

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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

LORENZO SNOW, TRUSTEE-IN-TRUST

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)
Center of South Temple and East Temple Streets
Salt Lake City, Utah.Charles W. Penrose, Editor
Herbert G. Whitney, Business ManagerSUBSCRIPTION PRICES
One Year, in advance, \$2.00
Six Months, " " 1.25
Three Months, " " .75
One Month, " " .25
One Week, " " .10
Saturday edition, per year, 2.00
Semi-weekly, 1.00EASTERN OFFICE
104-106 Times Building, New York City. In
charge of B. F. Cummings, Manager Foreign
Advertising from our Home Office.Correspondence and other reading matter
for publication should be addressed to the
EDITOR.
Address all business communications:
THE DESERET NEWS
Salt Lake City, Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY, JULY 23, 1901.

"THE MODERN MINISTER."

We hear much in these times, of the "coming religion" and also of the "modern minister." The very fact that these subjects are discussed is an indication of the dissatisfaction, felt in the Christian world, with the systems into which Christendom is divided, and also with the preachers and "divines" who stand before the world as the exponents of religious doctrines.

The tendency of modern thought in reference to religion is away from that definiteness of instruction and that positive authority, which characterized the ministrations of the disciples of the Savior, whom He sent into the world with a specific mission. The teachings of the present day are offered chiefly by way of opinion, and they are presumed to be interpretations of the writings of dead prophets and apostles, without any apparent attempt to obtain direct information from the source from which those divinely inspired writers obtained their light and power.

In a recent address given by Professor Emerson, of Harvard University, the qualities which should be possessed by the modern minister, and the function he should fulfill in modern society, were outlined as he and others understood them. His address has been reviewed, with comments, by a writer occupying the leading column in the editorial page of the Worcester Spy. The idea conveyed is, that while it would be a misfortune to abolish the modern church and its ministry, yet a change in both is absolutely necessary. They are to be regarded in the future without that sanctity and authority with which they were formerly invested. They are necessary, but simply as "helpers and leaders in the things of the spirit."

Religion is defined by these advocates of a modern church and ministry as simply "the natural expression of man's higher light." If this is correct, their ideas concerning the functions of the Church and of its ministers might be regarded as right. But the notion itself is new, when contrasted with the theory set forth in the Bible, whether in the Old or the New Testament, and is altogether different from that which was presented to the world in the light of divine inspiration. Religion was obedience to the word and will of the Lord.

The writer in the Spy says:
"But many of the ideas which invest the minister of the old days with a power and sanctity that set him apart from other men, cannot be allowed to form any part of the equipment of the modern minister."
"This new kind of minister must discard all priestly assumptions and functions. He must not attempt to stand between man and God, the solitary channel through which the water of life may flow. Neither must he assume either the tone or the role of a prophet, uttering oracles of God hidden from other souls. He must be a man among men. In the world, and of it, and yet above it."

This is indeed a new kind of minister for the Church of Jesus Christ. Nothing like him appeared in that Church as the Master established it. He may be suited to the securities of the present age, and to the societies which they have established according to their varied notions, as predicted by the Apostle Paul, that the time would come when the people would not "endure sound doctrine" but would "heap to themselves teachers, having itching ears." The ministers of old who were sent of God did not preach "by the enticing words of man's wisdom, but in the demonstration and power of the Holy Ghost."

If the modern minister must throw away all priestly authority and functions, and must not assume the tone or the role of a prophet nor utter the oracles of God, then he will be utterly unworthy of the name of a minister of Christ. He will be simply the paid servant of the people to whose views and opinions he must pander, whose church is man-made, whose doctrine is mere opinion, whose ceremonies are not divine, and the whole of which is simply a society arrangement without anything corresponding to that organization which the Savior called His Church.

It is astonishing that persons professing to regard the Holy Scriptures as the only guide to salvation, should entertain the idea that such a specimen of the modern minister would in any way supply the place of any of the ministers placed in the Church by its divine Founder. In writing to the Corinthians Paul said:

"And God hath set some in the Church: first apostles, secondarily prophets, thirdly teachers after that miracles, then gifts of healing, helps, governments, diversities of tongues."—I Cor. xii, 28.

