

DESEET EVENING NEWS

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

LORENZO SNOW, TRUSTEE-IN-TRUST

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THE DESEET NEWS
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SALT LAKE CITY, - SEPT. 24, 1901.

SEMI-ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

The Seventy-second Semi-annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will commence on Friday, October 4th at 10 a. m. in the Tabernacle in this city.

LORENZO SNOW,
JOSEPH F. SMITH,
First Presidency.

FAST DAY.

As one of the sessions of the General Conference of the Church will be held on Sunday, October 6, 1901, the regular monthly fast will be observed and services attended to on the last Sunday in September instead of the first Sunday in October.

LORENZO SNOW,
President.

ANOTHER GREAT MAN GONE.

The sudden death of Judge Jeremiah M. Wilson, chief counsel for Admiral Schley in the present investigation, is a most deplorable event, and the news comes with such suddenness as to give a severe shock to his numerous friends and acquaintances, and in some degree to the whole country. It will probably cause delay in the proceedings with which he was associated, and in which his eminent services were invaluable.

No one familiar with his presence would take him to be seventy-three years of age, nor think he would be subject to so sudden a demise. Of spare form but quite erect, of temperate habits, acute intellect and active movement, he appeared to be as virg as he was alert and likely to endure to an advanced old age.

He was a great lawyer. When appearing before the Supreme Court of the United States as counsel in very important cases, he commanded profound attention, and his arguments were treated with the respect which the learned justices have for the opinions of men well versed in the law. Much was expected of him during the progress of the Schley investigation, and his unforeseen departure will be a matter of deep regret to the friends of the Admiral as indeed it will be to all who knew him personally or by reputation.

NOT ORTHODOX.

Attention is directed to the report, in another column of this issue of the "News," of remarks made by Rev. A. G. Andrews at the meeting of the Ministerial association in this city on Monday. They deserve more than passing notice. While the gentleman is mistaken, as most of his associates are as to the "Mormon" doctrine of the atonement—they all seem to cling to their own notion concerning our belief in preference to what we announce for ourselves—yet he sets forth very clearly some ideas on the subject of Divine healing, which are fully in accord with "Mormon" teaching.

He appears to be a firm believer in the power and will of Deity to respond to the prayer of faith in behalf of the sick, the same in this as in any former age of the world. That is contrary to the teachings of orthodox. It is opposed by the beliefs of many of his associate ministers. He will no doubt meet with hostility on the part of other "divines," and will probably be accused of imbibing "Mormon" ideas of religion.

His views, as expressed at the meeting of the association, were, however, strictly scriptural, and that may be of some consolation to him, if not of satisfaction to the advocates of the "done away" theory. We may have something more to say as to that doctrine and that meeting, when we have more space at command than we have today; we now merely call attention to the report of the gentlemen's remarks.

A TITHING STORY.

In a publication called The Book-keeper, printed in Detroit, Michigan, we find an article, which we have also seen elsewhere, purporting to be written from here by an "assistant book-keeper in a manufacturing establishment near Salt Lake City." It is signed D. E. F., and asks the editor's opinion on a matter which he details at some length. He states that on obtaining suitable employment, his salary commenced at \$25 a week; but when payday came, on opening the envelope placed on his desk he found only \$22.50 therein. He feared controversy with the cashier over the deduction, lest being a new hand and the cashier an old one, he might not be believed if there was any dispute. So, after "spending a miserable Sunday" over the loss, he

determined to wait till the following Saturday before saying anything about it. But again his envelope contained only \$22.50.

He then complained to the cashier, who said: "I thought you knew. That deduction is the usual ten per cent tithing for the temple." The writer says he was afraid that if he raised objection he would hazard the loss of his position. He states that he ascertained it was "customary in that locality to pay this tithing, but that it was supposed not to be compulsory." He then asks the editor to give his opinion on this point; namely, "Is it fair that officers and directors should pay tithing on net profits after salaries have been deducted, while employees pay ten per cent on their gross incomes." He complains that "employees are taxed ten per cent on gross incomes, without deduction of any expenses or allowances of any kind," and says thus we see how the poor always "get it in the neck."

The editor expresses the opinion that "one should do in Rome as Rome does, but as a matter of business Mormons should not expect employees who are not in sympathy with their religion to pay tithing, and as they do not make Mormonism a condition for employment, they are probably liberal enough to treat people on their merits whether they pay tithing or not." He also thinks the system described to be "decidedly unfair and an unjust discrimination against those who can least afford it."

