

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.
(Sundays excepted).Corner of South Temple and East Temple
Streets, Salt Lake City, Utah.Charles W. Penrose - Editor
Herbert G. Whitney - Business ManagerSUBSCRIPTION PRICES,
(In Advance):

One Year	\$2.00
Six Months	\$1.00
Three Months	.50
One Month	.15
Saturday Edition, Per Year	2.00
Semi-Weekly, Per Year	2.00

NEW YORK OFFICE.

In charge of R. F. Cummings, manager
Foreign Advertising, from our Home Office,
112 Park Row Building, New York.

CHICAGO OFFICE.

In charge of R. F. Cummings, manager
Foreign Advertising, from our Home Office,
112 Park Row Building, New York.

SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE.

In charge of F. J. Cooper, 78 Geary St.

Correspondence and other reading matter
for publication should be addressed to the
EDITOR.Address all business communications
and all remittances to
THE DESERET NEWS,
Salt Lake City, Utah.Entered at the Postoffice of Salt Lake
City as second class matter according to
the Act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

SALT LAKE CITY, FEB. 9, 1904.

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THE COURSE OF THE COUNCIL

There were encouraging signs in the
course of the City Council on Monday
evening. The action taken showed a
probability of union between the Mayor
and a majority of the council in refer-
ence to appointments, and of a stand
for order and decency in refer-
ence to licensing saloons that are no-
torious as gambling holes and disorderly
resorts.In the matter of appointments, it
looks as if the Mayor recognized the
situation in the manner that was ex-
pected by conservative citizens. His
choice is not partisan. In the full sense
of the term, Republicans as well as
Democrats receive consideration. This
seems to be understood by the council,
and there is a prospect of sufficient har-
mony to effect changes considered nec-
essary for the welfare of the city.There was one exhibition of personal
and partisan rancor that was an extra-
ordinary as it was needless. Council-
man Martin of the First municipal
ward is reported as follows:"I don't see the names of any men
who helped to elect me," he said, "but
there are a lot of them who called them-
selves Republicans, but who voted
against the ticket just because they
were beaten at the primaries, and I will
vote against them if I am the last man
in the ditch."From this it appears that his idea of
public service is that men are fitted for
it solely because they voted for him
and his notions of party requirements.
If that is his statement he is out of
place in the City Council or any
similar body, and a great mistake was
made by those who elected him. The
voice of a majority of the voters of
this city was uttered in no uncertain
tones as to municipal affairs, and wise
men will heed it if they have any as-
pirations for the future. At any rate,
extreme personal and party motives
that have no regard for the public ser-
vice, will be met with a disgust that
will be both emphatic and permanent.The objectionable saloon that has at-
tracted unfavorable notice has not re-
ceived a renewal of its license, and is
now without warrant of law for its
business. We learn that it is closed for
the public sale of liquors, but there is
a doubt as to other matters connected
therewith. We drop this hint to the po-
lice: You are expected to do your duty
in such matters, irrespective of inimi-
lity, friendship or other considerations
outside of official obligations. The
council has taken temporary action in
the right direction. Let us hope it
will be fully carried out in favor of law
and decency.

HOW ABOUT THIS?

It is to be hoped that the report about
the discharge of Guard Zebulon Jacobs
from the State penitentiary is incor-
rect, or that there are some features
of the case which will give it a differ-
ent appearance from that in which it
now impresses the public. Very natu-
rally, there is a general expression of
disgust that so old and tried and faith-
ful a servant of the public should be
turned adrift, after 10 years arduous
duty in which not a charge can be pre-
ferred against him. His present dis-
ability was occasioned by the murder-
ous onslaught upon him by the ex-
ecuting prisoners while he was giving
the alarm. He is undoubtedly out for full
duty just now. If his injuries are but
temporary, patience should be exer-
cised as it has been very properly, in
the case of Warden Dow. We see no
more necessity for haste in the case of
Jacobs than in that of the Warden.
If it turns out that Guard Jacobs in-
deed has permanently disabled him-
self from occupying his old position, some
place of provision should be made for
him, that it may not appear that a pub-
lic servant is thrown aside because of
injuries received while discharging his
duties in the performance of duty. Zebulon
Jacobs has been an exceptionally mag-
nanimous and virtuous man. It will be pit-
iful indeed if that rugged frame has
been ruined by the attack upon him
which he has been subjected to in the
past few days. It is to be hoped that
he will be able to resume his old and
faithful position in the future.