And to the Ephesians Paul said:

"And He gave some apostles, and some prophets, and some evangelists, and some pastors and teachers; for the perfecting of the saints, for the work of the ministry, for the edifying of the body of Christ: till we all come in the unity of the faith, and of the knowledge of the Son of God, unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the fullness of Christ."—Eph. iv, 11, 12.

These ministers set in the Church by divine authority declared the word of the Lord. They had no opinions to offer

to suit the ideas of their hearers, but had a message to declare as the "oracles of God." They were "set apart from other men" in the sense that they had priestly functions. They were men of like passions with others. They mingled with their fellows. They assumed no lordly power over men or women, but they acted in the positions to which they were appointed as the ministers of the Most High, and they were accountable to Him and not to men for their ministrations.

The definitions of the Modern church and the modern minister which are given in the Worcester Spy, are a virtual acknowledgment that there is no such thing extant on earth as the Church of Christ as He established it. In its place we have these human institutions, which no doubt accomplish great good and without which the world would be in a worse condition than it is at present. Everything they do for the enlightenment of mankind and for the promotion of morality, and a spiritual life is good in its place and to be commended. But such organizations and such ministers are as far away from the Church and ministry of the Church of Jesus Christ as the earth is from the sun.

Nor does the world at the present day stand in need of such institutions and ministers as those advocated in that paper. It requires a restoration of that authority and power which attended the old minister of the Lord. The apostleship and the prophetic calling, the power and demonstration of the Holy Ghost, which were essential to the true Christian Church are needed now. The world is surfeited with human opinions and notions and theories. It wants something specific and definite. Instead of "preaching for doctrine the commandments of men," the modern minister should be able to declare the word, and will of the Lord, as it comes from Him and attended by a divine witness testifying of its truth.

We rejoice in the knowledge that such a ministry actually exists on earth today. The Apostleship and all the authority and power and gifts and blessings of the early Christian Church have been restored. The coming religion is that which God has revealed. The modern minister will be the very reverse of the kind of opinion-expounder spoken of in the article to which we have made some reference. He will come as one having authority, and not as the scribes and Pharisees of the age. He will be clothed with all the power and right and inspiration and priesthood of the ancient servants of the Most High, and before Him the notions and flights of fancy of the modern theologian and sectarian orator will be dispersed, eventually, as shadows flee before the rising king of day. The true modern minister is the real mouthpiece of the Most High God.

THE HOT WAVE.

The proclamation of Governor Dockery of Missouri, calling upon the people to pray for rain, seems to have fairly started a row, says the Kansas City World. Some people want to know by what right a governor constitutes himself the "muzzin" of the state. The "muzzin" is, as is well known, a Mohammedan ecclesiastical officer, whose duty it is to proclaim from the tower of the mosque, the hours of prayer. Others find fault because there was not enough fervor in the proclamation. Yet others ask why, if Governor Dockery desired to appoint a day of prayer, he did not name one of the secular days of the week—for they consider that the ordinance appointing the Sabbath as a day of prayer rather takes the wind out of the governor's sails.

One gentleman is said to have declined to join in the exercises because he is convinced that if he should pray for rain the prayer would be promptly responded to and rain would refresh and rejuvenate the unworthy as well as the worthy. It is tolerably clear from this, that whatever may have been the sentiment of those religiously inclined, regarding the need of turning to the Almighty in the hour of trial, many Missourians are inclined to take a rather flippant view of the matter. There is no general repentance in ashes and sackcloth, as in the days of Nineveh. Nor is the heat abated. The reports continue to say that the country is experiencing a scorching temperature, and that there are many prostrations and deaths, and that although some showers have fallen in places, there is no prospect of a heavy rainfall, to break the drought.

Altogether the present hot wave is something exceptional, both in extent and duration. It commenced on Sunday, June 23, and up to the present date there has been but little relaxation. It has swept the country from Manitoba to Texas, and extended over the Atlantic to the European countries. Are the causes to be sought in disturbances in the central masses of the earth, or in unusual solar activities, or in the conditions of the space through which the sun with all his satellites is passing? Who can tell? What has scientists to say to that question, which naturally suggests itself?

CUBAN ANNEXATION.

