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ITELISHED EVERY EVENING. SUBDAYS ESCEPTED.) Cerrer of Fouth Temple and East Temple Bireets Eait Lake City, Utah.

Charles W. Penrose, - Editor Hotace G. Whitney, Business Manager

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cation should be addressed to the EDITOR all husiness communications THE DESERET NEWS, Sait Lake City, Utah.

NEW YORK REPRESENTATIVE.

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SALT LAKE CITY, . APRIL 11, 1900.

POST CHECK NOTES.

A bill has been introduced in Congress, entitled "An act to prevent robbing the mails, to provide a safer and easier method of sending money by mall, and to increase the postal revenues." Senator McMillan of Michigan introduced it in the Senate, and Mr. Lentz of Ohio presented it in the House It is a measure which should be supported by the representatives in Congress from this State. If it becomes a law it will be of particular benefit to business houses, and of general benefit to the public. It is receiving strong recommendations from the Association of American Advertisers, and also the American Newspaper Publishers' Assoelation.

It provides for the issuance of "United State post check notes" in denominations of five dollars, two dollars and one dollar, to replace the entire issue of money represented by those amounts, and fifty million dollars (\$50,000,000,) in fractional notes, of fifty, twenty-five, fifteen, ten and five cent denominations. Each note to contain blank spaces for the name and address of the payee and his signature and that of the person who sends it; such signature to make it payable at the post office where the payee resides and transforming it into a check on the U. S. government to be used the same as a personal check or the present money order. In lieur of the fee for issuing the note; a two went stamp for notes of \$1 or upward, or a one-cent stamp for notes of fractional parts of a dollar, to be affixed to each note by the person using the same to transmit it through the mails."

The passage of such a law would be a vast improvement on the present method of sending money through the

reliable, are such that the least fricly, never appeared more uneven than tion may cause a great conflagration oday. In fact there seems to be no There are yet enough of combustible conflict at all, the churches having elements in the Balkan to render even yielded on nearly every point to the the striking of a match dangerous. The world. What is needed now is not Macedonians have never ceased hoping "reform," A new piece on an old for independence. They have seen cloth does not answer the purpose. their kindreds to the south helped to "Regeneration" is the need of the hour, form the Grecian monarchy, and their as it was when the Master appeared kindreds to the north, the Bulgarians, upon the earth proclaiming the approach of a new era. The need of break the shackles. They, too, are abiding their time. "God may delay, mankind is a better understanding of but He never forgets," is a popular what true religion requires of its folsaying among them. It is evident that lowers, and then power to apply it to as long as this hope is kept alive, they the daily life, both public and private. will be looking for what they consider A campaign of revival alone cannot a favorable moment to move. The bring about this "regeneration." The "eastern" question will never be climin power of the first followers of the Nazated from European politics, and will arene, was not in their popularity, nor not cease to be a danger to the peace in their learning, or their eloquence. It of the world, as long as nominally was in the fact that they themselves were the embodiment of the principles Christian nations are held in servitude under Mohammedan mästers. they announced. They had a power

beyond that of mere human origin. This was the secret of their auccess. This was the reason why they were triumphant even in death. Some similar

storm.

manifestations are again needed. The "Christian" world needs a clergy, of which it can be truly said, it is full of faith and the Holy Ghost, Instead of filled with ambition and love of money. A few glowing coals from the altar of the sanctuary would soon kindle a fire whereby to enlighten and putify the world. But as long as clergymen reject the divine method of arousing the world to its sense of danger, they cannot succeed. It has even

been proved dangerous to rebuke the demons without authority. "Revivals" cannot take the place of divine power.

TO SEARCH FOR ANDREE.

There is going to be another effort made to discover some clue to the fate of Andree, the Swedish explorer. A Swedish-Russian expedition will leave on the 1st of June for Spitzbergen, in order to release the party now engaged in measuring an arc of the meridian in that latitude. And the plan is for this expedition to make a detour and search carefully the entire neighborhood of St. Charles Land.

