DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

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A "CHRISTIAN ORGANIZATION."

In one of the articles prepared for Christmas reading by a prominent minister of the Gospel and published in a daily paper, it is asserted that "In 1844 there was not a Christian organization in Utah."

This is such a broad and sweeping declaration and is made in such positive terms that it calls for some inquiry as to its truth. And as the Latter-day Saints, a religious body, had inhabited these valleys ever since 1847, the statement carries the declaration that these sturdy settlers either were not Christians or that they had no church organization. It is not the first time that an attempt has been made to exclude the Latter-day Saints or "Mormons," from the pale of Christianity. Coming at this season of the year and on the day of good will to all men, it betrays a lack of the free Christian spirit which is particularly striking.

The people who first planted civilization on that portion of Mexican soil which was afterwards called Utah, were not only citizens of the United States and believers in the mission and divinity of Jesus Christ, but they were organized as the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, which had existed under that title for many years. In Utah there were a large number of meeting houses which were used and had been dedicated for Church purposes, in which God the Eternal Father was worshipped, every Sabbath day at least, in the name of Jesus Christ. This is beyond dispute, so that settles the question as to whether there was a religious organization in Utah previous to 1844.

But was it a Christian organization? Let us see. What constitutes a Christian organization? That might be answered in a different way by each professing Christian denomination. It would not do to let each sect determine as to whether other sects claiming to be Christian were really Christian or not. There must be some general definition which would fairly cover the ground of inquiry. Is not that a "Christian organization" in a general sense, which is formed for the purpose of promoting Christian doctrine and worship and observance according to the best understanding of its members? If so, how can the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints be excluded from the category of Christian organizations.

The very name of it is suggestive of its character. Its existence is dependent on the fact of alleged revelations from God through Jesus Christ to Joseph Smith, and the purported direction of the son of God in all the affairs of the Church. It claims to have been set up and organized and governed under Christ's immediate instructions. Does not this give it a right to at least the name of "Christian organization?"

"But," it may be objected, "we do not believe there was any such revelation as pretended, but that the whole matter was either a delusion or a fraud." What of that? The belief or disbelief of any number of opponents will not alter the truth. And if they are right, the fact remains that the members of the Church in question do really believe it is the true Church of Christ, that they have joined it as such, that they have proven the sincerity of their faith beyond controversy and that they do all things in their Church in His holy name, do whether they are mistaken or not they belong to a "Christian" Church as much at least as the members of any other body professing to be Christian. In a general sense, then, they cannot be justly denied the title of a "Christian organization."

When we come to the question of what is truly Christian in doctrine or organization, we enter upon a wide field of controversy. What has the Catholic to say of the Protestant, the various embracing sects of each other on this point? We need not go to Jerusalem where the Mussulman military have to guard the Holy Sepulchre and, by force of arms, prevent "Christians," of opposing sects, from treating each other to pieces on the spot sacred to the Prince of Peace, for an answer to this question. It can be illustrated much nearer home, and receive reply in sense of the articles written from a sectarian standpoint for home Christmas reading.

But the Latter-day Saints believe in Jesus Christ as the Son of God and the Savior of mankind, in His divine earthly birth, in His sacrifice for sin, in His resurrection from the dead, and in His ascension into heaven as the Great Mediator. They have being faith in His personal second advent in the near future. They are baptized in His name, they partake of the Lord's Supper as a sacrament every Sunday, they have their children blessed in infancy under His ordinances, they pray in their families morning and evening and in all their public religious services, through Jesus Christ as their Redeemer. They believe that all people must believe in and obey Christ in order to be saved, and that even those who are dead must accept His Gospel and the ordinances and spirit thereof, or they cannot be exalted.

(C is because of this faith in Christ that they build temples where ordinances may be performed for both the living and the dead as part of His plan of salvation. It is because of this faith that their ministers travel over the earth "without purse and scrip," without salary or other earthly reward to publish His Gospel. And it is because of it that they spend time and means in going to the places where ordinances can be performed by His authority for their departed kindred.

Every tenet of their creed can be substantiated by the sayings of Jesus Christ and His Apostles as recorded in the Christian New Testament, and there is not a sectarian preacher in all Christendom who has been successful in an endeavor to show to the contrary. If there is an organization on the earth today that bears critical comparison with the organization called Christian in the first century of the Christian era, it is the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints with its Apostles, Prophets, Elders, Bishops, Evangelists, Teachers, Deacons, etc., and its doctrinal and ceremonial institutions. And it was in this Territory seventeen years before the time when, we are gravely informed by a professing "Christian" minister in a Christmas article, the first Christian organization was formed in Utah.