THE OLD STORY.

Some of the little yellow "fies" that
snarl and snap at the "Mormon"
Church, and resort to all kinds of can-
ine devices to attract attention, even
if it be but a kick from those whom
they bark at, continue to yelp at Presi-
dent Angus M. Cannon. Commencing
with the assertion that on a certain
Sunday the gentleman "remarked in the
Tabernacle," so and so, a tirade follows
based on that assumption. In none
of the instances cited has President
Cannon addressed the congregation,
and therefore all the comments upon
his alleged "discourses," or "remarks,"
or "sermons" are absurd as well as un-
true. It would seem to ordinary minds
that when a scribbler wanted to make
up a story about anything or anybody,
however false it might be or however
silly and vicious the writer, he would
have cunning enough not to spoil his
effort by founding it on alleged state-
ments that were never made, and a
circumstance that never occurred, the
miserable fabrication being palpable to
thousands of eyes-and-ear witnesses.
But there is no accounting for the folly
or gauging the depths of anti-"Mor-
mon" malignity and conductivity.

BEECHER AS A PREACHER.

Dr. Minot J. Savage, pastor of a New
York church, the other day told his
congregation that the late Henry Ward
Beecher sometimes preached in a
"trance," and that he delivered his
best sermons in such a state. Dr. Sav-
age said:

"An intimate friend of Mr. Beecher
told me one day that Mr. Beecher told
him it was no uncommon thing for him
to preach in a trance. He did not say
that he always did, but that it was an
experience that was not unknown to
him. He would rise and begin to speak,
when there would be a sudden rush of
blood to the head and he would lose
consciousness, and those were the days
when he preached his most wonderful
sermons."

"He would come to himself to find the
people leaning on the rail in front of
him absorbed and intent with listening,
and when some one would ask him what
he meant by saying a special thing he
would have to wait for a report of the
sermon to learn what it was. He re-
ports this as an actual experience."

The New York minister told this story
to illustrate his subject, Inspiration,
but he evidently forgot that the ma-
jority of people at present do not be-
lieve in inspiration. If so, he is rudely
reminded of that fact by the ridicule
his little story has elicited. A writer
in the New York Press, for instance,
says:

"It always had a notion that some-
thing was wrong with Henry Ward
Beecher, and am grateful to the Rev.
Dr. Minot J. Savage for explaining that
he preached in a trance. This also
will enlighten the stenographers who
used to find the abject of pulp orators
impossible to anticipate. His next word,
or phrase, was the unexpected, and no
knight of the pot-hooks dared shove
ahead of him. He was the despair of
every disciple of Sir Isaac Pitman.
Twenty years ago the leading news-
papers gave a great deal of Monday
space to Beecher, and his sermons were
devoured by all classes of people. In
these degenerate days if a preacher
gets a quarter of a column he is lucky."

In the New York Mail and Express
the following paragraphs occur:

"As Beecher himself was given as the
authority of this statement, it would be
interesting to know if he left any clue
as to whether, when he read the reports
of the sermons thus uttered by inspira-
tion, he found them any the less char-
acteristically Beechery than his ordi-
nary deliverances. The problem in
connection with them must have been
that if it was not Beecher himself who
preached in those unconscious moments,
why was it that his people discovered
nothing in the least unlike him in the
inspired sermons? His personal flavor,
his special character, were so marked
that any departure from them must
have been observed instantly. And if
Beecher was simply inspired by him-
self, as it were, why did he need to go
into a trance?"

"A somewhat celebrated Unitarian,
Dr. H. Bernard Carpenter, used to
preach in Boston opposite the 'Spiritu-
al Temple'—a hall built devoted to
supposed inspirational utterances. Dr.
Carpenter was one day asked how he
came to be getting along under his
ministry. 'Well,' he answered, 'fairly
well, I think, considering the competi-
tion I have over the way. Last Sun-
day Whitfield talked there in the morn-
ing and Beecher in the afternoon. Luth-
er comes in and preaches once in a
while, and I understand they have St.
Paul announced for next Sunday. It is
a little hard to run opposition to that
lot!'"

"However, it was remarked that Dr.
Carpenter's sermons seemed to be much
better worth printing than those of
Luther and Paul, as uttered at the
Spiritual Temple. We are inclined to
think that the best inspiration Beecher
ever had was that of his own stirring
spirit."

