DESERET EVENING NEWS.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED, AT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

THE DESERET NEWS CO.

CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Tuesday, - February 17, 1891.

UNDER "MORMON" INFLUENCE.

IT WILL be remembered that during last year's emigration of Saints from the old world, several attempts were made by fanatical persons at New York to stop "Mormons" from landing, and failing that, to prevent some of them from continuing their journey to Utah. Special efforts were put forth to detain some girls who were with relatives, and many ridiculous stories were told by reporters about these travelers to the West. One of these girls was named Rosa Kunzel, and now the amazed statement is going the rounds:

"Colonel Weber, superintendent of the Barge Office Immigration Bureau, received a letter yesterday from Rosa Kunzel, the pretty little German girl, who came to America with her sister and brother-in-law last autumn and successfully passed them to Salt Lake City.

"Rosa's father in Germany wrote a letter to Colonel Weber, in which he stated his belief that Rosa was detained against her will among the Mormons.

"Rosa writes that she is among the Mormons from choice, and that she is well, happy, and earning $6 per week as a dressmaker. The letter came inclosed in another letter from a gentleman in Salt Lake City, whom Colonel Weber asked to look into the matter.

"The gentleman writes that the girl, in spite of her letter, is absolutely under Mormon control, and she could write only in accordance with their wishes."

This is a new version of the old absurdity that no one could write from Utah to friends outside unless their letters were examined by the "Mormon" authorities. In this case the story is self-refuted. The letter of Rosa Kunzel was "inclosed in another letter from a gentleman in Salt Lake City whom the Emigration Commissioner asked to look into the matter," and he says Rosa could only write in accordance with "Mormon" wishes. How did this gentleman get hold of Rosa's letter? If he induced Rosa to write the letter so that he could send it to Col. Weber, is it not probable that he would obtain from her the truth? If she was under any improper influence or subjected to any coercion would she not have disclosed it?

We do not believe anybody here made the statement which New York papers are publishing, namely, that the idea that the girl could not write freely about her condition and surroundings. If he did so he simply lied. The notion that anybody can be detained against their will in any part of Utah is too nonsensical for serious consideration, and any paper that publishes such stuff must be devoid of principle or destitute of sense.

If the word went out here that some young girl was under such influence as stated in the New York *Herald*, from which the paragraphs given above were taken, all the sectarian preachers, with the anti-"Mormon" papers and the fussy old women, would raise such a howl that, if necessary, the troops at Fort Douglas would be brought out to aid the United States Marshal and all his host to capture that girl and give her liberty.

It seems that almost the entire newspaper fraternity in the East lose either their ordinary veracity or their common reason, whenever they undertake to touch on anything that relates to Utah and the "Mormons."

"CONSPICUOUS INEXACTITUDE."

"A Concise Dictionary of Religious Knowledge" is to be published by an eastern firm, for the alleged purpose of diffusing correct information on religious subjects. It contains an article on "Mormonism" written by Professor Whitsitt. It is so erroneous that it has excited the animadversions of the Campbellites, or "Disciples," and one of their papers, the *Christian Evangelist*, published in St. Louis, thus discusses upon it:

"The edition, desirable, expected Prof. Whitsitt to write an historic sketch. Instead of this he has betrayed his trust and made a feeble effort to trace the origin of Mormonism to the Disciples, and says further that the Book of Mormon is a book of Disciple theology. Again and again he comes to the charge. Of course Sydney Rigdon is the "Disciple divine" who, says the philosophic Whitsitt, edited the Book of Mormon. He was the scholarly. Is not even the proof? Here it is, abundant, clear and convincing! *Prof. W. says that no one but a Disciple divine could have edited the book!!!* Now dare any one deny such overwhelming testimony!!

"If Bill Nye had written the article for a comic paper, it would have provoked laughter; but one, after all, can hardly consider that a theological professor could turn humorist!

"The next attack you make, my friend, don't hide yourself behind the lumber-works of a respectable dictionary, and utilize what would otherwise be a respectable book!"

