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DESERET NEWS 'PHONES.

Persons desiring to communicate by telephone with any department of the Deseret News, will save themselves and this establishment a great deal of annoyance if they will take time to notice these numbers:

For the Chief Editor's office No. 74, 3 rings.
 For Deseret News Book Store, 74, 2 rings.
 For City Editor and Reporters, 359, 2 rings.
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obituaries sent to this paper, our columns would be filled with them to the exclusion of news. Friends should understand that every body does not attach the same importance as they, to the particulars of the life and doings of the departed, and ought not to be offended if all they communicate is not published. Everything sent should be legibly written. Letters that cannot be easily read have to be re-written or thrown away, for printers who are paid "by the piece" cannot afford to waste time on illegible "copy," and editors have neither time nor inclination to re-write matter that ought to be plain and clear.

Communications of all kinds should be signed by the writer and the place and date of writing be stated. Some correspondents seem to think the "News" will know who they are and where they live, without any intimation. Accuracy is one of the essentials to Deseret News work. We do not want to publish error, either of circumstance, date, place, person or principle. We do not want misrepresentation, but the positive truth. Falsehood, however fancifully or masterly dressed up, is not wanted by this paper nor do we desire exaggeration, slang or flippancy. Give us facts in plain terms and plain writing, and we will value and give place to such correspondence.

WHAT CATHOLICS SAY.

The Union and Times, published at Buffalo, N. Y., has the following to say on the widely discussed topic which is bringing the "Mormon" Church into renewed notice:

"Anent the agitation for the unseating of United States Senator Smoot, of Utah, because of his connection with the Mormon Church, a Washington correspondent says:

"The corridors of the Capitol are thronged with women, assisted by a sprinkling of reluctant men, who intercept unwary Senators to treat them to a piece of their minds, or call upon them in their committee rooms to justify them at length. The only way the Senators can save themselves, when these swarms bear down upon the Capitol, is to go in hiding in some quiet retreat and remain prisoners until the visitation has passed by."

"The war on Smoot is certain to fail of its object, unless its main purpose is to secure notoriety for the Catholic women of the Mother's Clubs who are the chief promoters of the attack on the Mormon Senator. The ardent hypocrisy of the movement is so apparent that it is the laugh-stock and scorn of the Washington press."

The correspondent quoted above writes further:

"Thousands of petitions and memorials on the subject have been presented to the Senate by the different Senators (by request), but not a single one by any Catholic individuals, society or parish. A prominent politician of the North told me, referring to this matter, that the dignified position of the Catholic church was in agreeable contrast to the hysterical behavior of these fanatics."

"The ever-conservative old Church could not be expected to lend itself to the fancy of the hour in the Smoot case. There is no sincerity in the attack on Smoot, and there is no case against him that will stand the test of any court."

The Inter Mountain-Catholic of this city reproduces the foregoing and remarks, editorially:

"The case of Senator Smoot, now pending, and soon to be decided, has attracted widespread attention. If his admission to the Senate rested on his legal and constitutional rights, the committee would make short work of the discussion now occupying the public mind. But unfortunately, such is not the case. Busybodies, with long petitions, strive to interfere with constitutional rights. It is an attempt to arouse popular opinion, and provoke resentment against those members of the Senate who will dare oppose the sovereignty of the people. They forget that the sovereignty of the people ceased when the government was formed and the Constitution adopted. It then rested with the governing body, who derive their power from God, in the first place through the medium of the people. The theory that sovereignty always rests in the people, even after the institution of government, is false in principle and is the origin of so many petitions to the governing powers to disregard legal and constitutional rights. Herein is the secret of the radical movement exerted by so many petitions to deprive Senator Smoot of his seat in the Senate."

"On principle only does the writer defend the senator's rights. Read Smoot's reputation in the state stands high, his character is blameless and his record stainless. Already he has presented his defense to the Senate committee. It would be better had it been curtailed. It goes farther than the exigencies of the case demanded, and as the logicians say, 'What proves too much, proves nothing.'"

If the writer of the foregoing last paragraph had closely followed the controversy, he would have observed that the Committee of the Senate which has this matter in hand, presented to Senator Smoot the several points which he was expected to meet. If he had failed to notice them his answer would have been open to objection. He replied to them, not because he considered them pertinent to his case, but to fulfill the requirement implied in their presentation. At the same time, he claimed and argued that they were irrelevant to the issue. His responses, then, do not "prove too much," and it is a mistake to say that "they prove nothing."

COME TO STAY.

