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DOWIE AND ELIJAH.

"The Deseret News seems rather to
take to John Alexander Dowie, and
considers his claims as 'one of the
signs of the times,' and concludes that
'at no time has it been more necessary
to have inspired men at the head of the
affairs of the church.' John Alexander
may therefore consider himself in-
vited."

We need not state where the fore-
going editorial note appeared. There is
only one paper in the country that makes
a practice of taking half a sentence, or
an isolated expression, from a contem-
porary and distorting the entire mean-
ing of the article which is thus mutil-
ated.

The "News" referred to Dowie and
his pretensions as "one of the signs of
the times," and concludes that "at no
time has it been more necessary to have
inspired men at the head of the church."
There are numerous pretenses and im-
itators under the special di-
rection of the Adversary. The purpose
of this is to lead astray if possible the
very elect."

The signs of the latter days were
foretold by the great Teacher, and are
recorded in Matthew, chapter twenty-
four. One of them is "false prophets
shall arise and deceive many." In dis-
tinguishing John A. Dowie as in this cat-
egory, is that an indication that he may
"therefore consider himself invited."
Other signs of the time thus predicted
are "wars and rumors of wars," "famines,
pestilences, and earthquakes, in divers
places." Are we to understand that these
also "may therefore consider themselves
invited"? And in pointing out the fulfill-
ment of the prophecy concerning them, is it
to be concluded that we take kindly to them?

The necessity of inspired men at the
head of affairs in the Church was pre-
dicted in the "News" article, upon the
arising of false Christs and false prop-
hets and pretenses teaching false doc-
trines. Does that tend to show that
the "News" is inclined to "take to"
those impostors? Is it not a definite
and pointed warning against them? For,
as we remarked, "no one need be led
astray by any imitation of truth," be-
cause the genuine is here by which to
detect the counterfeit.

As to Dowie's claim to being Elijah
the prophet we have this to say: The
pretence is founded on a misconception
of the saying of the Savior in reference
to John the Baptist. Christ did not
teach the doctrine of reincarnation. John
the Baptist went before the Savior,
as the angel Gabriel predicted
(Luke 1, 17) "in the spirit and power of
Elias." In that sense he was the
"Elias" which was for to come." John
Alexander Dowie, in the very act of
proclaiming himself to be Elijah and
John the Baptist, showed himself to
those who understand sound doctrine to
be a pretender and a charlatan.

John the Baptist appeared in person
to Joseph Smith and Oliver Cowdery,
and conferred upon them the keys of
authority held by him when in the
flesh. Elijah the Prophet subsequently
manifested himself in the Kirtland
Temple, bearing the keys that he held.
Each of them was and is a distinct per-
sonality, and every prophet and minis-
ter of God has an identity of his own,
which can never be merged into that of
another. Whether like Elijah he is
translated, or like John is slain as a
martyr, in the resurrection he will be
raised in his own person, for "every
seed will be given his own body." (1
Cor. xv: 42) The spirit and power of an
office in the Priesthood or prophetic
order may pass from one individual to
another, but the personal spirit of the man
is separate and distinct from every other,
and so is the body in which that spirit
dwells, and will inhabit in immortality.

People may doubt or disbelieve the
testimony concerning the coming of
John and Elijah in this age of the
world, as promulgated by the Church of
Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, but
believers in the Bible need never be
deceived by the pretensions of men who
proclaim themselves reincarnations of
Christ or any of the prophets of old.
There is a way to detect the false from
the true, which is as certain in spiritual
things as in material things, and, as
promised in holy writ, "the wise shall
understand."

AS AN "ANGEL OF LIGHT."

An inquiry comes from Emery county
as to the remarks made by the Prophet
Joseph Smith concerning "The voice of
Michael on the banks of the Susque-
hanna, detecting the devil when he
appeared as an angel of light." We are
asked when this took place, or if there
is any book that will give information
on the subject.

