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Persons desiring to communicate by
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this establishment a great deal of an-
noyance if they will take time to notice
these numbers:

For the Chief Editor's office, 74-3.
For Deseret News Book Store, 74-3.
For City Editor and Reporters, 33-2.
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THE MESSAGE.

It has become customary with some

to refer, jokingly, to the length of pre-
sidential messages to Congress, and it
is generally supposed that nobody out-
side the halls of the national legislature
ever cares to read those documents. Is
this true? Is there, among American
citizens so much indifference concern-
ing the affairs of the nation, that no
one, outside of Congress, cares to read
the views of the first citizen in the land
upon those affairs? Some people wade
through columns after columns of ac-
counts of murders and robberies. They
eagerly devour headlines and all, re-
gardless of repetitions, and look for
more, like hungry Oliver Twist. Is
then, a carefully prepared address by
a trained statesman, on questions
which the entire world is interested,
of less importance than a murder trial?

The message to Congress just deliv-
ered is an exceptionally clear and for-
midable document. Notwithstanding its
length, it would be difficult to abbre-
viate it, without mutilating it. The
views expressed may not be those of
every reader of it, but no one is, after
reading, left hesitating as to what the
President's views are. They are stated
as concisely as compatible with clear-
ness.

Very properly the first attention is
paid to questions relating to capital,
labor, unionism and corporations.
Those questions are of immediate im-
portance. There is unrest in the land,
notwithstanding the general prosperity
enjoyed, and this means that unless a
solution is found of the problems that
cause this unrest, there will be trouble.
The suggestions made concerning the
railroads as highways of commerce, the
City of Washington as a model Ameri-
can municipality, agriculture, irriga-
tion, forests, public lands, game pre-
serves, pensions and other subjects,
are all of interest. Special attention is
paid to our foreign policy, arbitration
and peace, the Monroe doctrine, and
the message closes with a statement
as to the Philippine situation.

It is a very comprehensive document,
and no one who claims to be well in-
formed concerning the government of
this country can afford to lay it aside
without perusing it, no matter what
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A NOBLE WOMAN DEPARTED.

Sister Elmina S. Taylor has departed.
There is mourning in the circle of her
immediate friends and throughout all
the homes of Zion she will be missed
as a friend, a counselor, a mother. And
yet, the feelings of grief and sorrow are
tempered with joy that another faith-
ful saint of the Most High has gained
the victory and is gone to obtain her
eternal reward. For our views are not
limited by the grave. We comprehend
to some extent that which is beyond.
And we know, too, that a life such as
that of Sister Taylor is an everlasting
blessing.

Elmina Shepherd Taylor was of Puritan
ancestry, of the best type of that
sturdy, intellectual and spiritual people.
She was born Sept. 12, 1830, in Mid-
dlefield, Otsego Co., N. Y., and studied
at the Ladies' Seminary, Hartwich, Otsego
Co., N. Y.; she commenced teach-
ing school when only sixteen. She was
thus engaged in Haverstraw when she
met George H. Taylor, who was a young
carpenter and builder in that
section of the country.

It was here, too, that the other most
important event of her life occurred;
for here the Gospel message found her
and on the fifth of July, 1856, she was
baptized. She was married Aug. 31,
1856, to Elder George Hamilton Taylor,
by Elder—later President—John Taylor,
who was an intimate friend, but not re-
lated.

Enduring the usual persecution which
followed baptism into the despised
"Mormon" Church, she came out from
her people, the only one of them all to
receive the truth. But how strange
is this life, far stranger than
any work of fiction! Her loved
father and mother, and her two
sisters, later followed her to
Utah, and although not one of them
ever received the Gospel, yet they
dwelt near her, and indeed her hus-
band's roof sheltered her parents until
their death many years after.

Sister Taylor was not only a model
housekeeper and a devoted home-
maker, she found time, even in the
early days, to go out in a public ca-
pacity. She was appointed secre-
tary of the Fourteenth Ward Relief so-
ciety on Dec. 12, 1857, and held that of-
fice for years after being called to the
more exalted position she has since
occupied.

When the early work of the Y. L. M.
I. A. was consolidated into one organ-
ization in 1880, Sister Taylor was
chosen, under the direction of Presi-
dent John Taylor, and by the counsel
and choice of Sister Eliza R. Snow, to
act as president of that association.
Margaret Y. Taylor and Mattie Horne
Tingey were chosen as her counselors;
Sister Taylor resigned two years later
and Sister Maria Y. Douglass was se-
lected to fill the vacancy. At first the
association numbered only hundreds, but
Sister Taylor lived to direct and guide
it until today over 30,000 are enrolled
in its ranks.