It is claimed that there is now a strong movement on foot in Cuba for annexation to the United States. Not to take place immediately, because it is well understood that the masses of the people are not prepared for it yet, but it is believed that it will be brought about in a not distant future.

Spanish planters are said to be unanimously in favor of annexation. They were opposed to the adoption of the Platt Amendment because they realized it would delay annexation, but now that amendment has been adopted, they are represented as anxious for the establishment of a Cuban government, believing that the people will get tired of self-government, and in time, look with favor upon the formation of an annexation party.

It is explained that their motives are solely commercial. Most of the Spanish planters are engaged in sugar production. They desire to have such relations with the United States that it will be possible to market their chief product at the best advantage obtainable and they believe that as a part of this country, they would be in a position to obtain legislation much more

favorable to their interest than will ever be possible under a separate government.

General Gomez, too, seems to favor annexation. Possibly he sees before him a United States senatorship, but in that case annexation should not be deferred too long. He is already 78 years old, and his public career cannot last much longer.

Undoubtedly Cuba would be much better off in every way, as a state in the Union, than as an independent republic with small resources and heavy government burdens, but would this country be willing to admit the island, when its citizens finally ask for the privilege of admission? That will depend on a great many circumstances, over which a Cuban annexation party, composed chiefly of Spanish planters, can have no control.

DISPUTE STILL ON.

The Sanson-Schley controversy appears to be interminable. It has broken out again. And in all probability it will continue at intervals until it shall have been settled right.

The present occasion for a renewal of the dispute, is the appearance of a volume of the History of the United States Navy, in which the author, Mr. Macley, practically accuses Schley of running away with the cruiser Brooklyn, from the fight at Santiago. The publication of the volume has been followed by an outburst of indignation on the part of the friends of Schley. The publisher of the Baltimore American has even sent a written protest to President McKinley, in which he says in part:

"If aught was needed to convince any fair minded man that a clique in the navy department has conspired to traduce the hero of Santiago and that the conspiracy was carried into execution while the brave and gallant officer was suffering expatriation on the fever infected coasts of South America, this should furnish it. Will you, Mr. President, in view of all this, sit quietly by and permit these conspirators to continue their diabolical work? Every justice loving American appeals to you to intervene in the name and for the sake of fair play."

The justification for this charge is sought in the statement that Secretary Long, of the navy department, had seen the proofs of the volume and approved of the contents. This, however, the secretary denies, as far as the portion relating to Schley is concerned.

By the great public that is little interested in the personal features of this controversy, it is much regretted that the most important battle of the Spanish-American war shall have given rise to a controversy in which personal spite seems to be so prominent. There was glory enough for all, in that action. But as the controversy has been started, the points at issue should be cleared up, with absolute impartiality and fairness. Not until that is done, can we hope for an end to a dispute that never should have commenced, and never would have commenced, had the honor of the country been held higher than personal interests.

Misery loves company. And the hot weather furnishes plenty of both.

At last St. Louis has beaten Chicago. Its heat record is several degrees higher.

Mr. Carnegie has libraries to give away but Omar had them to burn.

Will the Humane society please have the atmosphere cooled off to "temperate?"

Aguinaldo is said to be greatly irritated these days. He must be suffering from the Manila itch.

Some people never will learn the difference between pouring oil on the troubled waters and the flaming fire.

The Samsons observed the Fourth of July. If they are watchful they will observe many other things but few so edifying.

"Cheerfulness is the offspring of employment," says a Chicago philosopher. But too much employment reduces the cheerfulness.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson thinks the corn crop can be saved. Possibly; still it seems to be a case of "save who can."

President Shafter's seventy-two hours are about up and nothing startling or astonishing in the strike situation has happened yet.

In all this steel strike business not one of the leaders has been thought of to strike the lyre. If it did not bring harmony it would produce a concord of sweet sounds.

Forty-five per cent of Chicago's people read English prose fiction and 1.41 per cent read poetry and the drama. Rather disproportionate per cents on which to base a claim as a literary center.

Admiral Sampson has begun to talk on the Macley onslaught on Admiral Schley. He should be wary for talking for publication is not his forte. Let him remember the Gunner Morgan incident and be wise.