And now we cannot forbear remarking that up to the time he mentions as the period when the first "Christian organization" was formed in Utah, the Territory was also without the first house of ill fame, drinking saloon, gambling den and confidence trap. It was without fraudulent elections, and the union of professing Christians with professional political wire pullers and the other elements of society. And we must say that although Utah was lacking in many of the so-called refinements of a higher civilization, in her simplicity and purity and freedom from what has followed, she was infinitely better off and we believe whiter before God and the angels than since the coming in of what we regard as counterfeit Christianity and all its concomitants.

But we would not take the ground that there is nothing Christian in the sects of the age, nor would we say a word to hinder or impede their usefulness, or disparage the efforts of any sincere person to spread what he believes to be for the welfare of mankind. We are pleased at the prosperity of everything Christian, and we are sure that there is no Church in the world that more than that of the Latter-day Saints is deserving of the name of a Christian organization.

OPENING OF THE NEW B. Y. ACADEMY BUILDING.

The opening and dedicatory exercises of the Brigham Young Academy, in the new building, will be held at Provo on Monday, January 4th, 1892. We consider the event to be one of importance, and therefore regret with satisfaction the preparations under way to make the event a memorable one. A great many invitations are out, and doubtless there will be a large number of invited guests present from various parts of the Territory. We are informed that it was originally intended that the exercises should begin at 10 a. m. as the date already specified, but that it has since been deemed better to commence two hours later. This change has been made in order to accommodate visitors from this city, who can, by the best arrangement reach Provo in ample time in the morning, and they can also return home the same night and yet participate in the entire proceedings. Following is the programme it is proposed to carry out:

The students will assemble at the old academy building at 11:30, and from there march to the new structure, where the services will open at noon, and be conducted as follows:

Introductory remarks, Superintendent Z. R. R. Cluff; Music, opening chorus, short prayer, music, choir; dedicatory prayer, President Woodruff; music, orchestra; address, Dr. K. G. Maeser; address, President A. O. Smoot; song, One Church; address, President George Q. Cannon; address, Architect Jos. R. G. Young; song; address, Commission of Education; address Governor Thomas; music, Orchestra; address, Judge W. N. Dusenberry; address, Professor B. Cluff.

Luncheon at four o'clock (in the building). The affair will conclude with a social party in the evening.

The building is large and commodious, being admirably adapted to the purpose for which it will be used. Its completion and dedication constitute the leading event in the history of the institution, which stands as a monument to the foresight and philanthropy of its founder.

THE POPE'S HEALTH AND POLICY.

A good deal is being said about the precarious condition of the Pope's health. If the majority of the statements made in that regard are true, it is evident that the days of the present Pontiff on earth will be but few. He is very old, and his physical machinery must be so far worn down that he will be able to stand but few more of the fainting spells with which he has been of late afflicted. He has proved himself to be, during his incumbency of his high office in the Catholic Church, a man of great ability, foresight, and industry. He belongs to a class of characters who never rest out. He insists on working as long as the Creator lends him to him."

The present Pope is evidently an opportunist. This is indicated by his policy throughout. His shrewdness and penetration enable him to see the drift of the times, which is in the direction of the popularization of temporal power. The masses are becoming assertive and aggressive, and the logical result of the tendency is to make them the masters of the future. As a consequence, those who are able to obtain a controlling influence over the great bodies of the people will be the leaders of the situation. Hence the Pope's surprised on the labor question, out of which have grown numbers of pilgrimages of workmen to the Vatican, showing that the leaven of the interest taken by the head of the Catholic church in the masses is spreading. Some ultimates have taken steps to prevent these pilgrimages, which tend to give the people control of the people, and the Pontiff has expressed his indignation at this action in circumvent his policy, which he declares shall continue to be pursued.

Doubtless the course taken by the present Pope will be continued after he shall have passed away, as it is clearly in the direction of widening and deepening the influence of the Catholic church, which is the leading consideration with the devisers. Already there is speculation in reference to the probable successor to the present head of the great organization. The likely candidates are now being narrowed down to only a few individuals, among whom is Cardinal Gibbons, of New Orleans. One writer in a leading magazine stated something less than a year ago, that that gentleman had of all others the best prospect of attaining to the position. But the papal mantle may, after all, fall upon the shoulders of someone not now in sight. Should the New Orleans dignitary be elected to the position, however, it would cause a profound sensation in this country, where it is claimed the Catholic Church has no fewer than 8,000,000 members. Such an event would doubtless have a powerful effect upon public affairs in the United States, for reasons that must be apparent to those who have given any thought to the subject.

