

## DESERET EVENING NEWS

Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of  
Latter-day Saints  
ICRENZO SNOW, TRUSTEE-IN-TRUST.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.  
(SUNDAY EXCEPTED.)  
Office of Salt Lake Temple and East Temple Streets  
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Charles W. Penrose, Editor  
Horace G. Whitney, Business Manager

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.  
Per Year, \$4.00  
Six Months, \$2.50  
Three Months, \$1.50  
One Month, .75  
One Week, .25  
Sundays, .10  
Sundays, .10  
Sundays, .10

Correspondence and other reading matter  
for publication should be addressed to the  
EDITOR.  
Address all business communications  
to THE DESERET NEWS,  
Salt Lake City, Utah.

NEW YORK REPRESENTATIVE.  
P. A. Craig, 41 Times Building

CHICAGO REPRESENTATIVE.  
P. A. Craig, 87 Washington St.

SAN FRANCISCO REPRESENTATIVE.  
C. E. Kier-Sheridan & Co., 400 Examiner Bldg.

SALT LAKE CITY, AUGUST 25, 1900.

## ANTI-"MORMON" CANARDS.

The Cincinnati Enquirer, a few days ago, gave up two columns of valuable space to correspondence from Kansas City about "Mormon" affairs. It commences with this startling announcement:

"Twenty-four Elders of the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-day Saints are busy day and night in Independence, Mo., to fulfill the most important prophecy in Joseph Smith's exclusive copy of the word of God, and by the end of the nineteenth century, if all goes well, the most magnificent Mormon temple yet erected will go up in the face of Christian Kansas. Independence, according to the Prophet, is to be the Zion of the Church. Here all the nations will congregate on the judgment day and receive reward or punishment. The temple to be erected is to be fitting to receive the Lord at His second coming. The Mormon Church is steadily gaining a foothold in the Southwest State, as in many of the Middle and Western States, and despite the ill favor displayed on all hands the last days of 1900 will probably witness the fulfillment of Smith's prophecy."

That may be taken as a sample of the greater portion of the whole article. It contains, however, a truth here and there, but even they are conveyed in such a manner as to border on error, except the last two or three sentences of the long and misleading letter which are literal quotations from the Latter-day Saints' "Articles of Faith."

It seems almost impossible for an anti-"Mormon" however well disposed, to present anything relating to "Mormonism" in an absolutely correct manner. We noticed in a recent issue of the weekly called the Lamon Herald, the organ of the "Reorganized" or "Josephite" church, a long criticism of a supposed movement of the Church in Utah to induce the various factions that claim to be followers of the Prophet Joseph Smith to unite with it, and build the Temple erected to be reared at Independence. The Herald had no further foundation for its absurd and ill-digested remarks, than a newspaper fabrication similar to that we have quoted above.

There is no step being taken by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, in Utah or elsewhere, to build the Temple in Jackson county, Missouri, or to fuse with any faction claiming to be "Mormon." This Church is that which, under divine inspiration, was organized by the Prophet Joseph Smith April 6, 1830. It has continued its organized existence, uninterrupted, from that time to the present day. The martyrdom of its leader did not affect its life and work and vigor, any more than the crucifixion of Jesus Christ dissolved or disorganized the primitive Christian Church. On the contrary, it has grown and flourished in spite of persecution, misrepresentation, religious opposition and hostile physical force. And standing on the principles revealed from heaven, and clothed with the authority which it has had from the beginning, it has no compromise to make with any pretended part of the body set up by Divine revelation, "for the last days and for the last time."

It is true that the spot for the building of the great Temple in Zion, which will be reared in splendor in the due time of the Lord, is the Temple lot at Independence, Jackson county, Missouri. It is not true that there is any expectation of its erection during the present year, or that any steps are being taken with that end in view. The work to be done when the time comes for the building of that edifice, will be of such magnitude that the idea of its accomplishment in what remains of the year 1900 is a palpable absurdity. It will probably take more years than there are months left in the present century, to complete the structure, which will be of such proportions as to be the glory of the land where it will stand.

