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SALT LAKE CITY, - AUG. 17, 1909.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The dedication of St. Mary's cathedral in this city was a notable event in the history of the Catholic church here. The structure itself has the reputation of being, from an architectural point of view, the most beautiful west of the Missouri river, and it seems to us it compares favorably with some of the famous church buildings of the Old World, dating from the Middle Ages. Its total cost is said to be \$800,000.

According to Dean Harris, long before Utah had a name, or the region was geographically placed, Franciscan fathers began their missionary labors in New Mexico. Utah at first was subject to the presidency of Santa Fe, until the erection of Durango, Mexico, into a diocese, in 1849. After the cessation of New Mexico, Utah, California, etc., to the United States, Utah became, ecclesiastically, part of the territory ruled from St. Louis. In 1880, Utah was committed, by the Holy See, to the care of the archbishop of San Francisco. In 1888 Colorado and Utah were erected into a vicariate-apostolic. In 1871 Utah was again entrusted to the care of the archbishop of San Francisco, and in this status it remained until, in 1886, Utah and six counties in Nevada were made a vicariate-apostolic, and Father Lawrence Scanlan was made vicar-apostolic and consecrated Bishop of Larandum, "in partibus infidelium," which means in infidel countries.

A vicariate-apostolic, Dean Harris tells us, in his book on "The Catholic Church in Utah," is a region of a country where no episcopate or bishopric was at any time established, or where, having been established, the succession was for a long time interrupted either by prolonged wars or by national apostasy. After the "apostasy" of England the Roman church in Great Britain was governed by vicars-apostolic from 1685, till the re-establishment of the hierarchy by Pius IX in 1850, by the appointment of a bishop of Westminster. Missionary dioceses are usually vicariates-apostolic, and must report direct to the College of the Propaganda, at Rome. Utah, we are told, was a vicariate-apostolic until 1891, when Utah and Nevada were constituted a diocese to be known as the diocese of Salt Lake. This diocese, Dean Harris says, covers an area of territory larger than England, Wales, Ireland, Scotland, and Portugal combined. In the work on The Catholic Church in Utah, by Dean Harris, referred to above, Bishop Scanlan gives a statement of the Catholic faith. The Catholic church, he says, is a supernatural society founded by Christ for the salvation of the human race. This church, he says, is one and its oneness excludes all multiplicity, all division, all schism. This is virtually a repetition of the old phrase: "Extra ecclesiam nulla salus." Outside the church no salvation! "There can be," the Bishop tells us, "only one true church, and all are commanded by Christ to belong to that church. He who knows this will of Christ and this obligation and does not obey, cannot be in the way of salvation."

The Catholic church claims to be infallible. "Without an infallible church," we are assured, "there can be no faith, no certainty, and therefore no supreme obligation to believe." The infallible voice of the church is heard through the general councils, the bishops, and the pope, when he is speaking ex cathedra, that is to say, from the pulpit as the head of the church.

The Catholic church believes in tradition as well as the Scriptures as a source of information on questions of faith and doctrine. It believes in the sacrament of penance. It believes that it is the duty of a sinner to confess his sins to a priest, who has divine authority to absolve him, on condition of repentance, and to remit the temporal punishment incurred by the sinner and remaining after the guilt and eternal punishment are remitted. It believes in the "real presence" in the Sacrament of the body and blood of the Savior. It believes that relations and affinities once formed, in the church, endure for ever. "They are not for this earth alone, nor only for time, because they do not arise out of earthly associations, nor depend on the laws of human existence." Consequently the Catholics believe that "when they are united by baptism to the faithful on earth they are at the same time joined to the spirits departed, so that the living and dead are members of the same church, united to one head. Those who leave this world in state of grace and yet with remains of sin will be purified in some way hereafter."

The Catholic church believes in the immaculate conception, the invocation and veneration of saints and devotion to the Virgin Mary. It holds that priests should not marry, and regards inspiration as continuous.

As will be seen, in many important doctrines the Catholic church and the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints hold very similar views. One of the chief points of difference is this: While the Catholics maintain that the Church established on the day of Pentecost by the apostles of our Lord has continued in uninterrupted succession from that day till now in the church that is governed from Rome, the Latter-day Saints claim that the first church organization was broken up in persecution; that the "woman" with

heavenly luminaries for clothes and ornaments was driven into the wilderness by the pursuing dragon, and that she remained thus hidden from human view for 1,260 prophetic "days," or years, after which period the church was again brought forth by her divine Master, through His chosen instruments.