The Ogden Examiner resents the insinuation of a contemporary that it is a mere evanescent publication liable at any time to "wink out," or words to that effect, and among other pertinent remarks utters the following which those who imagine that paper has not "come to stay" would do well to consider:

"The Examiner has not been established because of deep-seated hatred for any one, nor to gratify a political ambition, nor to punish an enemy, nor to air our peculiar notions. It is primarily a newspaper—without favoritism, without enemies. It has given bonds to the Associated Press as a guarantee of at least one year's existence. Those bonds were filed with Melville E. Stone, manager of the Associated Press, before that official would grant a franchise. This is an assurance that the Examiner has some higher aim than the satisfying of some petty personal animosity or the promoting of a purely political cause."

A NEW DOGMA.

According to a Rome dispatch which has appeared in the press of the country, the new pope is determined to make the doctrine of the so-called Assumption of Mary, the mother of our Lord, an article of faith in the Roman church. That would stamp the traditions relating to that subject as authentic, and the world would be justified in demanding the historical proofs for it. Hitherto the Roman church has not considered it as an article of faith, though a festival in commemoration of the assumed event has been observed. What new evidence has been found, to justify the creation of a new dogma?

The doctrine in question, and which has been called, very properly, "assumption," is that Mary ascended to heaven, shortly after her death. About fifty years ago Pius IX decreed the dogma of the Immaculate conception, and now Pius X is about to proclaim the dogma of the Assumption. The celebration of the golden jubilee of the dogma of the Immaculate conception, with great pomp and ceremony at Rome, will be followed, it is stated, by the proclamation of the dogma of the Assumption. Rome is ever progressing.

The traditions regarding the death of Mary are somewhat contradictory. One is to the effect that she lived in Ephesus with the Apostle John, and that she died and was buried there. This sounds reasonable. For if John, as is thought, lived in Ephesus, Mary would live there too, having been committed to the loving care of that apostle by our Lord. But another tradition is that she died in Jerusalem and was buried in Gethsemane. According to the same legend, her grave was opened three days after the interment, in order that Thomas might view the remains. Then it was found that the body was not in the tomb, and the conclusion was drawn that the beloved lady had been taken to heaven, body and all.

That is the legend that is about to be made an article of faith. What practical value it can have, is hard to conceive. Mary, according to tradition, died in the year 63. The New Testament writings cover at least 33 years more, and the Apostle John is one of the last authors of the sacred volume. And yet, nothing is said in those writings about the departure of Mary, or how she spent her last years upon the earth. It is as if the Holy Spirit would expressly guard against the idolatry of later ages.

IF THERE BE WAR.

The dispatches on the situation in Asia again reflect a peaceful sentiment. The czar, it is said, has decided to use his influence for peace. Great Britain and France are also working together for that object. If this is true, the war clouds may be depended upon to disperse, and leave a clear horizon, before long.

It is easy to believe that war is not desired by the European powers. If the war dogs are let loose, there is no telling where they might carry death and destruction before they had exhausted their fury. China would almost certainly be involved. Then France would be under obligation to side with Russia, and the appearance of France on the side of battle would be the signal for Great Britain to come to the assistance of Japan. Such are the treaties by which the respective countries are bound together. The efforts of Europe would undoubtedly be put forth to limit the struggle to the two contestants, in case war should become inevitable. But would they succeed in this?

The appearance of China as an ally of Japan might not, at first sight, be regarded as important, but the fact is that China now is to some extent differ-

COLD AIR TREATMENT.

A contributor to Good Health tells why fresh air is so absolutely necessary for the wellbeing of all, and why it is the best preventive of many diseases. And this is a subject about which too much cannot be said. That fresh air is indispensable is one of the self-evident propositions that all admit, but which all do not act upon, especially during the winter when fresh air generally means cold air. The writer referred to preaches, however, the gospel of cold air especially. He says cold air has special value, because it stimulates the organs and all the functions of the body; it quickens the heart to the greatest activity, and increases the number of red corpuscles in the blood. Cold air, he says, also contains more oxygen to the cubic inch than does warm air,

ert from China ten years ago. Those well informed say that Japan has caused a great revival as it were, throughout the Chinese empire. Young Japanese have positions of influence all over China. The Chinese newspapers are usually owned and managed by Japanese. They even get their news from Japan. If China is gobbled up by European nations, it also means the partition of Japan. That, at least, is the view taken of it. "Who can believe," says one who has studied the situation in the Orient, "but that the Chinese soldiers with Japanese officers will be able to turn back the Russian army?" And, he adds, with unconscious revelation of the Oriental duplicity which must be reckoned with in this war if it comes, "China has tricked Russia; she will not remain neutral if war occurs with Japan. The Chinese with good officers make good soldiers."

The contemplation of what would happen, should the fleets of Great Britain and France appear on the scene, may induce the governments of the world to labor for the preservation of peace. There would then be no waters of the globe, from the British Channel to the Caribbean, or from the Mediterranean to the south Pacific, in which their respective warships might not meet in battle. Our own interests would be managed, because England is our best customer. French and Russian commerce-destroyers would endeavor to cut off her food supply, and a proposal would, perhaps, be made to declare grain, contraband of war. Against such a declaration we should, of course protest. Our vessels might be destroyed, and we would, perhaps, be under the necessity of protecting them, at the risk of naval conflicts.