The Enquirer has been imposed upon, as nearly all the journals of the country are, when they publish stories about the "Mormons" from non-"Mormon" sources. The notion about the magic building of the "magnificent Mormon Temple" in four months, is as reasonable and near the truth, as the story that "at Independence, according to the Prophet, all the nations will congregate on the judgment day, and receive reward or punishment." The Prophet never made any such prediction, and the Latter-day Saints do not entertain any such belief.

It is not surprising that eastern papers and eastern people accept so many foolish notions about the "Mormons," when so-called "Christian" ministers who live among them, engage in the pious work of deliberately falsifying their doctrines and their character. To this may be traced much, if not most, of the absurdities that pass among otherwise well-informed people for "the truth about the 'Mormons'."

It seems incredible to the general public that persons of that "cloth" will employ the talents and opportunities afforded them for higher and nobler purposes, in distorting the tenets of a religion which they do not accept, and defaming those who believe in it as divine. But, nevertheless, the history

of "Mormonism" from its inception to this very month, discloses the fact that the most bitter, persistent, and unscrupulous of its calumniators are ministers of Protestant denominations. On their skirts, at the last great day, will be found the blood of innocence. Through their mendacity the passions of the ignorant and the fanatical have been aroused to fury, and violence, arson and bloodshed have been the consequence.

We notice that the Intermountain Catholic, a live paper published in this city, pays its respects to the pious libellers who met in M. E. conference here, a few days ago, apparently for the purpose of abusing the "Mormons" and the Catholics. It is a poor occupation for persons who profess to be ministers of that great Teacher whose spirit was that of charity and kindness and truth. We warn the press of this country against the falsehoods they promulgate for the purpose of replenishing their coffers. And we caution the public against the numerous canards and foolish stories published in newspapers and magazines about the "Mormons" and their beliefs and intentions. If the truth is wanted on these points, it should be sought for from the authorized exponents of the "Mormon" faith. That is the only safe and consistent course. Be not deceived by the sensational statements of anti-"Mormon" writers and preachers, the modern Scribes and Pharisees.

## WHAT ABOUT THE BIBLE?

A correspondent from Park City asks the following questions:

"1.—In about what year were those manuscripts, comprising the Holy Bible, formed into book form and called the Holy Bible?  
"2.—By whom were they bound together and called the Holy Bible?  
"3.—Who first translated the Bible into the English language? Was he a Catholic or a Protestant?  
"4.—Has the Holy Bible been revised since its first publication?  
"5.—Were the manuscripts composing the Old Bible in book form before Christ's time?"

The first two questions may be considered as one. There is, as far as we know, no record showing by whom the inspired writings were first bound together into one volume and named the Bible. The singular form of the noun was in common use in the middle ages, though the original Greek name was plural—Ta Biblia—meaning The Books, and indicating a collection of writings, each independent of the others. The name came date back to the very earliest ages, when the sacred writings were considered "the books" par excellence.

When each of these books first left the inspired authors, they existed only in single form. But as their authority was recognized, copies were multiplied and circulated throughout the various branches of the Church. In this way collections of sacred books came into existence. These collections would be more or less complete, just as libraries are today, and finally the question would arise as to how many books actually were worthy of a place in the sacred collection. This once ascertained they were kept together and named Ta Biblia.

As early as 200 years after Christ, lists or catalogues of the books accepted as inspired were published. No less than fifteen of these, dated in the years between 200 and 400 A.D., are known. They differ slightly, but they prove that the Bible at that time was in the main as it is today. Six of these catalogues, compiled by Athanasius, Epiphanius, Rufin, Augustine, the third council of Carthage, and Dionysius, the Areopagite, are identical with the present canon. In other catalogues the Book of Revelation is omitted. One omits James, II Peter, III John and Hebrews. Another omits James and Jude, II Peter, II and III John, Revelation, etc.

But the catalogues referred to are not the only evidence of the existence in the first centuries of our era of the Bible. The earliest manuscripts date from about the same time.