The Latter-day Saints, too, believe in continuous inspiration; in the oneness of the Church of Christ; in a priesthood; in a divine revelation that reaches beyond the grave, etc., but they believe in the Scriptures which predict a general deviation from the apostolic order of the church; they believe that history fully proves that this deviation took place. St. Paul warned the bishops of Ephesus that from "among themselves men would arise speaking perverse things, to draw disciples after them," and the later epistles intimate that many antichrists had gone out from the churches. The Theosophians were told that the man of sin would not be revealed until there had been a falling away. Paul of Samosata could hardly have been recognized as a bishop, when marching through the streets surrounded by women singing his praise, if his church had not been corrupt. Nor would the Mohammedan invasion have come upon the Eastern churches but for their deviation from the paths of truth and rectitude.

We believe we have history on our side, as well as the prophetic word, when we hold that the apostolic church organization was discontinued. But we have nothing but the kindest feelings toward those who differ with us in this, or any other point, as long as they are willing to accord to all the rights given by the American Constitution and the laws of the several states. And we cordially congratulate the Catholics in this diocese on the completion of their magnificent cathedral. They have able, learned, and devout men among their leaders and teachers. They have several splendid institutions of charity and sisters devoting themselves to the service of fellow-creatures. Under liberal laws and in the light of the requirements of an advanced civilization they can do a vast amount of good here. There is room for all institutions that exist for the benefit of man. And they can all co-operate in that work, if they will have unity in essentials: toleration in non-essentials, and charity in all.

KANSAS CITY IN LINE.

Kansas City, Kansas, is the latest city to adopt a commission form of government. That city will have a mayor and four commissioners, each responsible for one department. The city itself will conduct the primary elections, and there will be no more parties and no more party candidates. Ten per cent of the votes can compel a referendum of all franchise grants, and no franchise may be granted for more than 20 years. The city retains the power of rate regulation and authority to make physical valuations to determine reasonableness of rates. The full power of the initiative and the recall is lodged in the hands of the people. The adoption by city after city of a commission form of government by which old party machines are rendered obsolete, is one of the signs of the times. It indicates a strong demand among the people for real popular government. It is a protest against the old notion that American citizens must be "subject" to "rulers," and an assertion of their right to govern themselves. It is, therefore, an encouraging sign.

ON THE ROAD TO GREATNESS.

Los Angeles has annexed San Pedro and Wilmington and become a seaport. The city has pledged itself to spend ten million dollars in harbor improvements, and this, it is believed, will give to the city of the angels a harbor in every respect as good as that of San Francisco. There can be little doubt that when docks, and wharves, and warehouses are built a great portion of the Pacific commerce will be drawn that way. Los Angeles, says the Express, "has resolved upon that great expenditure because she is determined to maintain an open gateway to the free highways of the sea, expand her trade and emancipate herself from the rate slavery in which the Southern Pacific railroad holds this coast. She ventures much, and she looks to the future for her recompense, setting greatness and glory on the basis of the chance and the knowledge of her power."

The San Francisco Chronicle admits that Los Angeles will be a great rival, both north and south, that paper says, there are growing up seaports which can do all the important business that can be done on the western coast of America. San Francisco has ceased to be necessary to anybody but her own people. And the lesson the Chronicle draws from the situation is this, that the people of San Francisco must stop fighting each other and pull together. Even the people of San Francisco themselves, the Chronicle points out, are tired of their city; "tired of its hatreds; tired of the impotence of its mercantile community, which lost the great trade of Alaska to Seattle without a struggle, and for which we prophesy Los Angeles will most vigorously compete; tired of degradation of our politics and of the people who permit it; tired of the contemptible pettiness of those who have accumulated most wealth; tired of the snarling of the city press; tired of the domination of the mob spirit; tired of the cowardice of those who fear it; tired of the success of those who pandor to it; tired of life in a city which is in unceasing war with all its public service corporations; tired of the perennial grudge and of its impotent prosecution; tired of a people whose first thought is to knock the head which rises above the crowd; tired of the lack of leadership; tired of the division of effort; tired of a community which commits its great affairs to its small men; tired of the wrangling, lying and backbiting which never ceases; tired of all that imparts to San Francisco that which is characteristic of its civic life."