In reply we will say that we do not
know of any printed reference to this
incident other than that in the Doc-
trine and Covenants, section 128, v. 29.
It probably occurred late in 1829 or
early in 1830, taking the events narrated
in their order.

The attempt of the Evil One to pass
himself off as a heavenly messenger,
alluded to in the section from which
we have quoted, was no new role in
which that personage appeared. To
Moses he presented himself as the Only
Begotten of the Father, but was de-

jected and rebuked. This is explained
in the Pearl of Great Price, page three.
Paul declared that "Satan himself is
transformed into an angel of light."
—II Cor. xi: 14.
The Adversary is denounced in many
scriptures as the great deceiver, and the
appearance mentioned by the
Prophet Joseph Smith was in keeping
with his course and character. There
are, however, no further particulars of
it on record so far as we are aware, but
what is published is sufficient to show
this device of Satan and the power by
which he can be exposed, also as an
important event in the history of the
latter-day dispensation.

SLANDERS UTAH.

A little Swedish publication that ap-
pears in this city under the pretence of
being a Lutheran minister, is pub-
lishing a series of cartoons, in "Mormon-
ism," in addition to letters and ar-
ticles of a slanderous character. The
paper is not known to have much of a
circulation in this State, where its
falsehoods are apparent to all who are
in possession of the full use of their
senses. It is not published for home
consumption, but for circulation among
Swedish speaking settlers in other
states, and the people in the "old
country," who are not in a position to
investigate both sides, and who have
an erroneous impression that a clergy-
man necessarily must speak the truth.
It is understood that the publisher of
the sheet has succeeded in obtaining
large contributions for his literary ef-
fort, and that through the generosity of
correligionists thousands of copies are
regularly sent to Sweden and elsewhere
for free distribution.

In the latest issue, to which our at-
tention has been called, the little sheet
has a cartoon representing immigrants
arriving in the City of Salt Lake. At
the depot they are met by a lot of ghastly
figures, supposed to represent "Disap-
pointment," "Barbarism," "Poverty,"
"Polygamy," "Falsehood" and "Home-
sickness." The intention of this, of
course, is to convey the idea that
Utah's beautiful and prosperous capital,
and the entire State, is of all places on
earth, a veritable Sodom, from which
home seekers must, in the interest of
their temporal and eternal welfare,
keep away.

The picture, as the ministerial pub-
lisher well knows, is an infamous false-
hood, and a libel on the State. It is
not true that homeseekers here as a
general rule find disappointment and
poverty, or barbarism and polygamy.
Thousands from Sweden have come
here poor and have found good homes.
They have come from a country where
they, because of poverty, had no more
to say about the government than if
they had been serfs, and have risen
here to important positions. They
have come from the little bit of ground
that they tilled for others, and
they have found instead large
estates of fertile land that they can
call their own. Girls working like
slaves in the old country for a few
cents a day have come here and found
wages that sound almost fabulous in
their old homes, and besides they have
easier work and more liberty. We
speak of the economic conditions only,
because the difference in Utah's favor
is so apparent, that to deny it is to
proclaim oneself a miserable fraud.
And as for the religious and moral
conditions here, Utah need not blush to
look the rest of the world squarely in
the face.

There is, in fact, only one little par-
ticular in which the cartoon referred to
is true, and that is in the representa-
tion that settlers here are met by
many a falsehood, and the ministerial
publication is responsible for not a few
of them. The reverend gentleman
should write something about his own
church and people. He might quote
Prof. Wolfe of Gettysburg, Pa., who
told the Lutheran synod about the
condition among the Lutherans thus:
"Our church has suffered very seri-
ously from defective government and
as long as loud voices are heard for
individualism and unbridled liberty,
so long as the general good must be
subordinated to the rights of private
judgment, our progress must halt and
our institutions languish. The love of
money for the church has grown cold.
There is no disguising the prevalent
luxury and barrenness: the low state
of piety among us, the scramble for
dollars leaves little time for care of
souls."