The Alexandrian manuscript, comprising four volumes and containing both the Old and New Testaments, is now in the British museum, London. It was written before the 5th century. In the Vatican, Rome, is another manuscript belonging to the 4th century. As for the Old Testament, this was translated into the Greek version known as Septuagint more than 200 years before Christ. It is frequently quoted in the New Testament writings, and the first reference to it is by Aristobolus, who lived in the second century before our era.

It may be added that as early as the second century after Christ it was common to refer to the books of the Mosaic dispensation as the Old Covenant, and those of the Christian era as the New Covenant, which word has been translated Testament. The fact proves the existence in that century, of the collection of books so designated. The Books—Ta Biblia—were already at that time formed into one book divided into two parts.

The third question can be briefly answered. The first complete translation of the Bible into English was made about A. D. 1380 by Wycliffe, the celebrated English reformer, one of the great pioneers of the Reformation. The first printed edition of the English Bible was published by Tyndale in 1526 and 1532. This was bought up and burnt by Bishop Tunstall and Sir Thomas More, but a larger and improved edition appeared shortly afterwards. Tyndale suffered the death of a martyr. The so-called Great Bible appeared in 1539. This was revised under the sanction of Cranmer, and published "by authority." In 1603, King James appointed a commission to revise the existing translations. They completed their work in four years, and the result was the authorized version, which was printed in 1611.

The fourth question has been briefly answered as far as relating to the English Bible. The Hebrew text was critically examined by learned Jews at Tiberias more than a thousand years ago, and corrections made as suggested by different readings in the existing manuscripts. Their text is known as the Masoretic text, and so carefully is the work done that recent investigations generally sustain it in its readings. When the Jews were dispersed by the

Mohammedans, their learned men moved to Spain, Italy, and central Europe, carrying the manuscripts with them. In time various readings again came into existence, owing to errors in copying, and revision became again a necessity to eliminate errors.

The Greek text has within the last two centuries been similarly examined and revised by scholars, who carefully compared the existing manuscripts. Their aim was to restore the text to the form in which it was originally written, and their labors in this direction have been crowned with marvellous success, considering the difficulties they had to overcome.

The last question has already been answered. The Septuagint existed before the time of our Lord and Savior and was generally accepted as authentic both by Jews and Christians. That the Old Testament canon existed at that time is clear from the New Testament, and from the writings of Josephus and Philo. In the New Testament every book of the Old is quoted except Ruth, Ezra, Nehemiah, Canticles, Ecclesiastes and Lamentations of Jeremiah, but they are all referred to under the threefold division: "The Law, the Prophets, and the Writings."

How the books of the Old Testament were preserved is a question that presents some difficulties at this remote date. The books of the Law were placed in the Tabernacle and were kept there during the journey in the desert. The inspired writers from Joshua to David deposited their writings in the same sanctuary. Solomon transferred the collection to the Temple and added his own works. The writings of the Prophets were also added successively. At the destruction of the Temple, the books were undoubtedly deposited somewhere for safe keeping. Daniel was familiar both with the Law and the Prophets. When the Temple had been rebuilt, Ezra collected the sacred writings. His own were added, perhaps by Simon the Just, and finally the books of Nehemiah and Malachi were deposited with the inspired collection. This is a probable theory on the origin and preservation of the Old Testament.

## ABOUT LITTLE THINGS.

Cardinal Gibbons, in a sermon preached before a fashionable audience at Southampton, L. I., the other day, pleaded in behalf of the small things in life. He illustrated his proposition in this way:

"When the traveler has approached Mount Lebanon, in Syria, and beheld in admiration in the distance those tall majestic cedars that crown that mount he pays no attention at all to the grass that has grown around those trees. True, when he approaches the summit those grand trees afford indeed to him some shelter from the rays of the sun, but the little blades of grass perform a noble and more important duty, because they give food and refreshment to the beast of burden. It is the little deed well done that adds much to the sum of human happiness."

He added:

"We are too much given in this world to do honor to those who pride themselves on the great works they have performed, while we neglect and forget those who accomplish meritorious though comparatively small deeds."