Never was a more important truth uttered. A city with rivalries and hatred, a snarling press and grafters in public places cannot progress, no mat-

ter what may be its natural advantages. A household divided against itself cannot prosper. Let our own City study the lesson of San Francisco. Let us have peace, unity of purpose, and honesty in official positions. Let all personal quarrels be buried deep and class distinctions obliterated. Then our own City will prosper. And if there are individuals so forgetful of the interests of all and so enraptured in their own selfish motives as to insist upon a continuation of senseless hatreds and strife, let them be branded as enemies and traitors.

Money talks, but the Lincoln pennies talk cents.

Patrol butter is just the thing for shredded wheat biscuits.

Mocking is by no means the sincerest form of flattery.

The passing of summer is accompanied by passing showers.

A little success, like a little knowledge, is a dangerous thing.

The farmers quote horses lower but the liverymen quote them hire.

Manipulating the price of eggs is one of the greatest shell games going.

If Mr. Bryan winters in Texas, will it be the winter of his discontent?

There are tricks in all trades, especially that of the prestidigitator.

The war game around Boston is not being played with tin soldiers.

The idea of work agitates a labor agitator more than anything else does.

President Taft's swing around the circle will be a sort of a merry-go-round.

As a free advertiser Jim Jeffries is almost equal to what John L. Sullivan was.

A philanthropist is not only a good man; he is unusually a good advertiser.

The trouble in Crete is something more than a tempest in a teapot, but only something.

The fire in the county building has not been traced to any one who has been fired from there.

If you feel that you need a change, of climate and cannot afford it, try a change of clothing.

Sweden has had a great strike; Denmark has just passed a ministerial crisis; what will Norway have?

At Canea the order seems to be, if any one attempts to haul up the Greek flag, shoot him on the spot.

If the Duke of the Abruzzi scales Mount Everest he will have achieved the highest possible honor in mountain climbing.

"Wait and see how it works," says the Springfield Republican of the new tariff. It is one of those things that work while you sleep.

Detroit threatens to make every tramp that comes within her limits take a bath. To the tramp it would be the dip of death.

On his way to Germany, Orville Wright stopped off in London. On his return to America it is very doubtful if England would permit him to land in the tight little island.

In undertaking to furnish a currency reform scheme for all the civilized nations of the world, Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh shows that there is nothing small about him.

Edward Payson Weston says that next year he will repeat his walk across the continent, and that he will complete it within one hundred days. Which simply shows that you cannot keep a good man down.

One day last week the following dialogue was heard between two ladies, evidently a visitor and a Salt Lake friend:

Visitor: "Whew, but it smells of polygamy round here."

Friend: "No it is not polygamy, it is the odor from the Tribune office."

They were just passing that institution.

PENALTY FITS THE CRIME.

Boston Herald.

By sentences of twenty-seven, eighteen and five years, imposed on three Italian "Black Hand" criminals who have been terrorizing New Haven's large Italian colony, a judge of the superior court has served warning on the sort of men they represent among our recently arrived foreign residents that the Nutmeg state is not hospitable or conciliatory toward them and their methods. The lesson in law should be copied.

PRODUCER AND CONSUMER.

Denver Republican.

Talking about ultimate things: Has anyone heard the ultimate producer making any roars about the new tariff? As long as the producer can be kept busy turning out the goods there will always be a chance for the consumer to rustle up something to consume.

HOT WEATHER SAFEGUARDS.

Hampton's Magazine.

Safety from the danger of heat prostration may be almost positively secured by observing the following rules: Make your work as light as possible. Wear only the lightest clothing and as few garments as the law allows. Take a cold bath every morning and a tepid one every afternoon. Eat sparingly, principally fresh vegetables, shunning all fats and starchy foods, avoiding the deadly fruit salad and taking no fruit which has not been either washed or peeled immediately before it is served. Sleep, if it is possible, at midday; always stay abed eight hours every night, and always sleep under a mosquito netting. Make your vacation absolutely different from your daily life.

THE OPTIMIST'S CORNER.

By George F. Butler, A.M., M.D.