We have perhaps paid too much at-
tention to the matter, but it can do no
harm to call public attention to the
fact that some of the "missionaries"
who enjoy the hospitality of the people
here do not hesitate to injure the
community in which they live and
flourish. How long would such con-
duct be tolerated in Stockholm? In
some countries across the sea so-
cial ostracism would be the outcome,
if not banishment. For European gov-
ernments do not believe in "warming
a viper."

OUR NATION'S SHAME.

The Chicago Record-Herald, in a
strong editorial, takes up the recent
Florida leaching, and asserts, truly,
that such occurrences are an indict-
ment of the whole nation at the bar
of the world. It seems almost like a waste
of words to protest against the in-
describable crimes of mobs, committed
throughout the land, but silence would
be an additional crime and call for ad-
ditional rebuke.

The Chicago paper says in part:

"Most if not all to the eternal shame
of the United States that burning at
the stake is now an American institu-
tion and distinctly such. Certainly
no other country, savage or civil-
ized, rivals this in the savage practice.
Among Europeans nothing remains of
it but greivous traditions of historians
who recount the barbarities of past
ages. We find our own presidents in
the venial life of the red Indians, at
whose cruelties we lift up our hands in
a self-righteous horror."

"What would this public say if it were
informed at intervals of a few months
that some man had been done to death
with the most frightful of tortures in
Suffolk, Essex, Kent, Surrey or Devon,
England? Or suppose that some ar-
rested came from the various provinces
of France? Only our own barbarous sin
against civilization would stand in the
way of a national expression of indig-
nant superiority. The first impulse
would be to denounce the foreigner
from our place of intellectual and moral
superiority. In Russia, Spain can
point the finger of scorn at us."

"This terrible anomaly cannot be
glazed over by any plea in justification.

The negroes who are lynched may be
wholly outside the pale of sympathy, but
that is not the question. Whatever the
families of their victims may suffer,
whatever the shock from their crimes
to the community, the addition of tor-
ture to the death penalty pronounced by
a lawless mob is abhorrent to the feel-
ings of civilized man and a blow at the
good repute of our people."

There is absolutely no justification for
the anarchistic and barbarous practices
of the mobs. Their frenzied acts do
not prevent crimes, but rather increase
them. Unless the law-abiding element
asserts itself in time, the mob outbreaks
will grow in frequency until no life and
no property is perfectly safe. Our
Decoration day orator appears in a
ghastly light, as long as the lurid flames
kindled by mobs are not extinguished.

HOW BOERS FIGHT.

The details regarding the recent en-
gagement between the British and
Boers at Vlakfontein show that, not-
withstanding its severity, it can have
no appreciable influence upon the
general course of the war. A force of
Boers, probably overestimated at the
number of 1,200, attacked a British col-
umn and killed and wounded a great
number at the first onslaught, but was
finally compelled to retreat, with some
losses in dead and wounded.

But although the fight cannot be con-
sidered important as to results, it cer-
tainly proves that the Boers are far
from the scattered condition they have
been reported to be reduced to. It
proves that they are still in the field,
in sufficient numbers to make it ex-
ceedingly unpleasant for the British
commands stationed at various places.
It confirms the prediction of British
newspaper correspondents to the effect
that many months of weary struggle
lie still ahead of the British troops. If
the war is to continue until the last Boer
is subdued, the dispatch from Lord
Kitchener stating that General French
has been placed in charge of the opera-
tions in Cape Colony, would even in-
dicate that something is going on in
that British possession, that calls for
extra attention. It is surmised that
the Boer commander Kemp was march-
ing south when he encountered the
British column at Vlakfontein, and that
he broke through and pursued his peril-
ous journey.