The manner in which the prelate applied his theme to modern social life is said to have been the subject of daily conversation ever since. He stated that Holy writ "pays a beautiful and well-merited tribute" to woman and her position in society, but, he continued, she is not admired by the Holy Spirit because of her social triumphs; because she is a brilliant leader in society; not because she "goes about from place to place, ascending here a rostrum and there a rostrum and advocating the rights and privileges of women." On the contrary, the ideal woman in the Scriptures is different. To quote again the prelate:

"The Holy Spirit does aver that she is simply a loving wife, an affectionate mother, a benevolent mistress to the members of her household; as the guardian of the domestic arrangements she is ever faithful; she looks well to the requirements of her household, and she does not eat her meat in idleness. She attends to the little things of this life, and she does them well."

The cardinal, as will be seen, is pulling his boat against a current of no mean force or swiftness. But as far as he stated his position, he is correct. The Scriptures, no less than profane history, have preserved the names of many women who attained fame through the prominent parts they played in directing, or influencing the affairs of mighty states. But if we desire to find the ideal, we are not directed to the histories of the Deborahs, the Judiths, or the Herodias, but rather to those of the Hannas, Marias and Priscillas.

Nor do the Scriptures in this respect place woman on a different and lower plane than man. They both are in this position, that by obedience and faithfulness to the daily duties of life, whatever these may be, they can obtain eternal exaltation. They are both subject to the universal law that prevails in the kingdom of heaven, that "whoever will be chief among you, let him be your servant." This seems to be a paradox, but it is nevertheless a fact, that true worth is measured by faithfulness in little things. It is equally true that a great many men and women lose the road to prominence through their neglect of little duties, while eagerly hunting for something beyond their reach.

The great power in Asia now is Russia—so far as concerns the outlining of policy there in the near future.

The Yaqui Indians want peace. Since the Mexicans do not want anything else, there ought to be no trouble in fixing things up.

The broom corn crop of Illinois is reported to be ruined. The State has been swept by hot winds, which make a poor broom.

The legacy of warming up Europe is falling to the United States. This country has the coal supply, and coal is cash now, in peace as in war.

The Prince of Wales and Kaiser Wilhelm have had another talk. But the Kaiser does not seem willing to make room for his uncle for very long at a time.

Li Hung Chang has gone to Peking. He did not dare to do any pecking there

while his old rival Prince Tuan was in power. Li may now figure with the allies.

Lucern hay is only 13 a ton in Phoenix, Arizona. Yet the Territory had a long dry spell, which it was thought would reduce the crop materially; but it didn't.

A half-penny, or a cent an hour, is the demand of railway employees in Wales for an increase in wages. That half-penny is a whole cartload of trouble to Great Britain just now.

The Boers are not sufficiently numerous to set large traps now, but Gen. Buller gets caught as neatly as ever, according to the report of Lord Roberts today, of the action near Machadodorp.

Notwithstanding the intense heat in Chicago, one man has frozen to death there. The ice-trust that caught him was too grasping to allow his escape from the blocks of frozen water which came down with an ice-house floor.

The reports of bloody work by both Russians and Germans in China come with such frequency and directness as to impel the belief that there is some foundation for them, especially since they are furnished by soldiers sending letters home.

It is gratifying to learn that Elder Hawkins, who was accused at St. Louis of pushing a child under a moving train in Indiana, has been discharged from custody, as there was no complaint lodged against him, and his arrest was without sense or reason.

Judging by the entries for the State Fair, Cache Valley horsemen propose to emphasize the old saying that "Cache has the best horses in Utah." But there are some other localities that indicate a purpose to see that the title is well earned, if it is achieved at all this year. Bring on your best stock, gentlemen.

The over-Jordan farmers feel just a little jealous of Salt Lake now. Friday morning's rain storm was very light with the former, while the latter enjoyed a plentitude. Never mind. If the weather man sends another rain storm this week, over-Jordan is welcome to the lion's share, to even-up.

The taking of U. S. troops out of China at the earliest practical moment seems to be the well-settled policy of the American government. This nation is not at war with China, and does not propose to be if it can avoid it however, no matter what the other powers do.