There are two things in this connection which seem strange to us, and we believe, they would appear in the same light to all candid persons who would take time to think on this subject. One is that editors and publishers of books and papers, designed to convey correct information, will continue to go to anti-"Mormons" for explanations of "Mormonism," and then make sure of obtaining something at least colored with the antagonistic views of the writer, if not a totally incorrect exposition of the system treated of. And the other is, that those anti-"Mormon" writers persist in repeating the most truth, completely exploded years ago, that Sidney Rigdon wrote or edited the Book of Mormon.

It would be just as reasonable to apply to an anti-secret-society fanatic for a dissertation on Free-Masonry, as to engage a preacher of any orthodox sect to write up "Mormonism". In the first place there is not one of them that understands the subject. In the second place, most of them are so charged with hostility to it that they are incapable of dealing with it fairly.

It has been established beyond reasonable doubt and successful disputed, that Sidney Rigdon knew nothing about the Book of Mormon until many months after it was printed and published. And no one who has carefully examined the Book could rationally come to the conclusion that a preacher and writer with the scholarly attainments of Mr. Rigdon, had anything to do with its compilation. It is certain, too, that even if the book is of human origin, it was not produced under the influence of any so-called "Disciple" or Campbellite, for the doctrines it contains are opposed to notions entertained by that body, and are far in advance of its theology as well as that of every other religious sect in Christendom.

If publishers of encyclopedias and dictionaries and works of religious reference desire to make their books reliable, they will treat the "Mormon" question in the same way they would treat other questions. That is go to the recognized and authorized expositors for explanations of "Mormon" principles and a relation of "Mormon" history, and give both as they obtained unless it can be proven that anything so stated is contradicted by known facts.

There has never been a book written, or sermon or lecture delivered, by a professed anti-"Mormon" but was a mis-statement either of incidents or doctrines and was imbued with a spirit of "conspicuous inexactitude."

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW.

HENRY CLEWS of New York, in his report for the week ending Feb. 14, 1891, says that Wall Street was dull, and not inclined to be rash. The silver bill is still hanging over the centers of finance. Until the adjournment of Congress no decided trade in securities is expected. In the Legislature of Minnesota the Granges are trying to force legislation hostile to railroads. This also has a depressing effect on stocks. Two banks failed in Minneapolis during the week. These failures contributed to the general dullness. An alarming decline in the earnings of the Atchison and Topeka road is reported.

During the week $1,750,000 in gold was engaged for foreign shipment. Although the reserve of specie in the banks is large, yet this amount for foreign shipment excited fear. The export of gold is not likely to continue. The $15,000,000 which the Bank of France based in the Bank of England will soon become due; but $5,000,000 of it was paid last week. The Bank of England has $25,000,000 more gold after paying a third of the French loan, than it had at the same date of the year, for a period of five years. Its rate of discount was reduced to 3 per cent on the 5th inst. This shows that there need be no fear of a stringency in London.

In February and March of 1890, $5,750,000 in gold was exported from New York. The average export of gold for these two months during the past six years is about $3,000,000. The unexpected outflow of gold this month may be caused by the payment of goods bought here in anticipation of the McKinley bill. The obligations for these goods are now maturing.

The report says:

"The foregoing causes have mainly produced the present change of temper and it is likely that their effects may remain until the adjournment of Congress when the political atmosphere and make it possible to forecast the course of affairs for the next twelve months. For the next two or three weeks, therefore, it is probable we may witness a dull and uninteresting condition of affairs, affording favorable chances for picking up stocks for future advantage; but it is not likely to be attended with any very pronounced decline. It is not easy to discover anything in the future calculated to encourage bear operations, while there are elements which may later on develop into a buying movement. The operation of the silver act of last summer has already added over $35,000,000 to the circulation and the current year will probably be swelled at the rate of $5,000,000 each successive month, which is calculated to exercise an inflating effect upon prices.