As will be remembered a buoy was picked up last year on the north coast of St. Charles Land, and this proved on examination to be the very buoy which the explorers were to drop, as they passed the North Pole. But as no message was enclosed in the buoy, the conclusion was drawn that it had been lost in the general wreckage of the balloon, and that probably other remnants may be found where this buoy was picked up. If the expedition is successful, some clue may be found to the

ARE YOU GOING TO PARIS?

Marguret E. Caldwell in the April St. Nicholas gives some sound advice to girls intending to visit Paris during the Exposition. But it is good enough for boys, too, and can be applied profitably at other times than when taking in the sights of a big show. The advice first relates to reading. To quote:

fate of the unfortunate explorers.

"Read the story-books of travel. But ad them intelligently. When you see one something about "poor Marie Louise, whose history was one of life's riddles," if you do not know why her history was one of life's riddles, look it up. Find out all that you can about her strange career. When you read her strange career. When you read something about "Marie Antoinette's Swiss Cottage," and the trouble that it caused, do you not feel interested to know what the trouble was, and why a Swiss cottage caused it? Then, about Marie Antoinette herself. Are you Marie marie Autoincite nersen. Are you familiar enough with her story to make your visit to the Tulleries a double pleasure because you can, in fancy, people it, as you walk, with the gay throng who once made history there Unless you know the story of the people who made the history of these places, you are seeing only wood and stone; you are missing the best-the vital, breathing part, the life."

SCRIPTURAL INSPIRATION. Editor Descret News: Your article on this subject on Mon-

tions, and as I suppose, in harmony with them. The Latter-day Saints regard the Bible as the words of inspired men; but they do not look upon the Bible records as infallible. They contain com-nunicated revelation the truth of which s to be tested by every known test of ruth. It is not the Bible, but Christ Hunself that exercises supreme au thority over the Church, and as long as there were living Apostles of Christ, the New Testament was not compiled. The oral testimony of Peter and John was of more importance than the records which we have of their testimony. Af-ier their death a permanent record was ade of their teachings-a record in the nain correct, but not necessarily in-tallible, nor of absolute authority, not of a nature to preclude such further revelation as God might choose to give

t other times and to other peopl As to the Old Testament the Prospects are good for fruit and grain alike. Lot us all be thankful! For a wonder no one seems to have had a single "kick" against the glorious

Rhode Island is rapidly coming to the front with Socialist votes. It commences in 1894 with 592. That vote reached 2,-877 in 1898, and 3,074 in 1900.

Germany wants the Ferris wheel from the Chicago World's Fair. The Teutons like to keep level with the world while spinning around.

The decision that holders of bank stocks cannot regard them as "credits" in assessments will make quite a differnce to many taxpayers, and also to the public revenue.

The condition of agricultural interests generally in the United States is better this year than for a long time past; and yet some sections feel the burden of unfortunate circumstances.

Elation over the bright industrial and agricultural prospects of 1960 is fully justified, but the ultra-enthuslastic should not forget the lesson of the hen. to withhold cackling till the egg is inid.

A war bulletin from Natal today tells of a bombardment with "no damage," then gives the particulars of several men being killed. Possibly the loss was not a loss, but it is a peculiar way of putting the case.

Chicago millionaires should lock the upstairs rooms in their residences. The encouragement they give to porchclimbing burglars in instances like that reported from Chicago, is altogether depressing on the beggar who calls at the kitchen door for a meal, and often goes away empty as he came.

Recent statistics published show that the value of the property of the colored population in Georgia increased between the years 1878 and 1885 from \$5,000,000 to \$8,000,000, and that by 1893 it had increased to \$15,000,000. This would prove that the colored race in that State is neither without business ability nor thrift.