Those who have nothing but denunciation for politics may not realize that their non-discriminating criticism makes good people adverse to entering the political field, even at the important primary gatherings. It is necessary at times to point to the patriotism that requires good citizens to take part in true politics—not the tricky and unclean counterfeit.

Britain seems to be decidedly nervous lest there should be war between that country and France. Certainly the newspapers of both countries are unwisely promoting a hostile feeling; but the chief danger of precipitating trouble comes from Russia, which may draw the French into an anti-British campaign. Certainly France will not move alone, or even take the initiative, since there would be no prospect of success therein.

The negro whose crime led to the riots in Akron, Ohio, has been sentenced to imprisonment for life. There is no complaint at the severity of the punishment, and all through the case the officers have shown a commendable determination to uphold the law. If they can continue this course, and punish the mobocrats whose conduct led to the killing of little children in the riot, a salutary vindication of the supremacy of the law will have been accomplished.

## MISSIONARY OR MARTYR.

New York Evening Post.

The question whether a missionary ought to be expected to be a martyr has been several times raised in connection with the Chinese outbreaks. In the old view of things, still prominent in a certain class of popular gatherings, the missionary, while not called upon to expose himself needlessly to danger, was not to flee from it, but rather to stand his ground, trusting in God. To be sure, this too often meant a disregard of ordinary human safeguards, and a reckless courting of suffering and death; but to win a martyr's crown rather than save one's head was felt to be in very truth, the price of a high calling. It is gratifying to notice that this extreme view of the true missionary spirit has been, in the present crisis, conspicuously absent. While the missionaries have stuck to their posts as bravely as any of the foreigners, they have not hesitated to withdraw when the bounds of prudence had been reached; and in this they have been supported by the authorities at home.

## POLICEMEN IN SHIRTWAISTS.

New York Mail and Express.

The furthest advance in the use of the shirt waist as an article of male attire must be credited to the city of Camden, N. J., the mayor of that municipality having issued an order permitting members of the local police force to appear without coats or waistcoats while on duty. The order provides that policemen shall wear shirt waists of approved cut and color, and it is the mayor's purpose to select a pattern garment which shall hereafter constitute a part of the regular police uniform. This action on the part of the Camden mayor and the appearance of Judge Garrison clad in a shirt waist at a recent session of the New Jersey supreme court in the same city, show that the dress reform has, in that State at least, received official recognition of the practical sort.

New York Evening Sun.

Take away a policeman's blue coat and brass buttons and what is he? He may have half a dozen badges concealed about his person, but he no longer stands for the majesty of the law. He is only a sort of glorified watchman. His authority with the crowd is gone. He is no longer the outward symbol of public security. The small boy no longer gazes upon him with awe, and the disorderly no longer treat him with proper and salutary respect. Even when a policeman appears with his coat open, much of his impressiveness is gone. He is supposed when about his duty to be superior to the weaknesses of other men. To deck him out in the conventional and disputable togs of ordinary individuals is to bring him down to the level of ordinary frail humanity.

## HALF PRICE SALE!

Week Commencing Monday, Aug. 27.

Or until the supply is exhausted, we will sell our entire stock of

Ladies' Wash Skirts,  
Summer Underskirts  
AND  
Shirt Waists.

.. ALL GO AT HALF PRICE ..

No Reserve. The entire lot must be sold this week, to make room for Fall Goods. Come early, and get your choice.

Z. C. M. I. T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

A new work has been published by George Q. Cannon & Sons company, from the able pen of Elder B. H. Roberts. It is entitled Missouri Persecution, and is a most interesting narration of the trials and tribulations of the Latter-day Saints, and the murderous outrages perpetrated upon them in that State. It is preceded by a brief account of the origin and rise of the Church, and the revelation and translation of the Book of Mormon. The causes of the trouble between the Saints and the Missourians, and the facts in relation to the terrible scenes that were enacted in those perilous times, are graphically related, securing and maintaining the interest of the reader throughout. Much of the matter introduced has appeared, though in different form, in the general history of the Church and in Elder Roberts' contributions to magazine literature. But it is now presented in a most volume of 223 pages, in such a manner as to be of great value to every student of the Latter-day work, and to command the attention of the general public—Geo. Q. Cannon & Sons Co., Salt Lake City.