"Then, as an offset to the current export of specie, it is to be remembered that the reserves of the banks stand unusually high, the amount of surplus shown in last week's statement being $20,750,000 as compared with $12,000,000 on an average for the same time of the last two years and $15,000,000 for the last four years. It is also to be kept in mind that the large prospective increase in the payments of the Treasury, without any corresponding gain in revenue, is likely to keep the Treasury balance much below its former usual figures.

"The week's currency movement between the interior and the New York banks shows a gain of about $861,000 to the latter, while on the transactions with the sub-Treasury the banks lost $861,000. Including the gold withdrawn for export, the banks have made a net loss of currency during the week of about $2,200,000.

IN UNION, THE DEATH OF LIBERTY!

IN SO of no earthly use to dispute with an opponent whose mind is so dense that he cannot understand how two, or a dozen, or a hundred or more persons can be brought to understand a given idea or principle alike, without losing their individual liberty. Yet that is the condition of the sophist who undertakes, almost daily, to prove through a local sheet that the "Mormons" are and must be in bondage because they are in unity.

But it ought to be clear to every sane and thinking person, that if two persons see the same thing in the same light, a greater number of persons may also be brought to similar understanding. And if neither of the two lose any liberty by becoming convinced that the other is right, neither would a unity of faith or comprehension interfere with the freedom of any of the whole number, great or small, who thus should come to a common understanding.

According to the logic of this poor creature, in order to be perfectly free every individual must differ in all things from every other individual, both in sentiment and in action. The union of States must be a sign of their slavery. The organization of a party means the loss of liberty to every one of its members. Combination of capital or of labor signifies serfdom to all who join in it. Education is a means to destroy freedom, and the acceptance of a truth by more than one mind means the death of liberty to all the others.

If a hundred students learn the multiplication table perfectly, do they not all come to the same mind in reference to given mathematical principles? Do they lose their liberty in their unity? Are believers in a protective tariff serfs because they are agreed as to that policy? Are workers for free coinage slaves because they are united in a common cause? If a three said men agree as to any principle or fact, or to engage in any enterprise or labor, does this necessarily involve the loss of personal freedom? And what difference would there be if the union of mind and of effort between a number of persons was in regard to religious doctrine and religious work?

Our position is that the unity of faith and of purpose among Latter-day Saints, such as it is, is not the result of any coercion or compulsion in any degree, but of agreement in mind aided by the light of the same spirit. And that instead of this bringing them into bondage it really sets them free. For the truth makes men free, as stated by a reasoner and religionist of old, while our misleading sophist and perverter of words and their meaning, takes the ground, virtually, that truth and its perception establishes bondage and destroys liberty. Does this need further argument?

A PIGMY TO A GIANT.

In the Nevada Legislature a joint resolution has been introduced which reads as follows:

"Whereas, It has come to our knowledge that a number of members of the Chicago Board of Trade petitioned Congress not to pass a free coinage act; and

"Whereas, It is apparent that the people of Chicago felt no interest in our welfare, but on the contrary have manifested a positive enmity to the great industry of our State therefore, be it

"Resolved, That Nevada as a State take no part in the World's Columbian Exposition to be held in Chicago in 1893. Nevada is indignant at this condition of things, which has awakened feeling among mining men of the great West, that section of the United States which furnished specie for the East when it was on the verge of ruin."

This is a hard blow for the Fair, probably the hardest it has yet received. Just fancy what the result will be if the mighty Silver-king of Nevada should left its potent arm against the quadrupedal Congress of the United States. There are 45,000 persons, Chinamen and Digger included, in the whole State of Nevada. It is to be hoped that powerful community will not withdraw its support from the great World's Fair. There are a few more people in Nevada, than there may be seen on Main Street, Salt Lake City of a fine Saturday evening, and we can judge of the vastness of its population by this comparison.

The Chicago Board of Trade had better take steps to appease the wrath of Nevada. If Carter Harrison is still alive, and we believe he is, Chicago should send him at once to Carson City. He is the only man who could teach a mighty State like Nevada a lesson on common sense.