Our age is materialistic. It would
be best suited, could it be proved that
there never was, nor can be, divine in-
spiration. But why should not a
Beecher at times have been under spe-
cial divine influence? And if he, why
not others with a special mission on
earth?

A DREAM, BUT WHO KNOWS?

One of the "signs of the time" is the
fact that the question of a general
Anglo-Saxon union is frequently dis-
cussed now. The Portland Oregonian
enumerates, from a bulletin of the Li-
beral of Congress, some citations from
a number of books and magazine arti-
cles on that subject. Here are some of
them: "An Anglo-Saxon Alliance,"
"The Anglo-Saxon Heritage," "Anglo-
American Friendship," "Anglo-Ameri-
can Agreement," "Anglo-Saxon Re-
sponsibilities," "Our Special Partner-
England," "Christianity and Anglo-Sax-
ons," "English-Speaking Brotherhood,"
"Basis of Anglo-American Alliance,"
"Anglo-Saxons against the World,"
"A Century of Anglo-Saxon Expan-
sion," "Which Shall Dominate, Saxons
or Slavs?" "The English People in Its
Three Homes," "The Proposed Anglo-
American Alliance," "The Union of the
Races (Anglo-Saxon)," "Promoted For-
eigners of Anglo-Saxon," "The United
States of Imperial Britain," "The An-
glo-American Alliance in Prophecy,"
"The Federation of English-Speaking
Peoples," "Small States, English or
Anglo-Saxon Prevalence," "The Anglo-Saxon
Character and the Unification of the
English-Speaking Peoples." The con-
sideration of the idea embodied in
these expressions was given vent to
at present, but why should it not be
subjected to a candid and open exami-
nation, and great benefit, be it said,

advanced nations of the earth? Will it
not be necessary, at some time, to
marshal democracy in defense against
despotism? That question can better
be answered, when the two great des-
potisms of Europe and Asia have mea-
sured their strength. Possibly an Anglo-
Saxon union will then be necessary for
the preservation of human liberty. The
United States, Canada, Australia, New
Zealand, England, Scotland, Ireland,
Wales, India, not to mention Egypt
and a thousand islands of the sea, united
under one flag! What a grand rep-
ublic that would be! But not more
grand, nor more impossible, than the
union of all nations and tongues, which
seers have predicted as the ultimate
destiny of the human family.

ROCKEFELLER TALKS SENSE.

A great deal has been said in the pa-
pers, lately, of young Mr. Rockefeller's
Bible class. Biting sarcasm has been
indulged in, at his expense, and he has
been subjected to bitter criticism.
Why? Millionaires like to discharge
their religious duties—if they acknowl-
edge the existence of such, as far as
they are personally concerned—with
dollars, instead of with personal efforts
as teachers. Mr. Rockefeller's devotion
to Bible class work, in the face of ridi-
cule and sneers, is therefore rather singu-
lar. But it cannot be admitted that
that is a sufficient ground for adverse
criticism. But the world has a keen
appreciation of what is appropriate, and
it knows that the service of God is
incompatible with devotion to Mam-
mon. Would Mr. Rockefeller take the
advice of the Master concerning the
distribution of his worldly possessions,
and then teach a Sunday school class,
he would be applauded even by the
critics.

But no matter what the position of
the young heir is as a religious in-
structor, he has some extremely prac-
tical ideas. Recently he talked to his
class on the parting address of the
Apostle Paul to the Elders at Ephesus,
and he took occasion to suggest that
ministers ought to support themselves,
as did Paul. He rather scoured the
modern preachers when he said, that
Paul might have "lived on the church-
es" if he had wished to, and that he
would have found an easy excuse for
doing so in the immensity of the work
of founding the new dispensation. Paul,
he said, was convinced that he could
establish the churches and support him-
self too.

Mr. Rockefeller has, in this matter,
touched one of the sore ulcers on mod-
ern religious organizations. The sin
of selling what is alleged to be the
gospel, for money, is one of the potent
causes of the decay of religion. When
preaching became a means of liveli-
hood, thousands, spiritually unfit for
the office of a preacher, commenced to
strive to secure a paying position.
And many of those who obtained a
"place" naturally cared more for the
pay than for the work. The stipulation
of a salary for preaching secularized
the church. It opened the door for po-
litical methods and scandals, and the
withdrawal of the Spirit. The religious
world will yet have to see its error in
reducing religion to an article of trade.
When the label of orthodoxy had to be
put on the packages and the monopoly
was given to a mercenary class, the sub-
stitution of falsehood for truth became
as easy as the selling of adulterated
breakfast foods.