The Improvement Era for September contains the first installment of "The Salmon River Mission," by John V. Bluth. The mission, though a seeming failure, was really the successful, though remote, beginning of the colonization efforts of the "Mormons," which has since made the Snake river country and southern Idaho a veritable garden. The article will, no doubt, be read with interest by the present generation, and will awaken many memories in the minds of the old settlers in these mountains. A striking religious paper on "The Nature and Origin of Man" is contributed by Elder John Nicholson. The seven splendid philosophical declarations which it contains will form a basis for serious study by lovers of truth put in new form. "Theology in Our Church Schools" is an article by Prof. N. L. Nelson which will attract the attention of school teachers and presidents of Improvement associations. Among the timely articles is one by Dr. J. M. Tanner on "The Revolution in China," also "The Beer War," and "Ministers and Money" by the editors. "Our Work" contains an important circular to Stake officers on how to conduct the Stake convention of M. I. A. to be held September 16th. There is a poem by L. L. Green-Richards on "Bidding," and every page of the magazine is bristling with good matter for old and young—Templeton building, Salt Lake City.

## The Baseball Grounds

TONIGHT!

Positively

The Last Night of

PAIN'S  
"BATTLE  
OF SAN JUAN"

800 People on the Stage!  
10,000 Square Yards of  
Painted Canvas.  
IN CONNECTION WITH  
PAIN'S \$1000 Fireworks  
Display. Comicalities of  
Every Description in Fire  
Works.

The program includes sports of  
various kinds.  
Seats now on sale at Smith Drug Co.

General Admission . . . . . 50c  
Grand Stand Seats . . . . . 75c  
Box Seats . . . . . \$1.00  
Children under 5 years of age, 25c

STOCKS, INVESTMENTS  
AND BONDS.

Utah Bank and Commercial Stocks and other high grade investment securities bought and sold. Loans on stocks. Dividend paying stocks bought and sold. Investment orders from institutions, trustees of estates and capitalists will receive the best of attention. JOHN C. CUTLER, JR.  
36 Main Street, Tel. 11.

## SALE OF BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS

AGES 8 TO 15 FOR \$1.25

Commencing Saturday, Aug. 18th we will sell our \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00 boys' school suits, ages 8 to 15 years at \$1.25

We also have School Suits both vests and suits, made of the finest broadcloth and knee pants, in blue and black worsteds and chevrons, made from Washington Mills cloths at very low prices.

COME EARLY AND GET YOUR PICK.

We are closing out 50 dozen Men's Silk front Shirts at 50c each worth 75c, and we have Boys' and Girls' underwear at remarkably low prices.

CUTLER BROS. COMPANY,  
36 MAIN STREET, SALT LAKE CITY.

## JOSH BILLINGS

Says: "When a feller gets a goin' down hill, it daz seem as tho' ev'rythin' had been greased for the okashun." What a "feller" in that fix needs is a friend to throw sand on the rails, while another friend hoists him up. And that reminds us that we want to talk to you about our own

## HOISTS.

We pride ourselves on our Hoists. In fact we are apt to swell pretty much when we get talking about them, but it's excusable, because they are the very best to be had for money in the whole wide world. We have every improvement made in MINING MACHINERY since the days of King Solomon, and we can fill your order (and fill it promptly, too) from a FIFTY CENT SHOVEL to a FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLAR MILL. Come in and talk it over.

## THE SALT LAKE HARDWARE CO.,

42, 44 and 46 West Second South. SIGN OF THE BIG GUN.

DeBouzek Engraving Co.  
HALF TONE  
ILLUSTRATING.  
and DESIGNING.

## THE GOOD HOUSE WIFE

Whilst busy with her spring cleaning, should remember that now is the time to exterminate Bugs, Cockroaches, Moths, etc. Our Japanese Powder, Liquid Insecticide and Camphor Cakes will do the work effectually. For sale only by the old reliable

Godbe Pitts Drug Co.  
SALT LAKE CITY.