Some of the so-called "Christian"

day has led me to make the following comments in line with your observa-

names applied to it in the new are sug-gestive of the peculiar dignity of the books of the Bible. They are called "The Scriptures;" they must be ful-filled." (Mark 14: 49); and should be arefully searched, (John 5: 39). The anguage of the Old Testament is often tiributed to God Hinself, as in Hell, : 6, 7; 2: 12: 3, 7, etc. Peculiar em-hasis also is luid on the scriptural revelation as a written one. (Mait 4: 4, 7, 10). It is safe also to have been written for the instruction, warning and comfort of those that were to come after. (Rom. 4: 23; 1 Cor. 9: 10). Christ and the Apostles conceived the Old Tes-tament scriptures to be in a high sense inspired of God, and always spoke of them with the utmost reverence. As to the inspiration of the New Tes-tament, the Apostles were promised the special help of the Holy Spirit in their work; and they report that these prom-ises were fulfilled. It is true that they were not promised special and when writing any more than when they were writing any more than when they were speaking, but it is not necessary to ecidé whether the special inspiration of the Apostles was a general and uniform one, or whether it was more or less occasional, being imparted when particularly needed. At all events the

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particularly needed. At all events the Apostle to the Gentiles, plainly co-ordinates his written and oral instruc-tions as of equal authority. (2 Thess, 2: 15); and there is sometimes a special mention that the Apostle were moved by the Holy Ghost, as i y were not always, or, at least, no nally, under this power. (Acts 4: 8.

If the Apostles had not been special ly inspired, they would not have at tained to more than was distinct promised to all believers; and the Hol Ghost is repeatedly said to have fallen, not only on lending men like Stephen, but on multitudes of believers (Acts 8: 17; 10; 44: 15: 8; 19: 6). But it is

clear that there was a distinction ac-corded to the Apostles. They were to speak and act with authority (Acts 2: 14. etc.; 4: 35; 6: 1-4; 15: 1-29, and in ther places).

It is not necessary, either, to regard those books of the New Testament which were not written by Apostles as ess inspired than those that were writ ten by them; for the promise of special inspiration to guide the Apostles did not exclude others from receiving in-spiration in the same degree. Thus, Stephen was a man "full of faith and of the Holy Ghost" (Acts 6: 5: 7: 55). of the Holy Ghost" (Acts 6: 5: 7: 65). He did miracles, and preached with ir-restible power (Acts 6: 8-15). So also So Philip and Barnabas, who, likewise, were not Apostles; and in the Acts prominence is given to the labors of Barsabas, Silos, Apollos, Titus, Timo-thy, Mark, and Luke, while of the Apostles themselves, only Poter, Paul, John, and the two Jameses, are men-tioned.



malls, whether by registered letter or by money order. It would be similar to sending a check from a bank as to safety, and the cost would be so trifling as to recommend it to people everywhere who have to forward money for any purpose.

It may be argued that the small fee to be charged for the post check would not bring in sufficient revenue to pay the expenses attending its issuance, but we believe that the system would become so popular, that the business of sending money through the mails would be wonderfully increased, and therefore. would not create any deficit in the postal department: and, after all, the postal system has been established under government auspices for the benefit and convenience of the people, and a measure which would be beneficial to the public ought to be established, even if it costs something out of the public funds.

The present method is too costly and cumbersome to meet the growing demands of trade, and the requirements for personal interchange in monetary transactions. It should be urged upon members of both Houses of Congress by their constituents through. out the land, so that steps may be taken for its adoption and incorporation in the statutes of the country at the earliest possible moment.

A VOICE IN THE WILDERNESS.