Has it not always been said that there are as good fish in the sea as ever were caught? Here comes Dr. David Starr Jordan fresh from the Hawaiian Islands with fifty species of fish absolutely new to science.

Prof. Starr of Boston remarks that if it were not for continued immigration and intermarriage the people of the United States would in a few years become Italians. How blessed it is to have a Staro to guide and send forth a ray of hope.

Mrs. Carrie Nation has been fined and sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment. And she must serve out her term of imprisonment. Her nation-smashing course could not be approved. It was the spirit of lynch law and nothing else. But she drew the eyes of the nation to the existence in Kansas, a prohibition state, of a most scandalous condition of affairs. Bad as was her conduct, that of the Kansas officials whose duty it was to enforce the law against saloons, was infinitely worse. No doubt Mrs. Nation will be heard from again.

A correspondent asks the New York Sun to "explain the curious statement

made by the late Mr. Poe to the effect that the shadow of his raven, which was sitting on the pallid bust of Pallas just above his chamber door, was thrown by the lamplight over him streaming onto the floor," on which the Boston Transcript makes this comment: "But the Sun does not attempt to elucidate. Correspondents should not be too inquisitive about statements made by poets. Like some medical specifics that are in high favor, poetry will not always bear analysis." The whole thing is as easily explained as the mystery of the Murders in the Rue Morgue. The light from the boarding house hall lamp shone through the transom and cast the raven's shadow on the floor. Give us another.

THE NEW AIR SHIP.

The success of M. Santos-Dumont's dirigible balloon in the trial made Paris yesterday was very remarkable. Ascending at St. Cloud, the aeronaut sailed five times around the Long-champs racecourse, then around the Bois de St. Mandé, after which he sailed Paris and finally around the Eiffel Tower, ending his voyage by returning to St. Cloud. The balloon, which is cigar-shaped and driven by a petroleum motor, rose and descended at the will of the inventor, who claims a speed of twenty miles an hour. Propulsion is by means of a screw and there is a rudder at the stern. By attaching a weight along a rope stretched beneath from stem to stern the aeronaut can bring the forward end of his "cigar" above or below a horizontal line and thus cause it to rise or descend. Ordinarily illuminating gas is used to suspend the whole contrivance in the air—to overcome the earth's pull.

Chicago News.

M. Santos-Dumont admits that his "aeronef" could not cope with a considerable breeze and that even a heavy shower would be sufficient to beat it to the earth. The practical problem involved, therefore, are still too serious to justify the deduction that aerial navigation can be made of general practical utility. But the proof already given as to the possibility of propelling and directing a balloon is a great advance in aeronautics and will give inventors additional incentives to continue their experiments. Even now, it would seem, the navigable balloon has been sufficiently far advanced to make it worthy of consideration as a factor in warfare. A single balloonist who could sail by night over a beleaguered city or an enemy's fleet with a few lyddite shells in his ship might be able to inflict great damage.

Milwaukee Wisconsin.

A successful voyage in a dead calm cannot be accepted as proof that the new ship can navigate the upper air under all meteorological conditions except those which prevail during violent gales and severe electrical disturbances. Few of the recently constructed airships have performed in an unsatisfactory manner in dead calms, but none of them has demonstrated that they can move in a direction directly contrary to that of a wind. As the ordinary balloon is capable of carrying aeronauts over long distances in the direction of the prevailing winds, the air-ship must show that she is capable of going contrary to winds of average strength before she can be considered an advance toward successful aerial navigation.

Sacramento Record-Union.

The dispatches say that the experiment of Dumont demonstrates at last, after an age of trial, that the air may be navigated. But that is not new. Maxim, Lillenthal and a half score of others have proved the same thing, and some of them have demonstrated that rapid progress can be made against the wind. But not one of them has got beyond an experimental stage, nor is it likely that Dumont has. Sailing around Eiffel tower on a calm day is not proof that aerial navigation problems have been solved.

Worcester Spy.

