is regarded here as somewhat remarkable that Lord Salisbury did not go to Osborne when the queen died and did not come into contact with the new king. On the other hand, Lord Rose-bery and Lord Crewe-who held the office of viceroy of Ireland in Mr. Gladstone's home rule administration-are among the king's most intimate and valued friends. It is easy to place too much reliance on such slight indications as have been given of the king's sup-

DUCHESS BRIDE SAD. Charge Against Duke Terrible Blow for Duchess of Westminster.



be serious charge made by a wronged husband against the young Duke Vestminster has come as a terrible blow to the beautiful girl who has just redded to the handsome soldier duke. It is said that the king himself strive to keep the same out of court. This, however, cannot asuage the the state of the sound duchess, who is said to be consumed with grief. She was selly Miss Shelah West, a noted American beauty.

From a Dublin correspondent it is learned that the people of Ireland are greatly displeased that the king has seen fit to refuse the invitation of the lord lieutenant of Ireland to visit the Emerald isle at least for a year. The king offered the excuse that he is in deep mourning and could not decently make the visit. The offended Irish in answer declared that no such feeling of delicacy prevents his majesty from contemplating a visit to Scotland. The murmurings of the people are general throughout the land. It is an undisputed fact that Edward is now very unpopular in Ireland.

DYING EMPRESS TO MAKE NEW WILL.



While there is no danger of an immediate crisis. Dr. Renvers, the famous German specialist, attending the Dowager Empress, holds out little hope of the royal patient's recovery. No one realizes the seriousness of her case more fully than Empress Frederick herself. She has just drafted a new will, by which, of, course, the emperor and his family are the chief beneficiaries,

HOW GENERAL GRANT CONQUERED THE MULES. Major J. A. Watrous, United States army, tells, in the Saturday Evening Post, several goods stories of General Grant when he was a lieutenant in the

Mexican war. One is the mule story.

He tried a detail of men and many

ropes but the mule got the better of the

experiment. Then this happened:

as possible without actually touching it. Half a dozen men were told to hold the brute by the head, ears and neck, and on no account to let it advance from the rock. Then a man was told to clap a harness on quickly. As soon as the buckles began to fasten the mule became restless. Pretty soon it made a sudden lunge and succeeded in get-

"Returning, he gave orders to take | ting four feet away from the rock, and the next victim to the large rock. It was backed as close to the obstruction time. It was a new experience, and apparently a painful one, for the bat-tered hind feet were lifted again and again, but very gently, and only one at a time, while its head shook and ears flopped. That mule was cured and the problem was solved. The detail returned to camp late that evening hav-ing accomplished its mission-taken the kick out of a drove of as unmanageable mules as ever hauled pork and hard-tack."

Mejdel is a small Arab village. nd this pollt the mountains vond mountains come close to the lake, and the road is cut on the face of the mountain. About a mile and a half behind Mejdel are the ruins of an ancient castle, constructed on the side of a cliff and conand protected with walls. This fort-ress was once the haunt of robbers from whom Herod the Great took it by the expedient of letting down sol-diers in cages, by ropes, to the mouth

of the caverns. Still circling around the lake we come to Tiberias, the principal city of this region (population about 4,000). This city, or one on its site, was erect-ed during the lifetime of our Savior, but it is not spoken of in the New Testa-ment, probably on account of its popu-lation at that time being non-Jewish. This city, however, after the destruc-tion of Jerusalem became one of the the time of Mohammed, At present it has narrow streets even for Turkey, is has harrow streets even for furkey, is very dirty, and it has the name of hav-ing a great deal of fever. A great many of the inhabitants are Ashkenazim (German Jews) but these Jews, unlike the German Jews we had met in the colonies above here on the upper Jor-dan, seem to have sunk to the level of the other natives in habits and cus-toms of life. Most of the Ashkenazim here wear wide black hats and have their hair in ringlets on each side of their face, giving them perhaps the most quaint appearance of any men I have ever seen off a comic stage. There are also quite a population of Sephar-dim or Spanish Jews. All classes seem to be very poor.

ON THE SEA OF GALILEE. We stopped at Tiberlas for the night,

and the next day took a boat and sailed to the north end of the lake. Lake

log made the roads muddy we had to walk most of the way, arriving there about noon, and we are now in the city, where our Lord spent his boyhood days. where He taught in the synagogue, and where He spent quite a portion of his

THOS. P. PAGE.

Duke and Duchess Anxious to Purchase King's Discarded Palace.

MARLBOROUGHS MAY BUY.

earthly career.



Now that Edward has come to his own, Mariborough House is without a tenant. It is reported that the king will sell the beautiful palace. If so he will find a ready customer in the Mariboroughs, who are anxious to own this magnificent piece of property.