We fear The Book-keeper has been imposed upon as to facts, and we are sure that it is mistaken as to the principle involved in the questions it has undertaken to answer. As to the alleged statement by D. E. F. We do not believe his story. There is no manufacturing or other such establishment in or near Salt Lake City, where tithing is made in any way compulsory. Certainly one who is not a member of the Church would not be required to contribute a cent to it, either by way of tithing or donations.

If there is a business house in which tithing is deducted from weekly wages, we are not aware of it. At one time this was done in a few establishments, by the consent of the employees as a much readier way of paying their voluntary tithing, than leaving it until the amount became too large for easy settlement. But these we believe have discontinued the practice, not desiring to do for the employees that which they ought to do for themselves.

We regard the attempt to make it appear that non-members of the Church are required to pay tithing to it, and that this is a custom here, as a deliberate attempt at misrepresentation which is highly reprehensible and indeed contemptible. No such custom ever prevailed in this city or its neighborhood. The very expression "the usual ten per cent tithing for the temple," which shows ignorance of the object and purpose of the tithing, brands the statement as a fabrication.

Now as to the supposed "discrimination" in the tithing of the gross income of individuals and only the net income of firms and corporations. If the book-keeper earning \$25 a week, or the laborer receiving but \$9 a week, desires to pay tithing, he will donate the tenth of his wages whatever they may be. What expense is a book-keeper or a day laborer put in to gain his stipend? None at all. His support and family expenses are another matter. They come out of his tithed income. But if a company or individual engages in business, investing a certain amount of capital, the expenses of carrying it on, including the wages of employees, must be deducted before the real income is determined. The company pays the tenth thereof as the company tithing. But each partner or director pays the full tenth of his personal income, just the same as any employee does. The carrier of wages, or receiver of a salary, or person conducting a business, pays the tenth of that which he actually receives as income, and each person supports himself and family out of the remainder. Thus there is no discrimination and no injustice in the working of the rule.

But the term "taxed ten per cent" is incorrect. There is no such "tax" in Utah. The State has its tax laws, similar to those in other parts of the country, but they have nothing to do with the Church. Tithing is a voluntary contribution, not a tax, but is a requirement of the Lord upon His people, who are taught to regard it as a matter of conscience.

It would be a good thing for every community and nation, if all other forms of raising revenue were abolished and the tithing system substituted therefor. It is the most equitable plan that can be devised. While inequalities of wealth exist—and it is likely that they always will—complaints may be made of the tithing of the poor on the same basis as the rich. But each individual pays in proportion to his actual income, and that is the fairest method, all things considered, that can be adopted by any people. The world will come to it some day, and its justice and its benefits will be universally acknowledged.

KING ALFRED THE GREAT.

Alfred the Great, the one-thousandth anniversary of whose death has been celebrated these days in Great Britain, was one of the truly remarkable figures of history. He was great as a warrior, but greater still in times of peace, and to the latter fact it is mainly due that his life work has endured. In his early boyhood he accompanied his father to Rome, and acquired a taste for the study of foreign countries, their manners and customs. Of his step-mother Judith, a great-granddaughter of Charlemagne, he learned fondness for books, and studious habits.

There is a tradition, probably built up on some facts, which shows the high morality that prevailed among the Saxons at that remote time, notwithstanding its many defects and shortcomings. As a young man Alfred visited a nobleman of high rank, and openly expressed his admiration for one of the beautiful daughters of the host. One morning the nobleman appeared before his royal guest, drawn sword in hand, his three lovely daughters clad in mourning by

his side. "What is this I see?" asked the young prince in amazement. "A father," answered Ethelred, "whose honor is more dear to him than his life itself. My motive for this is quickly explained. I am a subject, but not a slave; you know well my illustrious ancestors. I will now make known to you my sentiments. I may be mistaken, but I thought last night I discovered a particular attention to one of my daughters. If you have any designs upon the honor of my house you see the sword that shall in an instant sacrifice these unhappy but willing victims. But if a pure flame is kindled within your breast, my alliance need not be deemed unworthy, even of royalty. Choose, therefore, and name her that is born to such distinguished honor." Alfred, impressed with the noble high-minded daring, held out his hand to the trembling, beautiful Ethelwita, who afterward was proclaimed his wife. Alfred was 19 at the time of his marriage, and the union seems to have been an exceptionally happy one.

Alfred ascended the throne during a stormy period. His kingdom was the scene of the ravaging invasions of Scandinavians, and at times he had to flee for his life, wandering about in disguise. But in the year 878 he won a complete victory over the invaders, and later one of the foreign leaders, with 30 of his chiefs, was baptized, whereupon they were given a tract of land between the Tweed and the Thames, upon which they settled.