She has traveled, spoken and written
for 24 years and has called to her aid
a band of devoted and earnest women,
who have felt it a liberal education to
study the Latter-day heroines. She was
an eloquent speaker, and a clear, terse
writer. Her greatest gift was her supreme
executive ability, which neither age nor
increasing weakness could dull nor
blight. She was a leader, no less by
power divine, than by appointment of
authority. When one contemplates
such lives, such characters as this,
and that of others who have
laid the foundations of this lat-
ter-day marvelous work and a
wonder, one cannot but exclaim
at their passing: "There were giants
in those days."

We sympathize with the family and
friends of the departed sister, but we
also realize that they are comforted in
the knowledge of a happy reunion. Sis-
ter Taylor has left us. But she has
given an example worthy of imitation,
in a noble, useful, faithful and loving
life. She has accomplished a work that
cannot die.

TO WORK FOR PEACE.

We have given considerable space to
the subject of international arbitration,
because we consider it one of world-
wide importance.

The national committee of the second
American Conference on arbitration has
resolved to issue an appeal to people
of this country, on that subject, to
enlist the support of the nation in favor
of the treaties now being negotiated
by the government of the United States
with France, Germany, Great Britain,
Mexico, and various other powers. These
treaties will shortly be sent by the
President to the United States Senate
for its consideration and action. They
are substantially similar to the arbitra-
tion treaty of 1903 between Great Brit-
ain and France. It is feared, since
the Senate will be crowded with busi-
ness, that these treaties may be laid
over, unless vigorously pressed, and
for that reason the committee appeal to
the friends of international arbitration
throughout the country to express to
their representatives without delay their
earnest wish and hope that the
Senate will give prompt consideration to
this most important subject.

We join the committee in this appeal.
It is a subject of more moment
to the human race than most of the
questions of the day that keep cabinets
and legislatures busy. "Blessed are the
peace-makers."

COST OF THE FAIR.

The estimates of the cost of the St.
Louis fair, show a considerable deficit.
It is, of course, too early yet to obtain
exact figures. The total cost as esti-
mated by the commissioner of works,
was \$50,000,000. Towards this sum was
received from citizens of St. Louis, the
city of St. Louis, the United States,
and various concessionaries, about \$23-
000,000. The United States also loaned
the exposition \$4,000,000 which loan was
secured by gate receipts, and paid in
full from that source. There are yet
some further revenues expected from
various sources which may reduce the
deficit considerably, but it will still re-
main of somewhat formidable propor-
tions.

The financial statement has been a

disappointment to some. There is, ap-
parently, no reason why an enterprise
of that nature should not pay, if the
business ability at its command were
bent on ways and means of making
both ends meet. The exposition held in
Stockholm in 1897 paid respectable di-
vidends to the stockholders. Why should
that not be the rule with world's fairs
instead of the exception?

Of course, the St. Louis fair was
worth all the time and money expended
on it, even if it did not pay in dollars
and cents. There are standards of val-
ue of another nature, which must not
be forgotten. It was a great educa-
tional institution, and through its in-
ternational congresses it brought the
ends of the world together in nearer
touch with one another than ever be-
fore. When seen from this point of
view, the value of the fair cannot be
overestimated. But, at the same time,
such enterprises should not necessarily
always mean a financial loss.

Will Mrs. Chadwick lecture?

Oberlin college never was famous for
finance.

Mr. Newton seems to have found his
O-berlin affinity.

The Patterson trial gives rise to the
question, How old is Nan?

Why don't the insurance companies
get out a simple life policy?

The two great events for this month
are Congress and Christmas.

They say that it will elevate the Sub-
way to remove the advertisements from
it.

Having got his message off his hands,
Mr. Roosevelt now has Congress on
them.

The Oregonian goes into ecstasies
over the Oregon apple. It is a peach,
so to speak.

The President insists on the open
door policy on the great highways of
commerce.

How can Mrs. Chadwick settle her
claims so long as her creditors keep
stirring them up?

The Oxford students have decided to
stick to Greek. Most American stu-
dents stick at it.

Society at Port Arthur is very ex-
clusive. How long will General Stoe-
sel be able to keep it so?

If the President is worrying over tar-
iff revision, as some say he is, he gives
no sign of it in his message.

In Southwest Africa the Germans
have let loose the dogs of war and they
have proven eminently successful.

This is good weather but isn't win-
ter any more than "Hamlet" with the
Melancholy Dane left out is "Hamlet."

Mr. Carnegie denies that he indorsed
any notes for Mrs. Chadwick. He has
too much sense and cash to do so silly
a thing.

And now graphophones are given
away where formerly chronos were
distributed. It is a change but is it for
the better?

If the law's administration is so bad
in the United States, why doesn't Dr.
Doyle send Sherlock Holmes to
straightening it out?

The Anti-Imperialist league should
read that part of the President's mes-
sage relating to the Philippines, and
also the election returns.

The cordon of Saint Lazarus has
been conferred upon Mr. J. P. Morgan.
Is it because Lazarus was wont to
pick up crumbs from the table of the
rich man?