Rev. N. D. Hillis, in his letter to the Chicago presbytery, in which he asks to be demitted from that body, takes occasion to reveal to some extent his views on the present condition of soclety, and to sound a few notes of truth, as clear as the blasts of the silver trumpets that every fiftleth year aroused the ancient covenant people to a realization of the fact that the year had come, in which everything was to be set in order. He says he has endeavored to induce Dr. Gunsaulus, of Chicago, and one or two other preachers, to join him in a campaign for the "revival of the sense of justice and law in American life: the peril of our materialism, mammonism and the destruction of our higher ideals; upon the perils that threaten the Sabbath, the only day dedicated to brooding, the vision hour and the higher spiritual life; upon the decline of moral instruction in our homes and the dangers to the American family; upon the importance of the revival of the noblest ideals of our Puritan fathers and the sweet reasonableness of Christian faith; upon the danger of atrophy of conscience and the importance of personal forsaking of sin."

In the same letter he tells his associates that the denominations, as now working are powerless against the evils of the age. "Unless," he says, "our churches put away all minor issues and present a solid front, our Christian civilization is to be overwheimed by the forces of mammon and greed, through the luxury of the selfish rich and the indifference of the discontented poor. All this has burned as fire in my bones, and I have felt that if I did not speak out the very stones in the streets would cry out against me."

It is impossible not to feel the force of these words. The struggle between the two powers, represented by the churches and the world respective- the Czar and the Sultan, if rumors are

The author further suggests that the power of observation be cultivated diligently. Many persons have visited exhibitions, but when asked afterwards for an intelligent account of what they saw, they would be unable to give it. They know that they have had a "lovely time" and that they were "dreadfully tired," but beyond that they were not able to explain. The remarks on this point, of the writer quoted, are exceedingly sensible:

"Make up your mind that you will notice well. Make up your mind that you will remember the best of what you see. The girl who goes to the Paris Ex-position leaving no one behind for whose benefit she is sight-seeing, is poor, indeed. Surely each of you has some one to whom you wish to write to some one to whom you wish to write, to whom you wish to describe your trip so well that it will be her trip, too. If you have such a friend, and if you think of have such a friend, and it is pecial-her when you see anything that special-ly interests you, and if you say. 'Now, I will tell her about this—she will enjoy it,' you have found the best method of cultivating the memory."

THE MACEDONIANS.

Among the many rumors of war now circulating, is that of a probable revolt in Macedonia. This rumor comes as regularly as the birds in spring.

A correspondent of the Boston Transcript, evidently of Russian nationality, pays some attention to this subject and asserts that Macedonia is always ready for revolt, whenever it shall appear to the patriots that the time has come. But they will not undertake the venture alone. To do so would be suicido. They have no military organization and no arms except a few which they have hidden at great risk to themselves. But they are confidently looking to Russia, to Bulgaria and to England for some signal that the hour of liberation from Mohammendan rule has come, and when they see the signal, they are ready to rise as a man for liberty or

death. The correspondent further points out that it is a mistake to suppose that any 'agents" of foreign countries are fonenting discontent among the Sultan's 'Christian" subjects, Undoubtedy there are political agitators in Macedonia, but unless the discontent existed, there would be no field for such agitators. The circulation of the statement that the discontent is due to the work of the "agents" of some outside powers. the writer in the Transcript claims, is a trick for the purpose of depriving the Macedonians of the sympathy they otherwise would have in western

Europe. The matter is not without interest at a time when the relations between an alleged remedy or proventive.

ministerial associations in the South are still passing resolutions against "polygamy." Why don't they pass resolutions against slavery? They would figure as consistently in one case as in the other and also in voting for Andrew Jackson for President of the United States.

The sad incident reported from Belleville, Ill., may be of some advantage to others, in affording a suggestion to school teachers and parents to check their children in over indulgence in 'jumping the rope." No matter how healthy the child appears to be, there is peril in excess in this playful exercise.

It is generally conceded that the recent outburst of morality in New York's sensutional press, as manifested in the agitation against a certain play, was productive of more harm than good. It gave the performance the benefit of an advertisement of incalculable pecuniary value. Perhaps it also demonstrated the inability of the law to reach a certain kind of evils.

A St. Louis tobacco firm has been giving overweight, that is, judging the heft of the plug by the revenue stamp attached. But the purchaser received no advantage, and now that the government has discovered the fraud on the tax collector, the tobacco firm begins to realize that honest payment of taxes would have been the better policy in this instance.