It is earnestly to be hoped that peace may be preserved, but as yet, the danger of war is not entirely past. If, however, the czar sincerely desires to avoid a conflict, there will be none. For the struggle cannot commence without his consent.

Most of the far eastern war news reads like plate matter.

It seems that John Bull is the man behind Japan's gun.

How long will it be before Japan and Russia will "weigh in?"

The decision for war or peace now lies with Russia. Requiescat in pace.

For the steenth time Mr. Bryan wants it understood that he is not a candidate.

If Mr. Carnegie gives away any libraries this year they should be to ladies' literary clubs.

Perhaps the great raid on pool rooms had something to do with New York not getting the convention.

The Red Sea may be the scene of a fight between the Russian and Japanese fleets. A fit place for a bloody fight.

Count Cassini and Secretary Hay understand each other perfectly now. This shows that they are men of understanding.

Japan and Russia evidently are in the same predicament as the Greeks and Persians were before Plataea—waiting for favorable auguries.

And now Colonel Henry Watterson is telling what Mr. Olney should have said in his New York speech. "Why don't you speak for yourself, John?"

"Mrs. Langtry no longer has the elasticity of youth," says an exchange. Her youth has been stretched over so many years that naturally it lost its elasticity.

If the Sultan gives his consent and Germany is indifferent, it is pretty certain that Russia's Black Sea fleet will go through the Dardanelles in spite of all protests.

Mr. Carnegie is "kicking" about the half million valuation put upon his New York residence for assessment purposes. Has he changed his mind and wants to die rich?

Shockley traces his downfall to the fact that he was too proud to beg. It seems he was not "too honest to steal." And it is to be regretted that he was not too proud to take to the highway, there to rob and murder.

"When Chicago goes out after a national convention it is simply irresistible," says the Daily News of that city. How about that one that St. Louis went after and got?

The native press of Corea is advocating the massacre of all foreigners. That will kill all sympathy for Corea and make all foreigners indifferent as to how soon she is ground to pieces between the upper and nether millstones, Russia and Japan.

A contemporary praises, and very properly, the new Board of Public Works, but has no word of commendation for the Mayor who selected them. Is not a Mayor who selects such sterling and worthy men entitled to the praise and thanks of the press?

"Salt Lake is boasting of a hurricane, a snow storm and a big lightning and thunder storm all going on at the same time in that city. Salt Lake can boast of more freak amusements than the most of the great cities of the nation," says the Toledo Transcript. Salt Lake never boasts. It accepts all things, holding fast those that are good.

An inquirer submits to us a complicated query about what he calls "draw poker," which he wants answered in the Deseret News. We have heard something about a game of that name and also, incidentally, of a new species called "Mormon Poker," but the rules of both are to this writer unknown. The terms "anti," "pass," "bluff," "stay," "lack in," &c., are all Greek to us, and we will have to refer our correspondent to the Salt Lake Tribune.

Country Life in America is authority for the statement that horses do not like fidgety, fussy, irritable people near them, and that they hate teamsters who swear. They are too nervous themselves. A well-known owner of race-horses, we are told, not at all a sentimental person, recently made an order forbidding his employes to talk in loud tones or to swear in the stable. "I have never yet seen a good-mannered horse," he says, "that was being sworn at all the time. It hurts the feelings of a sensitive horse, and I'll keep my word good to discharge any man in my employ if I catch him swearing within the hearing of any horse in this stable."

ON RELIGIOUS TOPICS.

Everywhere. The idea of Chicago's evangelizing New York or New York's evangelizing Chicago, provokes, at first, a laugh,

The volume of air is reduced one-five-hundredth part for each degree of reduction in temperature. Consider the difference between a hot summer day with a temperature of 100 degrees and a winter day at 30 degrees. Even a moderately cold winter day marks a difference of 70 degrees. So the air has been reduced one-seventh of its volume, and in six breaths of cold air one gets as much oxygen as he would in seven breaths of warm air. Hence the body takes in one-seventh more oxygen in cold weather than in warm weather. This increased amount of oxygen taken into the body is a matter of great consequence. This is why one feels better in cold than in warm air.