VOLCANOES IN MEXICO.

MEXICO at present enjoys the distinction of having a volcano in a violent state of eruption. The province of Colima is situated on the Pacific coast side of the republic. It is one of the richest agricultural regions of Mexico. The city bearing the same name is located at an altitude of 1,800 feet and contains 20,000 inhabitants. It is about sixty miles inland from the seaport town of Manzanilla.

North of the city, and about twenty miles distant is the great volcano of Colima. It has been for two or three weeks in a very active state of eruption. Ashes have been carried a distance of 400 miles by strong winds. The dense white forest from the crater illuminate the country for miles around. On Wednesday, the 16th inst., the eruption was particularly violent and accompanied with several shocks of earthquake. A number of houses in the city of Colima were shattered. Even the shocks were felt so far distant as Acapulco, many miles farther down the coast. The governor of the province ordered the residents of the town adjoining the volcano to abandon their homes and move further away.

The volcano consists of two cones, named respectively the volcano of snow, and the volcano of fire. The latter is causing the present alarm. It has an altitude of 12,500 feet. The first destructive eruption of which there is any record took place in 1611. A great deal of property was destroyed at that time. Ashes and scorias were thrown out a for a distance of one hundred miles in circumference. In 1713 it again belched forth huge volumes of fire and did immense damage to the surrounding country. Sixteen years later a new volcano broke out about one hundred and sixty miles east of Colima, which did great damage also. In 1806 an earthquake occurred in these regions, which destroyed a large part of the city of Zapotlan and caused 2000 persons to lose their lives. In 1818 there was a dreadful eruption, by which considerable life and property were lost. Nothing very serious has occurred since, until the present outbreak, which promises to be attended with much danger.

THE WORLD WE LIVE IN.

THE *Popular Science Monthly* for January, 1892, has an article taken from the London *Times*, on "The Population of the Earth," based on data obtained from a work issued by the famous German geographers Dr. Wagner and Dr. Supan. The German publication has been compiled with the greatest care. The figures which it gives may be taken as the nearest approximation to the truth obtainable, for countries which have no censuses, Dr. Supan has undertaken special investigations as to population. He has dealt with Africa, America, Australia and Oceanica, while Dr. Wagner has looked after Europe and Asia. Every figure given has been critically examined. Equal care has been bestowed on the calculations of areas, new measurements in compasses being been specially made for this work.

The population of the world is put down at 1,484,000,000. Of the Europe, with an area of 3,750,000 square miles, contains 325,000,000 people, making a density of population equal to nine hundred persons to the square mile. Asia has an area of 17,500,000 square miles, a population of nearly 850,000,000, and forty-seven persons to the square mile. Africa has an area of over 11,000,000 square miles, 211,000,000 people, and fourteen persons to the square mile. America has an area of nearly 15,000,000 square miles, 125,000,000 people, and eight persons to the square mile. Australia has an area of nearly 3,000,000 square miles, a population of 5,500,000, and one person to the square mile. The Oceanic Islands have an area of 115,125 square miles, with a population of over 7,000,000, giving ten persons to every square mile. The Polar regions have an area of over 1,000,000 square miles, with a population of about 60,000.

Among European countries Belgium comes first in density of population with 530 persons to a square mile. Norway and Finland are the most thinly inhabited, having only sixteen persons to a square mile. England alone outside of Scotland and Ireland has 446 persons to the square mile, Holland 505, Ireland 183 and Scotland 128.

The population of China forms a theme for elaborate discussion. At one time it was estimated at 360,000,000, but Wagner and Supan after careful research, put it at 355,000,000 for China proper, which comprises the eighteen provinces. The Chinese empire includes Manchuria, Mongolia, Kaiou and Tibet with a population of 11,500,000.

The common estimate for Africa in former times was 200,000,000, but Wagner and Supan put it at 141,000,000. The Congo Free State is credited with an area of 905,000 square miles, and a population of 14,000,000. Africa, south of the equator, is nearly as large as Europe. British South Africa has an area of 931,000 square miles, with a population of about 4,000,000. Of the total area of Africa 300,000 square miles are under forest.