Later, another Scandinavian invasion followed, when the Danes with 330 ships arrived off the shores of Kent. For three years these became the terror of the country. But they finally came to grief, through the genius of Alfred. When he saw the river dotted thickly with the enemy's ships he ordered his men to dig deep channels from the River Lea to the River Thames; the course of the former river was changed, the ships of the Danes ran aground, and Hastings and his men were put to flight.

Peace now followed, and the king devoted his time and energy to the building up of his country. He fortified it against future attacks, strengthened the army and reconstituted the navy. He further encouraged manufactures of all kinds; rewarded inventors liberally; ameliorated the condition of the "thieves" or serfs, and invited industrious people from foreign lands to repopulate his country after the devastating wars. He sent scholars to Jerusalem, Russia, and India, to search for knowledge, and learned men flocked to his court. He made the education of noblemen's children compulsory. He is by some historians credited with being the founder of the Oxford university, in the year 866. Whether this is so or not, he encouraged learned enterprises of every kind, and the Anglo-Saxon tongue attained, during his day, great perfection. Perhaps his character is best portrayed in his parting injunction to his son and successor Edward. He said:

"Thou, my dear son, set thee now beside me, and I will deliver thee true instructions. My son, I feel that my hour is coming. My counsellors in war, my day's are almost done. We must now part. I shall to another world and thou shalt be left alone in all my wealth. I pray thee (for thou art my dear child) strive to be a father and a lord to thy people. Be thou the children's father and the widow's friend. Comfort thou the poor and shelter the weak, and with all thy might right that which is wrong. And, son, govern thyself by law; then shall the Lord love thee, and God above all things shall be thy reward. Call thou upon Him to advise thee in all thy need, and so shall He help thee the better to compass that which thou wilt."

A thousand years is not a very long period in human history, and yet how much has not taken place in Great Britain, in Europe, in all the world, since King Alfred was called to his eternal rest? How different is everything now, to what it was then? What will another thousand years bring? Generations come and go. Each performs a part in the construction of the world's history. But the work itself is shaped by the great Architect who laid the plans from the beginning and who superintends it from age to age in accordance with those plans, and for His own wise and benevolent purposes.

Are not the officers of the Kangaroo court going too far when they go outside the carnival grounds?

Emma Goldman must be an admirer of Lord Dunsire, else where did she get the idea that one cannot conspire by oneself?

From the number of logs presented to the Schley court of inquiry, one might get the idea that they were all at loggerheads.

President Roosevelt says he knows no North, no South, no East, no West. And yet few Presidents have known the country as he does.

Anarchists under arrest in Chicago have been restored to liberty. And it will be well for them if they understand that their restoration is to liberty and not license.

"Kansas City is still one of the best places in the country for the enlistment of army and navy recruits," says the Star of that town. It is also one of the best places in the country to buy mules.

During the strike President Shafter conducted himself in a manner to win general respect, but he is in great danger of losing it through his bitter talk over its failure. A truly great man is greater in defeat than in victory.

There being no evidence against the Anarchists arrested in Chicago charged with conspiracy to assassinate President McKinley, there was nothing else to do but order their discharge. No other course was possible, and to have pursued any other would have been illegal. Legal proceedings can only be had upon legal evidence and popular clamor can never take its place.

In the case of Chicago, the murder of President McKinley, a jury was secured in a single day. Yet there is not a man upon it who had not heard of the case and read all about it, but they were accepted just the same. Why? Simply because common sense ruled

and the court and administration of the law were not given over to trivialities and technicalities; in other words, the administration of the law was not permitted to defeat the very ends of the law. There are plenty of murder trials in which the evidence is as clear and direct against the defendant as in the trial now in progress at Buffalo, still it takes days and days to secure a jury, while the effort of court, counsel and jury often appears to be simply to free the criminal, while the protection of society against his evil doings is never once given a thought.

Mr. Henry B. Fuller, the Chicago litterateur, thinks that the air of a democracy is not good for the finest growths of the literary garden. Says he:

"The writer of disciplined taste and cultivated technique need hardly be blamed if despair prompts him to 'change up the fiddle and the bow' and to seek in the heaven where good authors go that encouragement which his technique lacks to receive on earth."

Hawthorne was not entirely without "disciplined taste" and "cultivated technique," and he has not been wholly without honor and profit in his own country. Then there is Henry James, who has "cultivated technique" in excess. He has made a distinguished success. If Mr. Fuller's works have not equaled in popularity some of the great literary successes of the day, he must lay the blame on himself and not on the public taste. He surely hasn't "caught on." As the horseman would say, he has been trained so much that he is "drawn," which means stale and lifeless.

FAKE JOURNALISM.

