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## THE "ST. ANNE RELIC."

A DISPATCH from New York tells of some alleged wonderful cures performed during the last two or three days, among afflicted Catholics who have come in contact with the case which is claimed to contain a mummified portion of the arm of St. Anne, mother of the Virgin Mary. The sending of this relic to the United States is another of the many evidences which show that great and special efforts are being made to increase the influence of the Roman Church in this country. Of course outside the devotees of that church the St. Anne relic is not viewed as genuine, and the same may be said with the miraculous cures alleged to have been effected in connection with it. Notwithstanding that this is the real situation, numbers of influential journals in this country are treating both the relic and the statements of cures as if they believed them to relate to realities. This fact of itself indicates a growth in the influence of the Roman church in the United States. If it were not a growing power some of those same journals would be filled with animadversions upon the claims with regard to the relic and its effects, while the believers in them would be stigmatized as the subjects of gross superstition.

We neither believe nor disbelieve the claims made in relation to miraculous cures made by Catholics. We know nothing about them. Taking the Scriptures for a guide, there appears to be ground for the belief that in the latter days the Roman Church will, for a time, wield a potent influence in the affairs of men, and that she will be enabled, or permitted, to perform some remarkable things that will cause many people to wonder and perhaps admire, and finally embrace it. Whether the present be the beginning of that foretold epoch in her career will best be determined a few years hence. The drift of affairs seems to be in that direction, and if the set time has arrived for the era to open, the development will proceed without much interruption, in spite of the active agitation it is bound to ultimately awaken.

Returning to the immediate consideration of the St. Anne relic, the New York World speaks thus concerning it, in its issue of May 6th:

"His Holiness the Pope authorized the bringing of the fragment to America to increase the faith and devotion of all the members of the Church. It is on its way to Canada, where it will rest always in the famous Church of St. Anne de Beaupre, on the St. Lawrence river. Since last Sunday the relic has rested in

the pretty little red brick church of St. Jean Baptiste, at No. 159 East Seventy-sixth street. There every morning from 6.30 until 10 o'clock people have thronged into the church.

"It rested upon a little gold stand yesterday. The clergy say it is a very large relic. The case is four inches long, a little more than two inches wide and two inches deep. About it were candleabra, with the candles glowing like live carbuncles in red shades. All about the church were burning candles, burning in honor of St. Anne, the mother of the Virgin Mary, the fairest woman in heaven or earth. Into the still church glide men, women and children. They approach the chancel railing with bowed head and sink upon their knees, while their lips move in prayer. Father Tetreau, the pastor of the church, turns towards the relic. They catch their breath and look steadfastly. Reverently they touch the glass with their lips, while the priest whispers a blessing.

"And between now and Monday noon the lame and the halt and the blind will come, for relics of St. Anne have for centuries been famous for the miraculous cures they have wrought."

## CATTLE SYNDICATES.

A LADY living in Eastern Utah, whose husband was one of the first settlers in that isolated region, writes a very readable letter to the Denver Sun in which she evidently desires to boom the little town from which she sends her letter. She writes as a non-"Mormon," but appears to be free from bitterness and gives a glowing account of the capabilities of the place for fruit-growing as well as stock-raising.

One item in the letter we copy, as it exposes an evil which no doubt has helped to create the troubles that are now disturbing society in Wyoming. It is as follows:

"The most shameful part of the opposition to settlers here was not from Mormons, not even from Utah cattle owners, but from hirelings of corporations formed in Colorado or the East, whose coarse natures saw in every form of industry a menace to the continuance of their predatory and semi-barbarous existence. Not only in Utah, but in other parts of the West, it would be well if the cattle syndicates could be abolished. The cattle owner of early years on the frontier was a man, often a fine specimen of one, having his faults, but generous and independent. The carelessness of the public pasturage which has allowed foreigners and Easterners to stock up vast areas of uncultivated land has turned him into a homeless peon or exterminated his business. For the wretched pay of \$30 a month men are bought, soul and body. It is not necessary to state what kind of men they must be. These men, as riders for a company, harass the small owner, scatter his cattle, brand his calves, and in every way injure him until such troubles as those in Wyoming are the natural results. Cattle companies, cattle associations and so on, are virtually in a constant state of opposition to the law and the government.

"There are, of course, many men who have put their money into cattle, and who, in their distant homes, know nothing of the wrongs committed in their names. There are, too, in all probability, stock companies which are exceptions to the general rule, and extend fair treatment to their neighbors. But the whole tendency of the system is vicious, and it should receive the attention of our legislators. A law which would compel

those owning more than a certain number of head on the public ranges to pay so much per head for pasture tax into the school fund would be one way to reach the evil."

## RACE DISCRIMINATION IN MEDICINE

THE medical fraternity of New York City has a race trouble on its hands. There is in that burg a post-graduate school of medicine where students enter from other medical institutions for fuller equipment in the profession. In the course of business a negro graduate from another college sought entrance at the post-graduate school, but was rejected. He has brought suit against the regency of the school, under the provisions of the civil rights' law.

It seems rather narrow and bigoted on the part of educated men to make such an apparently petty discrimination as this. It is attributed as a reason on the part of the authorities that Southern students would leave the institution should the place be polluted by the presence of a negro. Medical education is one of the branches the colored man needs to fit him for an advanced civilization. The voodooism and other savage methods of medical practice which prevail among negroes can in no other way be obliterated than by giving colored physicians a superior scientific training; therefore no obstruction should be placed in their way.

## THE LANDING OF COLUMBUS.

THE dedication of the Chicago World's Fair is set for October 12 of the current year, that being the anniversary of the date on which Columbus landed on American soil. The Hon. John Boyd Thatcher, one of the exposition commissioners from New York, is in favor of holding the dedication ceremonies on October 21. He contends the latter is the correct date. When it is said that Columbus landed on American soil on October 12, 1492, the old Julian calendar is referred to. The Gregorian calendar superseded that long since and is now used throughout the civilized world, at least the Christian world. England was the latest of Christian nations to adopt this calendar, and though there is only ten days difference between both calendars, yet so late was it when England adopted the Gregorian calendar that it took 11 days to make the proper readjustment. The proper date then on which Columbus landed is, according to this theory, October 21.

Under the Julian calendar George Washington was born February 11, 1732, but his birthday is celebrated on the 22nd. Boston was founded September 6, old style, but the anniversary of its foundation is observed on September 17th. The same rule is applied to Forefathers' day and other important historical events in American annals.

Mr. Thatcher is of opinion that now is the proper time to fix the exact date which will settle it for all time. So important a circumstance as the dedication of the Fair grounds would make an object lesson that would indelibly impress the correct date on the American mind.