Notwithstanding the belligerent antagonism of Nevada, the World's Fair is making marked progress. Latest reports from Director-General Davis state that Chicago has firm confidence in the fact that every State and Territory will be creditably represented at the exposition. Twenty-six States have already taken action in the Fair matter. The proposed appropriations from these States aggregate $4,962,000, for exhibits, buildings, and so on. The sums being collected by private subscriptions will amount to as much as the State appropriation. California and Texas are raising in this manner $500,000 each.

The hereditary doctrine has been practically illustrated by the birth at Mt. Sweden, of a child who has four fingers on each hand and four toes on each of its feet. The child's mother and grand-father were born with the same deformity.

THE BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY.

NOW that the production of sugar from beets is about to become an established industry in Utah Territory, any literature pertaining to the subject should be acceptable. In Iowa and in Nebraska the question of sugar raising is becoming one of prime import.

At Grand Island there is a journal entitled the *Beet Sugar Enterprise* entirely devoted to the beet sugar issue. M. A. Lunn, its editor, has a very instructive letter in the Davenport *Democrat* relating to his special study, the beet. He says that the first requirement for the success of a beet sugar factory is a sufficiency of beets. To get this sufficiency the farmers must have full and complete knowledge as to the best method of planting, husbanding and harvesting the beet.

The main object of the farmer must be, how to obtain the beets which contain the largest per centage of sugar. The distance between the rows, and between the several plants must be determined by the fertility, the humidity and aridity of the soil. Land must be kept perfectly clean of weeds. Fall ploughing is recommended, and a system of harrowing and second ploughing deep into the soil, will help to produce both quantity and quality of the beet. Of course, farmers must be governed by local peculiarities of soil and climate, as no general rule would apply to the whole country.

With regard to the profits arising from beet growing Mr. Lunn says:

"Farmers are desirous of knowing in advance the number of tons per acre that would be considered an average crop in an ordinary season. I have reason to believe that fifteen tons should safely be relied upon, and will give the following basis of calculation: If the beets are planted in rows a distance of eighteen inches apart and thinned out to six inches apart in the rows there will be 58,080 in one acre, and allowing a discount of 8,080 plants for various causes preventing maturity, we will still have remaining 50,000 plants. Should these average but one pound each at harvesting time, it would give 25,000 pounds, or 15 tons. This estimate now could be reduced forty per cent and still have fifteen tons per acre. At the California scale of prices, which Mr. Orkard will follow next year, the beet grower will receive $4 per ton for beets that contain fourteen per cent of sugar, and fifty cents per ton additional for each one per cent of sugar above fourteen per cent, requiring a coefficient purity of about 83. The average percentage of sugar in the beets for the past two years in Nebraska has been above 15 per cent, and from my knowledge of the soil of Iowa I think it is equally as good. Thus it can be seen there is great profit in growing beets at these prices, providing only 15 tons per acre are grown, and that the expense in growing them, including the delivery to the factory, should each amount to the sum of $10 per acre, which has been the average expense when kept an exact account of the various expenses connected with growing beets here the past season."

Mr. Lunn advises farmers to go into beet raising in an experimental manner. He would have them cultivate small patches in various soils, and note all the particulars of growth and treatment. In this way no great expense nor heavy loss would result, and the amount of knowledge gained would be invaluable when collated and classified, as it certainly would where a factory in the hands of progressive men is established.

WHAT CAN THE MATTER BE?

To The Editors:

Has the Salt Lake "Tribune" suspended payment, have the creditors discovered the fraud, has its managing editor been suddenly converted, has its scapegrace man gone into the ice business again, is its editor dead or is the whole concern bankrupt?

I find in the Tribune the following official announcement:

"An indecent paragraph found its way into the Tribune yesterday. It was unrelieved by any suspicion of wit or any symptom of sense. We disavow it, are most sincerely regretful and what, apologizing for it to the public we add the assurance that steps have been taken which, it is believed, will prevent in the future any needed repeating the apology."

It will seem strange not to see the "indecent" Tribune any more in Salt Lake. But I predict that the city will soon clean up amazingly and become a much more healthful place than it has been. In fact, I believe the entire Territory will at once take on a highly improved condition.