The population of the Russian empire is given at 115,000,000. The total area of Asiatic Russia is estimated at 6,500,000 square miles, not including the Aitic islands. The total area of Persia is put at 650,000 square miles, with an estimated population of 9,000,000.

THE COMSTOCK CLUB.

THE Leonard Publishing Company of this city have just issued from the press a handsome volume of nearly three hundred pages called "The Comstock Club." It was written "in the mines of the Pacific Coast," and when we say it is from the able pen of Judge C. C. Goodwin, we think that will be all that is necessary to those familiar with his elegant and poetic yet often humorous style. We have not time today for a review of the book, having only just received it, but from a cursory examination we should say that it will make a most appropriate present for Christmas or New Year's, and will prove vastly entertaining to all who peruse it. Order of the Leonard Publishing Company, Box 1231.

The Mines of Marysvale.

The following communication has been received:

The Dalton Mining company is one year old this month and has a record unsurpassed by any company in Utah as an infant industry.

The Bully Boy and Webster mines have been a prolific for some years and a paying investment for five years. Lying parallel with this is the Branch mine, which has been worked successfully for many years. Last fall it passed into the hands of the Deseret company, and under the skillful management of superintendent D. C. Tate it is producing daily from 40 to 50 ounces of the same character and of equal richness as the Bully Boy and Webster. There are four well defined veins in no cut, crop of twenty-four feet each in width. The ore is gray copper and is rich in silver and gold.

The workings consist of one shaft first deep shaft and three tunnels, about sixty feet each, one above the other, and all are same. I took four samples from a pile of six tons shipping ore and the following is the result made by Prof. Hinchliegf of this city: Ninety ounces silver, 1.5 gold; 190 ounces silver, $18 gold; 125 ounces silver, $15 gold; 158 ounces silver, $21 gold.

No. 3 I took from the roof near face of drift: Two hundred and eight ounces silver, $42.50 gold; 234 ounces silver, $50.80 gold; 359 ounces silver, $134 gold. This assay was made from a fifty foot stretch of ore.

The above are all from tunnel No. 2. Tunnel No. 1 shows two veins of three and a half feet each of lead fine ore. Six samples taken from the face of the drifts showed an average of 34 ounces of silver and $10 gold.

The work in the last four weeks has shown an increase in width and richness each week.

A tunnel is now driven to cross the lot lies hope at a depth of 225 feet at a point under the present workings. Increased width and richness of the veins is assured from the fact that every foot in depth where the upper workings have been driven, larger and richer bodies of ore have been encountered.

The Deseret Company has seven claims in all. The Elide, the Branch and Mary are on the same lode—the Elide in the north and Mary in the south. Each of these has produced gold and silver from $15 to $15,000 per ton.

The Dalton has a two foot vein of galena, rich in lead and silver.

The Galena is an extension on the same lode.

The Calico and Lucy Morris are to the south, near the famous Pearl and Hard Cash mines, and have produced ores assaying up to the thousands.

All these facts, coupled with dry mines, all worked on the gravity system, giving stoping ground 600 feet in length by an average depth of 300 feet, with a natural mill site covering 15 acres of level ground, a good water supply, timber for all mine and mill purposes and firewood to run a forty stamp steam mill for twelve years, all on the company's ground, covering 107 acres of mineral land, mean millions of dollars in dividends to the stockholders. C. B. THOMPSON.

MARYSVALE, Dec. 25, 1891.

WHY THE DESERET NEWS SHOULD BE SUBSCRIBED FOR IN PREFERENCE TO ANY OTHER PAPER.

1. It is the Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and the authorized medium through which the views, wishes and instructions of the Church Authorities are expressed, and given to the Saints.

2. It may always be relied upon as advocating or defending the right side of every question proper for public journals to treat upon.

3. It is devoted to the interests of the Latter-day Saints and has, from its inception, valiantly defended their rights and promoted the principles in which their fathers and every Latter-day Saint should therefore feel under obligations to do his part in helping to sustain it.

4. It is not published for speculation, and never has been, but for the good which it is capable of accomplishing; the people, if any there be, desired from it, being devoted to promoting the spheres of usefulness, and benefiting the community.

5. It is doing its utmost to establish home industries, among which are paper making and type-founding, stereotyping and electrotyping—branches necessary to the development and independence of the community, but which, during their infancy (which in this Territory they have not yet passed), can only be carried on at a pecuniary loss.