It is impossible, however, that the
Boers in the field now can number very
many. It is said that 18,000 burghers
are held as prisoners at St. Helena, Cey-
lon and other places. Over 40,000 wo-
men, children and men are corralled
in detention camps in South Africa.
And some burghers are said to be in the
British army fighting against their
brethren. How many have died in bat-
tles and of sickness since the war
broke out is not known to the outside
world, but the number must be very
large. It is evident, therefore, that
the number now in the field cannot be
considerable. Yet, the struggle con-
tinues. The burghers have learnt
thoroughly the art of guerrilla warfare.
They gather, as by magic, inflict what-
ever damage they can to the enemy,
and then vanish in small detachments.
But for these tactics the war would be
ended in short time.

It is no surprise that traveling lib-
raries are often made up of books that
make one "creep."

"Mark my words," says Mr. Carnegie.
All right; here goes: "Millions for free
libraries; not one cent for idlers."

The concert of the powers at Pekin is
about to close. When it does the Chi-
nese will occupy the stage and sing the
"Hallelujah chorus."

Now is the season when men say:
Doubtless God could have created a
better berry than the strawberry, but
doubtless God never did.

Not to be behind Shamrock II the
Constitution has gone and broken her
main mast. This would seem to be car-
rying international courtesy too far.

According to his pictures, Gen. De-
laware looks like a prominent citizen
from a back cow county. And his
whiskers are of Populist proportion.

The British war office says it has
given out all the news it has from
South Africa. It really begins to look
as though the war office had given out.

Gen. Canlies would not believe that
Aguinaldo had been captured and de-
manded a show down. He got it and
now it is expected that he himself will
come down.

The determination of the immigration
authorities to shut out consumptives
may seem somewhat hard at first, but
it is a right decision. They are deprived
of no rights for they can only come by
comity, while the people of our own
country are entitled to this protection.
Every state and the general govern-
ment is particularly to guard against the
importation of animals suffering from
tuberculosis; and surely man is the
most valuable animal of all. It is
doubtful if there can be a healthy body
politic unless it be built upon the sound
health of the whole people.

Mr. W. C. Whitney's horse Volodyov-
ski has captured the blue ribbon of the
English turf—the Derby. Once before
has it been won by an American horse,
Iroquois. The first attempt to cap-
ture it by an American was made by
Mr. Ten Brock of Kentucky, several
decades ago. He never succeeded, but
his great pluck was much admired by
Englishmen. Mr. Whitney has captured
a trophy that is dearer to the hearts of
English sporting men than any other
in the whole world. He has done a
great thing and great will be the praise
and congratulations that he will receive.

There died in Washington one
day last week a man who was
once famous and who made himself
infamous. This man was Capt. Henry
W. Howgate, then a signal officer in the
United States army. He used his offi-
cial position to embezzle some \$250,000
of government funds. On August 16,
1891, he was arrested at Mount Clemens,
Mich., as the result of some quiet in-
vestigation. He was taken to Washing-
ton where seven indictments were re-
turned against him. One morning he
was permitted to leave the jail under
guard in order to secure some papers
at his home. He left the deputy marshal
in the parlor while he went to another
room to wash his hands, dusty from

handling old papers. Then he slipped
out of a window and was not seen for
twelve years. Finally, four or five
years ago, he was found in a little book
store in New York. It was said that he
could have been found there at any
time during the many years of his
flight. This may be doubted, though
it is a fact that many of his army
friends knew of his presence there.
The story is a sad one but Capt. How-
gate was the author of his own mis-
fortune.

THE SUPREME COURT DECISION.

Baltimore Sun.
It is generally assumed that Supreme
Court justices divest themselves of all
political bias when deciding questions
of law and constitutional construction.
Justice White, a Democrat, who was
appointed to the Supreme Court by Pres.
Cleveland, united with four Republican
justices—Justices Brown, Gray, Shiras
and McKenna—in upholding the main
contention of the government—the
validity of the Foraker act. On the
other hand, two Republican justices—
Justice Harlan and Justice Brewer—
concurred with Chief Justice Fuller and
Justice Peckham, who are Democrats,
in the opinion that the Porto Rican
tariff act is unconstitutional. It was
in the power of a Democrat, Justice
White, to reverse the policy of a Re-
publican administration. While the
court decided that the acquisition of
foreign territory is a "political ques-
tion," the members of the court did
not divide on political lines.