The world is a grand old place and we are pretty sure of the reward we deserve. We may grumble and growl at adversity. We may moan and make miserable over misfortune. We may chafe under trouble, but in our inmost hearts we know why we suffer these, and that the faults it would be convenient to lay on the doorsteps of others belong to us.

Remember that all sunshine makes the desert. If we had no clouds or storms in our experience, our life would be barren and useless. A little trouble is a good thing. It checks recklessness, opens the eyes of the blind plunger and endows the unappreciating with the sense of appreciation.

As the mistakes, the troubles, the mis-steps of others are of value to us in our struggles for attainment, so we are our errors of value to others. We should avoid them, but when they come to us let us bend our shoulders to their burdens or pluckily get beneath and throw them off. And let us do it ourselves. It will make us happier, stronger, better men—more independent, courageous, progressive, and dauntlessly ambitious. It will make us the very men the world needs, and needs badly.

JUST FOR FUN.

"Jane Stubbles is so delightfully imaginative and sentimental."

"What's the proof of it?"

"Why, she's always going down to the morgue to see if one of her rejected lovers hasn't destroyed himself."

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Joquelin Miller is giving each poet of his acquaintance one acre of ground near his home in California."

"On the level?"

"No, on the perpendicular. Joquelin lives on the top of a mountain peak."

Houston Post.

From Game to Game.

He was afraid to tell her right out and out that he loved her, so he began in a roundabout way, hoping she would catch his drift, then betray, by her confusion, her own feelings. He didn't dream but that she loved him, but thought that she, like himself, was afraid to demonstrate it.

"Heart trouble?" she repeated. "Are you sure you've heart trouble, Alfred?"

"You know indigestion is very like it at times."

"Oh, I know I've got heart trouble all right. I can't say it myself."

"Why, how silly, Alfred; no one can see heart trouble; they have to feel it. Have you taken anything for it?"

"No, not yet, but I—I want to, don't you know?"

"Then why don't you?"

"I—I would; that is, if I could get it."

"Can't you get it, Alfred?"

"I—I don't know."

"Have you tried?"

"No, not yet."

(Silence for two provoking minutes.)

"Alfred!" (coddly.)

"Y-yes?"

"Let's have a game of checkers."

Boston Herald.

"Did your new chauffeur turn out all right?"

"No; that's why he's in the hospital."

"Puck."

"Do you attend that college professor's lectures?"

"No," answered the student. "I find the things he says in printed interviews and take of more interesting."

Washington Star.

Frugal North Briton—(In his first experience of a taxi)—"Here, mind, stop! I have a weak heart. I cannot stand that hand-me machine, o' yours marking up thae pence."

Punch.

"How is it that Julia is so jealous and quarrelsome? She used to have such a sweet disposition."

"I know," answered the other. "but the past year she has been singing in a church choir."

Baltimore American.

"Did you tell that photographer you didn't want your picture taken?"

"Yes," answered the eminent but uncommonly personable. "Did he take of fence?"

"No. He said he didn't blame me!"

Washington Star.

"Yes, I have a cousin in Barcelona."

"Aren't you worried?"

"I'm awfully worried—they're having such dreadful times there killing people. And I'm as mad at Arthur as I can be."

"Why?"

"Because he hasn't sent me any picture post-cards about it."

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Gunter's Magazine for September has a winning combination of strong and varied stories of adventure, love, mystery, humor, and "heart interest."

Installments of two great serial novels, "Mr. Justice Raffles," by E. W. Hornung, and "Jeanne of the Marshes," by E. Phillips Oppenheim, indicate the class of the 12 pages of other contributors are Edwin Bliss, Campbell MacCulloch, Jeanne Harris Oliver, George K. Stiles, Preston Ward, E. M. Dell, William Alfred Cory, Stella Leuburger, M. Worth Colwell, Aldis Dunbar, and Katharine Lee Bates.—79-89 Seventh Avenue, New York.

"The Great Conspirator," by Howard Fielding, begins in the September number of Smith's. It is \$20,000,000 sufficient inducement to commit murder? And was it murder, or did the miscreant mistake the rich Mrs. Seabury for some one else? Who fired the shot, anyway? Can you say? The solution is known to Mr. Fielding and his other contributors can solve the puzzle. The story will appear in five installments in Smith's.—79-89, Seventh Avenue, New York.

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