Yellow Journalism does not seem to have learned a lesson from the tragic events of the last ten days. It is yellow in the extravagance of its outward signs of grief and mourning, and yellow in the sensationalism of its attempts to work up from day to day, instead of seeking to calm the popular shock and allay apprehensions that are perhaps but natural under the circumstances. It is a constant striving to furnish fresh stimulus to the excitement and keep alive the dread, the unrest, the distrust and the hysteria that have been among the resultant afflictions of the recent tragedy. Within a day or two very exciting rumors have been put in circulation of plots to kill the new President and others high in authority, and these rumors have been developed with highly spiced detail and embellished with the most elaborate alarmist touches.

Chicago Chronicle.

The "yellow" newspapers which have been most bitter and indecent in their attacks upon President McKinley and which for a year or more have preached assassination in a guarded sort of way, are now outdoing all other organs of opinion in the manifestations of their grief and in their sympathy for the stricken chief magistrate. In this respect they remind one of the boy whose father had died and whose mother had made such sensational demonstrations of sorrow at the church services, as to call forth remarks from some of the friends after the funeral, which were overheard by the lad, who thereupon exclaimed with an air of pride: "You ought to have seen me raise 'Cain' at the grave!"

Springfield Republican.

The "fake" journalist regards neither decency nor the feelings of others. During the month of July, 1900, when the civilized world was waiting for news from Peking he tortured the friends of possible victims with his lying dispatches, and he now seizes the occasion of the assassination of a President to fabricate sensational yarns of diabolical plots unearthed in this or that quarter. By one story an envelope addressed in red ink, which is enough to excite the curiosity of the public, is the street in St. Paul, which contained in cipher an anarchistic memorandum threatening Hanna, Roosevelt, Morgan, Rockefeller, Schwab, the Goulds, the governors of states, and the President. The story may be a fabrication, or such a document may have been dropped by some practical joker aware of the fact that nowadays anyone can read the elements of the alphabet. The "Gold Bug" is a time for public sentiment to put a stop to such foolery.

Milwaukee Wisconsin.

Men of calm judgment everywhere are expressing views on this subject similar to those of ex-Mayor Hewitt. Some do not hesitate to declare that the yellow press is a more seriously demoralizing influence than the anarchists, for in addition to the evil which it originates itself, it gives sensational publicity to the utterances of the Anarchists, advertises their meetings, and arouses curiosity and interest regarding them and their doctrines which they could not secure without its aid.

The Newark News.

Their infamy is only made the more manifest by the crocodile tears which they are now shedding over the results of their own teachings. Now that their propaganda has reached its legitimate end, they stop over with sorrow and amazement in their nauseating sympathy. Out upon such hypocrisy!

Sacramento Record-Union.

"I would rather," said a thoughtful citizen the other day, "that a man would assail the person of my young daughter than attempt to debauch her mind and corrupt her tastes, since under success in the latter cases she were better dead. Hence, when a yellow journal of the order of the day, with its exploitation of human weakness, vulgarity and crime, its display of lurid rascality and the hideous and suggestive scraps and escapes of low women and worse men, comes to my door, I take it up with the tongs and deposit it where it belongs." That expression tells nearly the whole story of the offending sensational and yellow journalism, so far as it relates to the moral effect of such publications upon society. But its political business side is just as repulsive, since it deals not only in matter tending to create unjustifiable breaches of the peace and to encourage crime, but it is well known among newspaper men that it thrives upon blackmail, and lays the heavy hand of threat upon many a man, with the price written upon the greasy palm that will buy its silence.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

In the Living Age for Aug. 31, Professor Koch's paper on the suppression of tuberculosis is found. This paper has been so much discussed, and the positions taken in it are the subject of so much controversy, that the intelligent reader will be glad of the opportunity to learn for himself what Professor Koch's claims are. Made Sera's story, "Sister Giovanna of the Cross," which is concluded in The Living Age for September 7, is one of the exciting stories in recent magazine literature. An old yester-year new subject, the relation between "Mothers and Daughters," is sensibly treated by

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Mrs. Florence Bell in the leading article in The Living Age for September 7.—Boston.

In the October number of Cassier's Magazine of illustrated engineering there are articles on "Electric Power at Jades, in Bohia," "Some Recent American Industrial Consolidations, and the Men Who Organized Them," "Some Electric Railway Features in Sicily," "Parallel Operation of Alternators," "The Newer New York," "Ventilation of Buildings in India," "Trade Combinations in Great Britain and on the Continent," "A German Suspension Railway, and Some Early American Designs," "A New Working Day in British Shops," "Laundry Machinery," and Current Topics. Many of these articles are finely illustrated.—New York.

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