Certain it is that cold air is being recognized as a valuable curative of consumption in its early stages. It has been found that a great number of patients, when treated in the open air, up among the Alps where a hospital has been erected, recover. This fact should be an indication of what could be done in the way of establishing a health resort in some of the beautiful canyons in our own "Alps." This intermountain region should be the great sanitarium of the country, and of the world.

with those who know both cities. That famous dialogue in which the pot-dirked kettle on account of its dark complexion, would retire into insignificance by comparison. Neither of these cities needs to be informed of what it is right to do; both of them know, now, far ahead of their practice. Both have plenty of reformatory work, at home; and either will be some-what handicapped, preaching morality to the other, as long as her own doors need, not so much directions for cleaning, as cleaning. And yet, it might not be a bad idea for the two cities to exchange evangelists for awhile; each set might learn from the other.

C. H. Spurgeon.

There will come a last year to each one of us; therefore let each one say to himself—is this my last? If it should be the last with the preacher he would gird up his loins to deliver the Lord's message with all his soul and bid his fellow men be reconciled to God. Dear friend, is this year also to be your last? Are you ready to see the curtain rise upon eternity? Are you now prepared to hear the midnight cry and to enter into the marriage supper? The judgment and all that will follow upon it are most surely the heritage of every living man; blessed are they who by faith in Jesus are able to face the bar of God without a thought of terror.

W. E. Gladstone.

Man crowds round man, giving himself up without reserve, whether to vicious indulgence or selfish enjoyments, or to schemes of advancement in this world; till he feels himself so full that there is not room in him for the thought that his food and raiment, his gifts and faculties, his hopes and prospects, all that he has, are come down to him from the most high and are to be rendered up again to Him from whom they came, in thanks, in praise and in dutiful obedience.

Royal Path of Life.

Patience is the guardian of faith, the preserver of peace, the cherisher of love, the teacher of humility. Patience governs the flesh, strengthens the spirit, sweetens the temper, stifles anger, extinguishes envy, subdues pride; she bridles the tongue, restrains the hand, tramples upon temptations, endures persecutions.

Northwestern Christian Advocate.

It is well understood by the student of comparative religion that Christianity, of all the great world faiths, puts emphasis on the individual. The other religions, whatever may be said in other respects, deal largely with men in the mass. They seem to have no adequate conception of the worth of the individual soul. Indeed, it may be said that Christ was the discoverer of the individuality that democracy must ever look for justification of its teachings and principles. This emphasis on the individual has its encouraging side; in fact there is nothing but encouragement in the doctrine, under whatever aspect it is viewed, but just as the individual is assured of reward for right doing, so also is he bound to admit the other side of the truth, that his sin will be dealt with as individual sin. He will not be able to slip through on any general judgment. Mr. Spurgeon used to tell of a man who would say to his wife "Mary, go to church and pray for us both." The man dreamed one night that he and his wife had reached the gate of heaven and, on asking for admission, St. Peter said, "Mary can go in for both."

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The current Harper's Weekly contains a page of photographs of natural life. They were taken by Francis H. Herriek, professor of biology at Western Reserve university, and illustrate the results of the detailed observation made possible by modern methods of nature study. One of the pictures shows a bluebird at the edge of her nest; and there are rare photographs of great herring gulls, vireos, and nut-hatches.—Harper & Bros., New York.

Nothing illustrates more strikingly the frightful force of fire and the rapidity with which it does its destructive work than the record of the theatrical disaster in Chicago. It seems incredible that such destruction of life and property could have been caused within the space of a few moments by a fire which was speedily quenched. Impressive photographs of the disaster are printed in the current issue of Leslie's Weekly. Other notable features are a full page drawing of a blizzard in Washington; an illustrated article on the open air cure for consumption; the story of a famous medical school for women; latest pictures of the new White House at Washington; and a double page illustration of a street view in great cities of many lands.—New York.

The National Geographic Magazine for January commences the fifteenth volume of that important publication. It contains a great many interesting

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

features, most of the articles being superbly illustrated. Among the contents are: "The Alaskan Boundary Tribunal," "The Reclamation of the West," "Snow Crystals," "The U. S. Weather Bureau," "Controlling Sand Dunes in the United States," "Statistical Atlas of the United States," and "Geographic Literature."—Hubbard Memorial Hall, Washington, D. C.

The January number of Lee's Magazine has a poem, "Ballade of Old-Time Songs," and for frontispiece, a fine drawing from "The Colonel's Opera Cloak." Other features are: "A Social Upheaval," "Lola Mary Evans," "Noah's Wife's Spirit," "E. B. Jerome," "A Sketch," "Martha Ellen Hale," "The Legend of the Opal," and "Book Reviews."—Dallas, Texas.

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(See large ad. in this paper.)

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Ladies' \$1.50 Black Satine Waists, now	Children's \$1.50 Cloth Jackets, now	75c
Ladies' 75c Black Satine Petticoats, now	Youth's \$5.00 long pant Suits, age 11 to 16 years, now (per suit)	\$3.75
Ladies' \$4.00 Dress and Walking Skirts, now	Youth's Ribbed Union Suits, 24 to 34	40c
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