That was no small accomplishment, and to say that it marks a new era in the study of aerial flight does not appear extravagant. It seems to place almost within the reach of wealth and venture some new and wonderful pastime, that of flying, when sun and wind are propitious. To be sure, the realization of the splendid dream of great airships plunging night and day, far above the earth, swiftly on their courses from city to city, may not be brought any nearer by the work of M. Santos-Dumont. It does, however, give general encouragement to those who are looking for real progress in aeronautics and do not expect too much at one time.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The July number of the International Geographic Magazine opens with an illustrated article on "The Link Relations of Southwestern Asia," by Talbot Williams. This is followed by a paper on "History and Development," by John Barrett, examining later to Islam. Other features are: "The Indian Village of Baum," "The Geography of Abyssinia," "Oil Fields of Texas," and "The Seri Indians." With this number comes the page and index to volume xi of the magazine.—McClure, Phillips & Co., New York.

In the August number of Success is found a double-page description of how the twenty-nine immortals started for the Hall of Fame. It is profusely illustrated. The fiction is supplied by G. H. Sandison, with "A Pointer in Stocks," Robert Mackay, with "The Fate of the Lining Breeder," Ernest Halzar, with "When Napoleon Gave Way to Pitt," Henry Lomb Nelson, with "The Story of the Republic," and Henry Irving Dodge, with "Celebrity Seen on Fifth Avenue." Thirty Years Ago.—University Building, New York.

The August number of Harper's Bazar opens with an illustrated story by William Dean Howells, entitled "The Initials." Another article is "Women of Interest," giving portraits of Queen Alexandra, the Carina of Russia, and other noted women. Considerable space is given to "The World of Fashion," and to such subjects as are of special interest, as well as help to ladies. "Woman and Law," is a brief article well worth reading. With the number comes, as supplement a new pattern sheet.—Harper & Bros., New York.

Aguinaldo's story of his capture by Funston is one of the features of Everybody's Magazine for August. That is an important contribution to American history. There is also a sketch of the Filipino leader, by Oscar K. Davis. There are, further, several nature articles. L. W. Brownell tells of the "Birth of a Butterfly," which is finely illustrated. L. W. Blake writes and R. Dolmore pictures "Days with a Mocking Bird." Maximilian Foster contributes "Tragedy"—a fine mouse story. In "Photography as a Fine Art," C. H. Caffin writes of the work of C. H. White. An interesting contribution is "Pictures That Show Motion," being the exhibition of the illustrations by Roy McAdams. J. M. Brown tells of "Steering Rahones" by Upper Air Currents," Philadelphia.

The opening article in the August number of Modern Culture is by N. Hudson Moore on "Some Minor Painters and Their Work." Then some space is given to the Pan-American Exposition. Webster Sterling writes about Detroit, apropos of its bi-centennial an-

RIBBON SALE

AT Z. C. M. I.

Week Commencing Monday, July 22.

This is an opportunity of Choice Bargains for the Ladies, in which there will be a reduction of
20% TO 50% OFF THE REGULAR PRICES.

For the very best quality of goods. Note the figures:

FANCY RIBBONS, Regular price 25c per yard. In this sale—	15c	No. 7, regular price, 10c. In this sale—	7½c
PLAIN AND MOIRE TAFFETA AND FANCY RIBBONS, regular prices 30c, 35c, 40c and 50c. In this sale only—	25c	No. 9, regular price 12½c. In this sale—	9c
TAFFETA RIBBONS, PLAIN AND MOIRE, all colors and widths.	6c	No. 12, regular price 15c. In this sale—	11c
No. 5, regular price 8 1-2c. In this sale—		No. 16, regular price, 20c. In this sale—	14c
		No. 22, regular price, 25c. In this sale—	17c

LINEN COLLAR SALE.

LADIES' BEST 4-PLY LINEN COLLARS, Regular Price 15c each. In this Sale only

10c

Z. C. M. I.

T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

niversary. There is a liberal amount of fiction, some "Wood-Notes" and notes on current events, and literature.—Caxton Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

SALT AIR

Superb Bathing
Every Day
At Saltair.

See TIME TABLE on Another Page.

JNO. A. McALISTER, Mgr.

I Can! You Can!

Be at the

Elks'
Carnival
Street
Fair!

Salt Lake City, Sept.

16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21.

FEATURE NO. 1.