New York Mail and Express.

The distinction between the United
States as a sovereign nation, composed
of the states which are represented in
Congress and which choose the Presi-
dent, and the United States as what
Chief Justice Marshall called "the
American empire," including all that is
subject to its jurisdiction, is clearly de-
fined and is henceforth firmly estab-
lished. Any one who will take the
trouble to study the constitution with
this distinction in mind will find that
it has its origin there, and the court
simply develops its lines into clearness.

Boston Transcript.

The court has always made, as in the
instance of yesterday, allowance for
what it considers to be the "necessi-
ties" of the situation, and in so doing it
has acted wisely, for it has interpreted
these with reference to a constitution
which was intended to be not a macu-
le but a staff to the people of this
country. Considering that the court
finds that the constitution authorizes
the establishment of the Porto Rico
tariff, and that it may be held that it
is the duty of Congress to apply the
constitution or such provisions of it as
it sees fit to the colonies, the decision
is in effect that the constitution does
"follow the flag" to whatever extent it
pleases us to let it do so.

Kansas City World.

There is in the breast of every Ameri-
can a feeling that wherever the flag
flies there must reign the same free-
dom and laws as obtain in the United
States. It is not only a matter of sen-
timent, but of business as well. If we
are to go in for territorial aggrandize-
ment let us not withhold from the peo-
ple whom we take in the privileges
upon which the liberties of the republic
are founded. It is above all gratifying
to know that the supreme tribunal of
the land is freed from the suggestion
of political and business bias, and that
it has found the means of testifying its
absolute independence of the legisla-
tive and executive branches of the gov-
ernment.

Worcester Spy.

It is regrettable that the court could
not have arrived at a unanimous de-
cision, for although the decision render-
ed is of the same immediate effect as
it would have been had it been unani-
mous, it leaves the way open for a great
deal of controversy. The points to be de-
cided, were extremely fine however,
and that the justices did not agree is
not altogether surprising.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The Saturday Evening Post for June
1 has a paper by ex-President Cleve-
land on "The Value of Public Money."
It will be read with a great deal of in-
terest. The Post is, as always, elegantly
illustrated, and its contents are
selected with due regard to the taste
of a refined public—Philadelphia.

The June number of the North Ameri-
can Review opens with an article by H.
G. Wells, entitled "Anticipations: An
Experiment in Prophecy." It is the
first of a series, in which the author
forecasts the conditions of human
life and society at the end of the pres-
ent century. Sir Norman Lockyer, di-
rector of the Solar Physics observatory
at South Kensington, gives an account
of the results of the investigations re-
cently undertaken by him to de-
termine whether there is any relation
between "Sunspots and Rainfall." Prof.
Goldwin Smith writes of "The Irish
Question." Dr. W. A. P. Martin,
president of the University of Chicago,
discusses on "The Poetry of the
Chinese." Illustrating his theme by skill-
fully versified translations of some of
the more noted Chinese lyrics. Signor
R. de Cesare, a member of the Italian
chamber of deputies, in "The Pope and
the Temporal Power," argues against the
restoration of the pope's civil princedom.
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TEACHERS.

Dr. Talmage's new book, "The Great
Salt Lake, Present and Past," should
be in the hands of every educator. The
amount of information it contains re-
lating to the great saline sea, makes it
an invaluable work for reference or
study.

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MUSIC LOVERS.
All who desire information of the
address, etc., of Salt Lake's music
teachers, should consult the Musician's
Directory, published on the dramatic
and musical page of the Saturday
"News."