6. There is no danger of any subscriber to the News failing to get what he subscribes for through failure of the business and a suspension of the publication—a result in the case of hundreds of newspaper ventures every year.

7. It is now printed throughout in new and readable type, so that even the aged can peruse it without difficulty or danger to their eyesights.

8. It is free from objectionable advertisements, so that no parent need fear that his children will have their minds corrupted from having access to it; in fact, it refuses thousands of dollars worth of the best paying advertisements annually, because it is devoted to the moral and spiritual interests of its readers instead of to gaining gain at their expense.

9. It is not in any way regulated by public opinion nor the hope of gaining subscribers or advertisements. It advocates that which is right and condemns that which is wrong, regardless of results, financial or otherwise.

10. It never summons its readers by pasting off columns of self-praise in its own home.

11. The News practices no deception and resorts to no subterfuge to induce people to subscribe, nor on the contrary, seeks to stand on its own merits as the people's newspaper, with a promise only to do its utmost to give its patrons the full value of their money—a promise which it has endeavored to faithfully keep in the past.

12. In conclusion, if a Latter-day Saint can afford to subscribe for only one newspaper, that paper should be the Deseret News; and if more than one, the News should invariably be the first.

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	1 Yr.	6 Mo.	3 Mo.	1 Mo.
Daily	$10.00	$5.00	$2.50	$1.00
Semi-Weekly	3.00	1.75	1.00	.40
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But when it comes it brings good cheer!'

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" Raspberry "
" Assorted "

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" White Strawberry "
" Red Raspberry "
" White Cherries "
" Red " "
" White Currants "
" Red " "
" White Pears "
BRAND'S Peaches
" " Cherries
" Apricots

Pine Apple.
Whole Pine Apple,
Glazed " "
Sliced " "
Preserved "

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LEA & PERRIN'S
Worcester Sauce,
Gherkin's "
WATKIN'S
Digestive Relish,
English Relish,
" Chutney,
Chili Sauce.

Pickles.
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S.
" Chow Chow,
" Gherkins,
" Mixed Pickles,
" Pickled Walnuts,
" " Onions.
CALIFORNIA GOODS.
" Mixed Pickles,
" Chow Chow,
Tiny Timms,
Browning.

Dressing.
Burkees' Salad Dressing,
Yacht " "

Cataups.
C & B.
" Mushroom Catsup,
" Walnut "
" Anchovy Sauce,
Tomato Catsup.

Ginger.
Preserved in pots,
Crystallized in cans,
Whole and Ground.

New Raisins.
Deheza Raisins, finest,
London Layers,
Loose Muscatell's,
Sultana Raisins,
Ondurns "
Seedless California Raisins,

Peel.
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" Orange "
" Citron "

Currants.
New and Cleaned,
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Spices.
WHOLE AND GROUND.
Nutmeg, Allspice,
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French "

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KENNEDY'S.
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Fancy,
Bismarck's,
Zephyrettes,
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Graham "
Oatmeal "
Cocoanut Macaroons,
Home-made Crackers.

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CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S.
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" Raspberry " "
" Domestic "
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" Turkey,
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Preserved Figs,
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CALIFORNIA GOODS.
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" Strawberries "
" Raspberries "
" Blackberries "
" White Cherries "
" Black " "
" Grapes (Muscat) "
" Plums, "
" Quinces "
" Jellies "

Canned Meats.
Boned Turkey,
" Chicken,
Chicken Saute,
Deviled Ham,
" Turkey,
" Chicken,
" Tongue,
French Entrees.

Prepared Soups.
Green Turtle Soup,
Mock " "
Terrapin "
Mulligatawny "
Tomato "
Consomme "
Julienne "
Oxtail "
Mutton Broth.

Sardines.
French Sardines,
American "
Norwegian "
Boneless "
Smoked "
Mustard "
Corned Beef,
Roast "
Lunch Tongue,
Compressed Ham,
Lunch "

Fish.
Salmon, canned
Mackerel, "
White Fish, "
Mackerel, Salt, "
" Tomato Sauce "
Brook Trout, "
Kippered Herring, "
Lobster, "
Crab, "
Clams, Little Neck, "

Vegetables.
Corn, canned,
Asparagus, "
Tomato, "
String Beans, "
Wax " "
Lima, " "
Succotash, "
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