A preacher, in the sense of the New
Testament, is a messenger from God, a
man in the service of the Master, not
of the audience. He is an ambassador,
looking to his own Sovereign for his
salary. What would be thought of a
United States ambassador abroad, who
should receive pay from the foreigners
to whom he has been sent on an im-
portant mission? He would soon be dis-
charged as unfit for the position. But
a preacher is an ambassador. A traitor
is he, if he sells his message for money.

JAPAN'S NAVY.

If the report is confirmed that Japan
has lost eleven ships in the first en-
gagement off Port Arthur, a blow has
been administered to her which may
possibly cause the mikado's subjects to
reconsider their determination to go
bear hunting. The Japanese navy, ac-
cording to the latest tables published,
consists of 10 first class battleships, 1
second class battleship, 1 third class,
2 coast defense ships, 8 armored cruisers,
16 first class cruisers, 14 cruisers of
other classes, 18 gunboats, 33 torpedo-
boat destroyers, 77 torpedo boats, 4
dispatch boats, and 4 transports. That
makes a total of 71 battleships, cruis-
ers and gunboats, besides the torpedo
boats, torpedo-boat destroyers, trans-
ports and dispatch boats which number
120. The entire navy then consists of
191 ships of all descriptions, carrying 562
heavy guns and 1,168 secondary guns.
This is a formidable navy, and un-
doubtedly it can be augmented, in the
case of war, with other ships from the
eastern marine. But the loss at one
blow of eleven vessels, would never-
theless be a strong indication of final
defeat. It has all along been stated
that a Russo-Japanese war would in
all probability be of short duration, and
if the St. Petersburg dispatch is cor-
rect, this would seem to prove a true
forecast. Japan, with her navy crippled,
would soon have to defend her
own coasts, instead of operating in
the Yellow Sea.

Since the above lines were penned,
word has been received that the report
is without foundation. Undoubtedly
many sensational reports will be sent
out, in the absence of authentic news,
which will be difficult to obtain from
either St. Petersburg or Tokyo.

The Russo-Japanese negotiations are
now all at sea.

The boom in cotton has not sent up
the price of cottonseed.

These German bulletins do not seem to
be doing their full duty in South Af-
rica.

The only thing that gives up against a man
who has been so much abused is his
lack of resistance.

The only reason is said to be that

If he is, it is very slowly, as slowly as
an ox team passes.

At Carlisle they expurgate from Pope
the line, "Lo, the poor Indian! whose
untutored mind."

Baltimore now has the unenviable
distinction of having had the most de-
structive fire on record.

Japan and Russia having severed dip-
lomatic relations they will now proceed
to sever each other's throats.

Admiral Alexieff wears a full beard.
This will facilitate the Mikado's at-
tempt to beard him in his den.

Colonel Bryan calls Colonel Watter-
son a "has been." To which the gal-
lant Henry replies, "Et tu Brute!"

The north wind that fanned the
flames in Baltimore was one of those
ill winds that blow nobody any good.

Missouri is the greatest state in the
Union for miles and is fast forging to
the front as the greatest place for
graft.

Those who visit the fish markets are
certain there are better fish in the sea
than ever were caught and put on the
markets.

Mr. Wyndham says that the Irish
question may be settled in fifty years.
Not until all Irishmen are dead, and
the Irish are a prolific race.

It is most remarkable that in a con-
flagration so great and of such wide
extent that in Baltimore but one per-
son lost his life, and he was a fireman.

Because Mr. Taft ordered a new chair
and desk, saying those of his predeces-
sors were not large enough for him,
some papers are wondering whether the
new secretary of war will prove to be
only a big man or a great man.

Another book of "Confessions" has
appeared in England. This time a man
"confesses" the names of the books he
has read and the impressions they made
on him when he was a boy. It is doubt-
ful if these were the kind that are good
for the soul.

The Colombians have done a very
sensible thing in electing General Reyes
president. He has a knowledge of the
attitude of the United States on the
Panama question that no other Colum-
bian has and that very few other peo-
ple have. His election looks as though
his countrymen intended to be guided
by him in the matter and to abide by
his decision.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

Pueblo Chieftain.
So closely are the nations of the
world brought together in modern af-
fairs that all turn with interest to the
official announcements that mark the
opening of national congresses or par-
liaments. Our own president's annual
message is read with scarcely less in-
terest in London than it is in New
York, and our people return the com-
pliment when King Edward of England
addresses his lords and commons. At
the present time there is enough of spe-
cial interest going on in the world to
make the king's speech unusually inter-
esting. A reference is made to the
Alaskan boundary settlement as a
cause for satisfaction and the blame for
the differences of opinion that have
arisen is laid upon the geographical ig-
norance of ancient treaty makers.