Wonder if the police shut the Tribune up on account of its "indecency?" Strange it is that they did not do so long ago. A more vulgar, unclean, "indecent," scurrilous, obscene and blackguardly sheet it would be difficult to find than the Tribune has been at times. Even its editorial pages have been soiled with dirty attempts at wit that should have shut the paper out of clean houses long ago.

I congratulate Salt Lake at having got rid of its "indecent" Tribune. I congratulate the dea and I take to myself some share in the glory of having knocked the Tribune out. I am a little sorry, however, that it has gone. I can have no more fun with Hollister, cannot "stir up the animal" again, and life will scarcely be worth living.

CHARLES ELLIS.

BRIGHAM CITY LETTER.

Returned Missionaries.—The Indian Territory.—General Items.

Editor Deseret News:

Saturday evening, 7th, Elders Frank M. Anderson, of Salt Lake and Julius Keller, of the Manassa Ward of this place returned from a mission in the Indian Territory. Brother Frank is hale and hearty and in good spirits, while Brother Keller was released on account of sickness, he having suffered upwards of six weeks.

He labored diligently during the early part of his mission, but the change of climate and surroundings caused an early return of an old complaint, from which he had suffered at times while at home. After the first attack he improved considerably, and strong hopes were entertained that he would soon join his companions in the labors of his mission, but and he relapse, a relapse overtook him and he was at once released to return home, having been gone a little over five months.

We were gratified yesterday in listening to remarks in our Sunday school and Tabernacle meeting by Bisther F. M. Anderson who pleasingly related some of his experiences and the healthy condition of that mission, notwithstanding the many discouragements met with. He has been gone a little over two years and has not been sick at all; he was the presiding elder for several months, and filled a good mission.

We have been blessed with lots of snow this winter and troubled with considerable sickness, and many deaths, such as has never been known in our fair city before.

Respectfully,

A. KIMBALL.

BRIGHAM CITY, February 16, 1891.

Bear Lake Stake.

On the 5th and 6th inst. our quarterly conference convened. The services were conducted by President William Budge. Nearly all the presiding priesthood throughout the Stake were present. The time was occupied in discussing the principles of the Gospel. The speakers were many, and they spoke with freedom and power. The testimony of the spirit was enjoyed in a remarkable degree throughout all the services. The observance of the word of wisdom, the payment of the full payment of tithing, the duty of parents to their children, the perfect organization of the church, the free agency of man, the duty of the priesthood in regard to the careless backsliders and indifferent, the authority of the Holy Priesthood and responsibility of those who bear it, and kindred subjects were treated with great clearness and power. The spirited singing also contributed greatly to the enjoyment of the conference. The statistical report for the stake was read, and some changes and additions made in the home missionary list.

T. MUMFORD,
Stake Clerk.

AMUSEMENTS.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.

CHAS. S. BURTON, - MANAGER.

MONDAY, TUESDAY, Feb. 16, 17.

TWO PERFORMANCES ONLY!

THE TALLIANA—

PATTI ROSA!

(Comedienne)

Aided by a Superb Company,

INCLUDING—

Geo. C. Boniface, Jr., and Harry W. Rich

MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 16.

The Romantic Comedy Story,

IMP

Introductory into Famous Songs, "Over the High Hills to Home," "Pass Pretty Darlin' Pass," "Hush, Hush, Hush," and Stage Manager's Benefit.

TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 17.

The Queen's Birthful Comedy,

MARGERY DAW!

Popular Prices. Box commences Saturday.

SALT LAKE THEATRE

C. S. BURTON, ... Manager.

TWO GREAT COMEDIES!

TWO NIGHTS OF LAUGHTER!

Wednesday and Thursday, Feb. 18 and 19.

—THE FAVORITE ACTRESS—

MARIE . . WAINWRIGHT!

WEDNESDAY,

TWELFTH NIGHT!

NINE EXQUISITE SCENES.

Gorgeous Costumes and Great Cast.