It was announced from Washington yesterday that Dewey intended to withdraw from the presidential race. Now the admiral asserts that he never said so. Perhaps he didn't; but if he stays in the contest he is likely to learn that a naval campaign is a chilly affair compared with a presidential campaign in American polities, so far as standardbearers are concerned.

As Lord Roberts, reporting from Bloemfontein on Tuesday, says nothing about a British defeat at Meerkatsfontein, where a battle is supposed to have been fought on Saturday last. It is fairly safe to assume, in the absence of a more explicit statement, that the Boer triumph there probably is a confusion of their successes at the Bloemfontein waterworks and at Dewetsdorp.

The Boers have concluded to regard as an act of war Portugal's permission for British troops to pass through Portuguese territory to attack the Transvaal. Of course this conclusion will amount to nothing if the Boer republic are destroyed; but if by any combination of circumstances they should not be, Portuguese East Africa is likely to be made too tropical for Portuguese supremacy.

The infallibility of physicians on the "smallpox" question has received a striking Illustration in the case of Miss Candland at Mt. Pleasant. As the doctor decided her complaint to be "pneumonia" she unwittingly exposed a large number of persons to the dauger of infection. Of course it would be the hight of inscience to intimate that a doctor can be mistaken when it comes to a decision as to the nature of a disease, to say nothing of the certainty of

general, the writers of the of the New Testament, except Paul and John, do not claim special inspira-tion in their writings; and in certain passages (1 Cor. 7: 6 10, 12, 25; 2 Cor. 11: 17; Rom. 2; Gal. 3), Paul apparently

lisciaims inspiration with reference certain of his written instructions; while, on the other hand, there is no doubt that he received and elsewhere recorded special direct revelations. We know, however, that these men were faithful witnesses of what they saw and heard, and this is what they always claim to be, apart from the peculiar inspiration which they enjoye They were conscious and responsi in the act of writing, and used, in main, their own style of language. They did not act as mere machines, even when they were elated and quick ened by the Spirit; so that the scrip

tures are the work of man, as well as the work of God. Dean Burgons opinon is therefore untenable, as going too far when he says: Bible, from the Alpha to

of the Drega Omega filled Holy f it, is . with the the . 61 to overflowing with the Holy Spirit of God; the books of it, and the sentences of it, and the words of it, and the syllables of it,-aye, and the very letters of it," (inspiration and laterpretation, p. 76.) He compares the inspired writers to

musical instruments, each of which gives forth its own music, but all of which were made by one artifi-cer. This comparison might be accept-ed; that God uses men, while He does not mergin imight be hit the huot merely imitate them; but the human language used in the scripture by God's agents is also the language of the minds whose expression it is, represent-ing the mental states of the writers themselves and revealing their own hearts. In some cases, indeed, we may OWN well believe that God spoke the very words that are recorded, yet, the writwere witnesses and active agents, not merely passive channels through which the divine communication might PARE

While, therefore, we hold that the Bible is a sacred record and that riters were inspired, not only in their writings but also in their speaking and in their daily lives also, yet we also hold that it is not a verbal-ly inspired book that could he followed to salvation by a simple study of the text itself. In the Bible it is not the inspiration itself, but only the record of the inspiration that has come down to us; and this record is confessedly incomplete and possibly ercontensediy incomplete and possible pro-roneous in certain respects; and every thought, its general trustworthiness and importance as a divine record are fully accepted by the Latter-day Saints, they take a middle ground ber tween the theory of absolute verbal inpiration and the theory that, as mere clinesses, the writers of sacred history had no need of special inspiration. For the utterances of men are more likely to be correct than their conduct; and the written words of such witnesses as hese, must be worthy of the highest