Milwaukee Wisconsin.

Parliament has a very difficult ques-
tion to meet respecting the British
army. It is stated that the desertions
are so numerous that the regular army
is in a state of dissolution. This, of
course, is an exaggeration. The fun-
damental cause of this desertion is that
the privates of the army are paid too
small a sum, and a penny a day, which
does not exceed \$7.40 a month, besides
their equipments and their living. The
United States pays \$15 a month, and
would not be able to maintain its army
unless it paid existing wages. The British
will learn how their pay is too mea-
ger and England has set to do as the
United States has done, advance the
pay of privates as necessities require.
At the present time in any country it is
difficult to induce men to work for un-
der pay, and this is the danger which is
slowly consuming the British army.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

When the present parliament was
elected in October, 1890, there was a
ministerial majority over all the op-
position parties and fractions of 134. In
the successive by-elections there has
been a loss of eight seats to the gov-
ernment, making the present minis-
terial majority apparently 126. That,
however, does not represent the actual
situation. The disruption of the cabinet
disorganized the majority, and nothing
but a division upon the main question
at issue will disorganize the opposition
parties. The different factions of the
opposition will probably each move an
amendment to the address in answer to
the speech from the throne. The only
one likely to test the strength of the
government is that which will be moved on behalf
of the Liberals, challenging the attitude
taken by the government on the new
fiscal proposition. That is expected to
bring the extent of the defection since
the new departure by Mr. Chamberlain
and a tentative suggestion by Mr. Bal-
four of retaliatory tariffs.

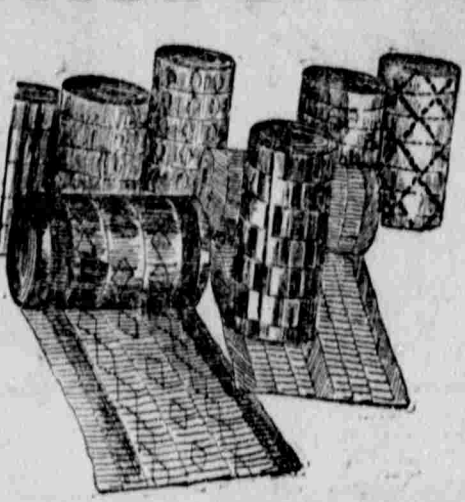
Kansas City Star.

The session of parliament that opened
yesterday is likely to be the liveliest
at issue held since the days of
clash and home rule. Mr. Cham-
berlain's protectionist proposals have
broken up parties into half a dozen
groups, each of which "views with
alarm" the ideas of the others. The
balance of power remains with the
Irish Nationalists, who make no politics
in advance, but who have been support-
ing the Balfour government in ex-
change for Irish legislation. Should
they go over to the enemy and should
the forces in opposition coalesce, Mr.
Balfour might be turned out of office
tomorrow. While such a radical out-
come is not expected, the situation is
sensitive enough to be thoroughly in-
teresting to persons who enjoy watch-
ing the highly developed game of poli-
tics that is played in England.

San Francisco Chronicle.

The speech from the throne was non-
committal on the fiscal question. The
position of the ministry was weakened
by the absence of its leader through
sickness, and the defense of the speech
was given to its prominent members, who
is a source of party weakness. The op-
position is, however, in a state of un-
certainty. It cannot tell its own
strength, and a division is said to be
in the ranks. The opposition is said to
be divided into two groups, the one
which is in the majority, and the other
which is in the minority. The opposition
is said to be divided into two groups,
the one which is in the majority, and
the other which is in the minority.

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their portfolios or accept the alternative
of dissolving Parliament and appealing
to the country. Should the amendment
be defeated, however, the prospects are
not bright for a prolonged session or a
long continuance of Balfour in power.
No ministry in the last two decades has
occupied so critical a position as his
does today, for he appears now to be
dependent entirely upon the support of
the Irish Nationalists, owing to the de-
moralization of his old followers, and
the Irish may switch off any hour when
least expected.

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lections should secure their seats as early
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