THURSDAY,

THE HONEYMOON!

Prices: 25c. to $1.50.

Sale of Seats opens Tuesday, February 17th.

Harrison Conveyor Irrigating Pump.

Operated by Horse Power or Any Equivalent.

Where water is to be had from streams or well pipe this machine. HORSES AND MULES TO SELL OR EXCHANGE. ADDRESS, HARRISON CONVEYOR IRRIGATOR CO., 44 So. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of John Nash, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of John Nash, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the date of the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator, at his office in the Constitution Building, in Salt Lake City, Utah Territory.

Dated February 10th, 1891.

T. C. GRIMES,
Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of John Nash, deceased. d-w-w-5

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Mary Yates, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, administrator of the Estate of Mary Yates, deceased, to the creditors of, and to persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator at his office in the Constitution Building, Main Street, in Salt Lake City and County, Utah Territory.

Dated Feb. 16, 1891.

J. R. MOYLE,
Administrator of the estate of Mary Yates, deceased. d-w-w-5

R.K.THOMAS.

26, 28, 30, 32 E. First South St.

R. R.K.T. T.

26, 28, 30, 32 E. First South St.

DRESS GOODS.

EVERY DRY GOODS HOUSE KEEPS DRESS GOODS, BUT scarcely a house in America can show the collection of superb things we are prepared to offer this Spring. They are strung along from New York to Salt Lake, and SOMETHING NEW IS ARRIVING DAILY. The purchases of six past seasons would not equal the selections of this season's line, and Ladies cannot form the faintest idea of how elegantly and tastefully they can dress, except by calling and examining our choice stock of French Novelties and the other artistic effects in our Dress Goods Department.

We shall show a line of French Challies, the patterns and colorings of which are pronounced works of art.

Our Combination Plaid Robes are the most tasteful, at a moderate price, ever produced; and about two hundred patterns of European Novelties, of which no two dress patterns are alike, are something to be proud of.

The Wool Plaids embrace colors never before attempted, and, together with the patterns, are simply immense, and in styles suitable to all ages.

Our Black Goods stock is very complete, in which we are showing many novelties that are offered at the very low prices we place on Henriettas, Serges, Cords, Diagonals and Twills.

WASH DRESS GOODS.

THE TERMS APPLICABLE TO OUR WASH DRESS GOODS are handsome, pretty, sweet. These three styles of beauty are all embraced in the choicest line ever offered in any one house. The cream of all importers and manufacturers are collected in this one grand display.

We lead with the great European Novelty, Korah Moire, in printed goods, a new weave made from Egyptian Cotton and Combed Yarns, combined with the Moire effect, producing a richness only to be found in the highest class silks. Every house advertises Scotch Ginghams and Zephyrs, and show more ugly than pretty patterns, but with us it is different; we have an immense assortment, and every pattern is a beauty, the colors rare and rich, producing effects never before witnessed in this class of goods, and are perfectly fast.

We are also showing stylish patterns in American Ginghams.

The old stand-by, Printed Sateens, is largely represented in all qualities, and the new Canton Cloth, made by Simpson & Sons, deserve special mention for its richness of design.

The patterns in Prints this season are so very pretty we must speak of them.

WHITE GOODS and EMBROIDERIES.

WHITE BLACK GOODS IS THE ONE NEW THING UNDER the sun; you want to see them; they are in Embroidered Flouncings, India Linens, Nainsook Checks, Lace Effects, Cords and Stripes. Ladies of more advanced years can have all the comfort there is in wearing a white muslin dress and yet be dressed in black. You should buy them earlier the novelty being so great, there are doubts of there being enough to supply the demand.

We have a more extensive line than ever in White Embroidered Flouncings in forty-five-inch goods for Ladies, and twenty-seven inches for children. You will, of course, see Flouncings in other stores, but if you want style combined with cheapness, you will buy them of us.

26, 28, 30, 32 E. First South St.

R. R.K.T. T.

26, 28, 30, 32 E. First South St.

R.K.THOMAS.