Why should not General Miles be-
come adjutant-general of Massachusetts?
Ex-President John Quincy
Adams became a representative in
Congress from Massachusetts.

A Chicago woman has advanced the
theory that toys bring out the cruelty
in children's character. The trouble
with that woman and her theory is she
is too stingy to buy Christmas toys for
the children.

"Another distinct advantage which
macadam possesses over asphalt is that
it is not necessary to send to Venezue-
la for the material," says the Kansas
City Star. There is no need to send to
Venezuela. Utah can furnish all the as-
phalt Kansas City may want.

"I went to Ohio Field by special re-
quest to see the football game between
Haverford and New York university
and to convince myself that the game
was not a brutal pastime. I came away
from the grounds with a bellyache,"
says Professor Bristol of New York
university. Why didn't he go to an
emergency hospital with his complaint
instead of to a newspaper?

Out of one hundred and thirty-nine
decoy prescriptions sent out by the
Illinois state board of pharmacy to
Chicago druggists to be filled, twenty-
three contained no trace of the drug
called for; sixty-six were 88 per cent
impure; ten were 30 per cent impure,
and only thirty-one were pure. Chi-
cago pharmacists evidently believe in
the "something equally good" theory.

THE ST. LOUIS FAIR.

Kansas City Star.

The country as a whole, and the west
in particular, have plenty of reason for
pride in this splendid celebration of the
Louisiana purchase. Nothing approach-
ing it in magnitude is likely to be seen
in America for at least another gen-
eration. It is fitting that this climax
of the world's expositions should
be remembered as the special achieve-
ment of the event that insured the
domination of the continent to the
English-speaking people.

Springfield Republican.

St. Louis is to follow the example set
by private enterprise in New York in
developing a great amusement resort

to which the masses can go to enjoy
"the sights" and spend money. To this
end, as is natural, the Pike end of the
Louisiana Purchase exposition is to be
perpetuated in its essential parts, with
others added. The Tyrolean Alps fea-
ture, with its admirable restaurant
and music, has been a great money-
maker during the fair, and those who
have been financially interested in it
long ago decided to maintain it after
the white city has been brought low.
In general the policy touching the Pike
will be to make it bigger and better as
a local issue, and reduce prices to the
home people.

Boston Transcript.

Many people at St. Louis undoubtedly
have made money out of the fair.
Others are out of pocket; and perhaps
out of health as a result of the world's
some strain. The only gain which has
accrued alike to all the citizens of St.
Louis is that all the streets and
allies for at least once
clear-up. Bad as are St. Louis politics,
provision was made for a good clean-
ing; and St. Louis never looked so well
outwardly as it did in the early months
of the fair. The feeling in St. Louis
today will be decidedly mixed. One
thing, however, is certain. The mental
blank will be appalling; for the fair is
the only thing St. Louis people have
talked about since the new century
began. The fair is over; the presi-
dential election is of the past; Chicago
still flourishes—what in the world will
St. Louis talk about between now and
Christmas.

New York World.

In its scope, beauty and cost the St.
Louis Exposition made a new world's
record. Its buildings and grounds took
up 1,240 acres, as against the Chicago
fair 633 acres in 1893 and the 536 acres
devoted to the Paris exposition in 1900.
In attendance comparisons are less fa-
vorable. The Paris show in 1889 brought
25,121,975 visitors and that of 1900 drew
more than 50,000,000. At Chicago 27-
530,041 persons passed the gates, while
the unofficial figures at St. Louis make
a count of about 38,750,000.

THE

Good tea is as nice as
good butter; and poor is as
bad.

In every package of Schilling's Best Tea is a
booklet: How To Make Good Tea.

SALT LAKE THEATRE
TONIGHT LAST TIME!
Thomas Jefferson

—AS—

"RIP VAN WINKLE"

Prices 25c to \$1. Matinee 25c to 75c.
Children anywhere for 25c. Sale of
seats now on.

NEXT ATTRACTION:
TOMORROW NIGHT ONLY.
MR. WM. MORRIS,

In the latest New York and London
Laughing Comedy Success,
Who's Brown.

YOU LAUGH ALL THE TIME.
Prices 25c to \$1.00. Sold now on.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.
THE RUNAWAYS.

Sale today.

SALT LAKE THEATRE
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT!

One Week, Commencing Next Monday,
DECEMBER 12,

BELASCO, MAYER & PRICE,
(Managers of Florence Roberts)
Present Their New Star,
The Romantic Actor

WHITE WHITTLESEY

In Three Famous Plays at Popular
Prices.

Monday and Tuesday Evenings and Sat-
urday Matinee.

"HEARTSEASE!"
Wednesday and Thursday Evenings, and
Wednesday Matinee.

"THE SECOND IN COMMAND!"
Friday and Saturday Evenings.