A certain New Testament passage is much quoted by the defenders of the absolute correctness and verbal inspiration of the scriptures. It is this: "All scripture is given by inspiration of God, is profitable for doctrine, for refor correction, for instruction in (2 Tim, 2: 4.) But the ighteousness. evised version gives the meaning thus: "Every scripture inspired of God is also profitable" etc., showing that the apostle does not here declare that everything called scripture in his day was really inspired. In the preceding verse he spoke of the scriptures as a whole, and said they were able to make Timothy "wise unto salvation;" so that, while the ancient Scriptures, as a 100 whole declare the way of salvation, we cannot use this passage to prove that every portion of the scripture is of augi insufration and importance to us, leave (for he was not yet a boy of fif. The only really important question teen) to study in the Louvre, and he equal inspiration and importance to us about the ancient scriptures is, whethabout the ancient scriptares is, wheth-or they do contain, as a matter of fact, schune divine revelations, not whether they are attended with every circum-stance we might expect to find in them. As Bishop Butter says concerning the entheodim of sections of the Netherlands." authority of scripture, it is important | -New York.

American Beylew Emile Zola denounces war and predicts that, when the in-creasing destructiveness of modern weapons, offensive and defensive, shall have made war no longer possible, the world will address itself to the correc-tion of the evils of which the laboring

uation as between "The United States and Puerto Rico." B. D. Woodward, assistant commissioner-general of the United States to the Paris exposition gives a description of the grounds and buildings which have been prepared for that exhibition. Thomas B. Shearman that exhibition. Thomas B. Shearman contributes a paper on "Mistaken Sym-pathy with Republics." Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain, the wife of the secretary for the colonies in the British cabinet. in "An Obligation of Empire," tells what has been done in England to make proper provision for the nursing of Engish men and women who were attacked the British empire. the British empire. George about writes entertainingly of "Some Charac-teristics of English Fiction." F. Mad-dison, M. P., one of the workingmen who represent the interests of labor in the House of Commons, sets forth the reasons "Why British Workmon Conlemn the War," Robert P. Porter pre sents an interesting statement in regard to "Our European Trade." Count Du Baral offers "A French General's Defense of the Boers." Senator W. Mason, of Illinois, as the result of investigations as the head of the Senate commission of inquiry into the subject of food adulteration, advocates "Pre-venting Food Adulterations by Federa Law." Professor Charles Waldstein analyzes the methods of John Ruskir and endcavors to forecast the plac he will hold in the estimation of posterity. Dr. St. George Mivart, who be came a convert to the Roman Catholl faith in his youth, treats of "Romar Congregations and Modern Thought," -What?" looks forward to the time when the errors of orthodoxy shall have

Mr. Spielmann, in dealing with Mr Ruskin's artistic work in The Mag azine of Art for April tells the story of the great critic's early attempts at graphic art as follows: "A posting journey to the Alps, undertaken in 1832, did much to develop the artistic facul-ties of the boy, who devoted himself to making sketches in the manner of Samuel Prout, to please his father; but the love of Turner, whose Illustrations to Roger's "Italy" had set him all adame, now filled his youthful heart. Indeed, he tried to make a book of the kind for himself, reproducing what he saw, in picture, prose, and verse. The practice was excellent, and he was no leterred in the self-imposed task by his very lively sense of the humorous aspect of undertaking such a monumental task at such an interval of ability and age. Turner and Prout were now his models; sometimes he imitated the one sometimes the other, occasionally both together, until he developed into Ruskin the artist, with the stupendou aims of the one master, and the pre-cision, accuracy and local truth of the other. By both these great men was fed his love of architecture, not only in its artistic, but in its constructiona character; and how thoroughly he un derstood it, and how carnestly he had practised the rendering of it, may b seen in the remarkable drawing of the Scala Monument, executed in 1825-a really wonderful achievement, in its complexity of drawing and perspective, which he afterwards repeated in color In the same year he obtained specia applied himself to copying Rembrandt, nitracted by the Dutchman's mastery of light and shade, and not yet repelled by the aesthetical considerations which