Watch this space for announcements.
\$100.00 Ladies' Gold Watch, donated by Boyd Park, for the Ladies' guessing contest. Every lady entitled to one guess for an appropriate name for the live Elk to be christened, Sept. 20th.
A committee of three leading citizens, not Elks, will decide the name of the lady suggesting the name accepted by the committee, will receive the watch. Contest closes Sept. 20th, 8 p. m. sharp.
Address all communications to Elk's Carnival headquarters. Watch on exhibition at Park's Jewelry Store.

CALDER'S

The Coolest Resort in Salt Lake City and Ideal Picnic Grounds.

BRING YOUR FAMILIES
AND STAY ALL DAY.
All Amusements free to the little ones.

FREE Afternoon and Evening DANCING

Pioneer Day July 24th.

HORSE RACES, \$1000 IN PURSES.
\$1000 FIREWORKS DISPLAY.
Everything new, clean and strictly first-class.
Boating and all kinds of amusement.

Howard & West's Vaudeville Show.

EAGLE'S DAY July 27.

CARS EVERY 15 MINUTES.
FARE, ROUND TRIP, INCLUDING
ADMISSION TO GROUNDS, 15 CENTSBrokerage House of
JOHN C. CUTLER, JR.,
InvestmentSTOCKS & BONDS
Bought and Sold,
Bank and Commercial Stocks Securities.
26 Main St. Tel. 127

BISHOPS.

Blanks for the use of block teachers, in making yearly statistical reports, can be procured at this office, 25 cents per dozen.

Cutler Bros. Co., 36 Main, Offer Today,

Men's striped double deck Shirts, 40c each
Men's soft front Shirts, 50c up.
Men's Corduroy Pants, \$2.00 up.
Boys' Corduroy Knee Pants, 50c pr.
Men's Work Pants, \$1.00 pr.
Men's Striped Worsteds Pants, \$2.00 pr.
Men's Summer Undershirts or Drawers, 25c each.
L. D. S. Knit Garments, cotton, \$1.00 up.
L. D. S. Knit Garments, wool mixed, \$2.00 up.
We can save you 25 per cent on Women's and Children's underwear. We make Gentlemen's Suits to order from either Provo Mills or Eastern Cloths. We have first class cutters and fitters.

CUTLER BROS. CO.

36 MAIN STREET.

SALT PALACE, M. E. MULVEY, Manager.

MEET ME UNDER THE DOME.

WILBUR-KIRWIN OPERA CO.

IN VAUDEVILLE THIS WEEK.

Every night and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees. Matinee prices: Children 15c; adults 25c to all parts of the house.

A GREAT BILL.

The entire company of 40 people will take part.

FREE! GROUNDS FREE!
FREE! DANCING FREE!
FREE! PICNIC GROUNDS FREE!
FREE! BAND CONCERT FREE!

FOUR NIGHTS OF BICYCLE RACES.

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, on the

THE FAMOUS SAUCER.

Living Pictures and Illustrated Songs

10c. ADMISSION 10c.

A GALA WEEK OF ATTRACTIONS.

Tickets on sale at Smith Drug Co. and Ottinger's Ticket Office.

GARDNER DAILY STORE NEWS.



Just because we've clipped a fourth or more off the prices of these men's suits, You needn't get it into your head that there is anything wrong with them— They're just as good values as any we have in the house at original prices— But you can see what a nuisance it is to have a couple of hundred odd suits around, So that is the reason we want them out of the way.

The suits are handsomely tailored— The fabrics are nobby patterns— And the prices are cut like this:
\$6.00 suit to \$5.00; \$7.50 suit to \$5.75; \$10.00 suit to \$7.00; \$12.00 suit to \$9.00; \$15.00 suit to \$11.00; \$18.00 suit to \$13.50; \$20.00 suit to \$15.00.

There are about 300 pairs of men's pants here at little prices—as instance:
\$2.50 pants for \$1.85; \$3.00 pants for \$2.25; \$3.50 pants for \$2.50; \$4.00 pants for \$3.00; \$5.00 pants for \$3.75; \$6.00 pants for \$4.50; \$7.50 pants for \$5.75.
There are many little things here at little prices— Neckwear, Underwear, Crash Suits, Shirts, Straw Hats.

ONE PRICE J. P. Gardner, 136-138 MAIN ST.