DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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RELIGION IN HUNGARY.

The announcement comes by cablegram from Budapesth that the Emperor Francis Joseph has sanctioned the ecclesiastical bills. By this action force is given to the measures passed by the Hungarian parliament, providing for complete religious freedom in that part of the Austrian empire. It is a great triumph for Hungarian patriotism, over a so-called religious influence which has dominated that country so long, and has held the consciences of the people in a tyrannical grasp.

For more than half a century the fight has been carried on openly and vigorously. It has not been confined to the forum of the legislative halls since the time when courageous souls took up the slogan of religious freedom as the Hungarian national demand, but has been gone over again and again on many a sanguinary battle field. It was the inspiring theme when, in 1848, Louis Kossuth was elected president and the Hungarian committee of safety was formed, against which Austria directed all her war energies. The national Diet of Hungary had passed measures in favor of an equality of civil rights, perfect religious toleration and the freedom of the press. To these the Emperor Ferdinand gave his assent, but the Austrian party in the government compelled a change, and by dissensions among the Hungarians, and the assistance given to Austria by Russia, the cause of civil and religious freedom received a serious setback in that land. The Romish church particularly was accorded greater power than before, its clergy was given unlimited control over all ecclesiastical matters and matters connected with education, and its religion was an essential part of school instruction. In later years, however, there has been a gradual yet slow modification of these conditions until, in the present instance, notwithstanding the determined and vigorous opposition of the clergy, another great reform has been instituted, and religious liberty has scored a signal victory. Kossuth did not live to see the ultimate triumph of the cause which gave him immortal fame as a patriot; but he did remain long enough to witness the final inauguration of the measures which now have secured its firm establishment.

No wonder there were wild scenes of joy when the official announcement was made by Dr. Wekerle. It was the achievement of a grand purpose for which its adherents had worked nearly all their lives. With many of them it was a sacred heritage from noble fathers and loving mothers who in their struggle for this measure of human freedom had been faithful unto death. And now that the door of religious toleration has been thrown wide open, an inexpressible feeling of relief, a sense of a heavy load being removed from over-burdened shoulders, will swell in the hearts of the liberty-loving dwellers of Hungary.

The ecclesiastical bills, while they now are fixtures on the statute books, are but the entering wedge. A general education of public sentiment is next in natural order. Religious equality in the written law is far short of religious liberty in fact. The people have been so long accustomed to the rigid rule of ecclesiasticism, strictly applied, their training has been so sternly administered by a zealous clergy; and the lines have been drawn with such austerity that, while in their feelings the people have revolted and opinion has advanced on the line of freedom, there has been little of its practical application. [illegible] under the old conditions, [illegible] will [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible]. This, however, will be [illegible] by the broadening [illegible] public sentiment arising from the [illegible] of this of that [illegible] of class for equal privileges under the law, and in time there will be complete religious toleration—the [illegible] of practical as well as theoretical [illegible].

It is inspiring to note the onward progress made by the nations toward a time of universal peace—millennial year. In heathen lands and among Christian peoples, the leaven is working alike. A conspicuous precedent in the blessed time is perfect civil and religious freedom, the dawning of which may yet [illegible] the [illegible] for many weary struggles and noble martyrs; but it is drawing nearer — surely, steadily, swiftly. Austro-Hungary is coming into line so that the truth, the gospel of freedom—the Gospel of the Kingdom—heretofore barred from her borders in latter times, may be carried to her inhabitants, that, being included in the classification of "every nation, kindred, tongue and people," the dwellers of her hills and valleys and plains shall hear the angelic voice, with its further behest, "Fear God and give glory to Him, for the hour of His judgment is come." The work is yet scarcely begun, but it goes irresistibly on, and the Lord is hastening it in His time.

ATHLETICS IN COLLEGES.

In the discussion now going on about athletics in colleges it is contended by one side that the physical training is necessary for the development of an intellectually strong race and that consequently no one ought to find fault with the neck-breaking games of the present time. This does not, however, touch the real question at issue. The protest is not against athletics as such, but against an apparently ever-increasing tendency to give prominence to the physical development at the expense of intellectual pursuits.

It has always been recognized as necessary that students who apply themselves for hours at a time to mental labors should have an opportunity of proper bodily exercise, and the daily attendance at the gymnasium became one of the duties of the college or university. But at the same time, it used to be supposed that young men, on entering college, did so mainly for the purpose of wrestling with mental problems. They were expected to apply their energy to the study of mathematics, physics, theology, etc., while proficiency in athletic games was a secondary consideration only. These were looked upon as quite as necessary to the health of the body as eating and drinking, but in the earlier history of institutions of learning it had not yet occurred to the public that the chief purpose of a college was to furnish sport for its students any more than to provide for an abundant table; mental culture was asked for as the chief thing.

This idea of the purpose of a college is now fairly in danger of becoming antiquated. The complaint is justly made that a school nowadays to draw must offer great chances to its students to gain glory in the various games, no matter what its facilities for learning are. If it has come to this that the youth flee the centers of learning where the wisdom and the thought of the ages is communicated through proficient teachers, and flock to places which are little better than club houses for boating, baseball and football crews, then there is a deviation from the straight path, which all interested in the future of this nation must deplore and cry out against. Reference to the ancient nations in this connection is not calculated to inspire confidence in modern methods. There came a time when both the Grecian states and the Roman empire went down notwithstanding their attention to physical culture. As long as there was intellect enough to guide and virtue enough to influence the physical forces, those ancient states remained secure. But a time came when intellect was insufficient because encountered by a still stronger force of the same nature. Intelligence and virtue after all remain the strength of a nation.

The necessity of the hour, then, with regard to our colleges is to give athletics the proper place as a help to maintaining bodily strength and vigor. In so doing it will be proper to exclude all exercises of a doubtful nature. Gymnastics, properly guided, will develop every muscle of the system in harmony with the others. Military exercises of various kinds, particularly to youth, are among the best to give to the body its proper carriage and develop moral qualities. But when it comes to football games and similar pursuits, the benefits derived are more than doubtful. Football, even at its best, is a rough exercise which cannot but be detrimental to the acquirement of that gentlemanly refinement which used to characterize an educated man. In its professional development, it is a fitting introduction to the prize ring. If it must be a factor in college training it should be reformed; if it admits of no remodeling it would better be left to those whose taste for "manly" exercises is easily satisfied.

And the inter-collegiate exhibitions are certainly not necessary to the training of the American youth. As at present conducted, betting, drinking and carousing go with them. The student is brought in contact with life in some of its contaminating features at a time when resistance to temptation generally is not very strong. Broken legs and injured bodies are bad enough as concomitants of contests for glory, but worse still are the demoralizing influences which some leave an indelible impression on the young mind. Against such things thoughtful men at this time protest, and it is hoped the war against "barbarism" will bring good results.

AN OUTRAGE ON CHRISTIANS.

On former occasions the News has filed its protest against illustrations and cartoons of an indecent character that have appeared in the local prints. A most flagrant and infamous violation of the ordinary sense of decency in this regard is furnished by a cartoon which appears in a morning contemporary of today (Dec. 12). Over it is the title, "The Feast of Reason," and under it the inscription, "The legal Apostle having their Judas Iscariot —Chorus, Is it I? Is it I? Is it I?" The direct subject is the recent scandal [illegible] expedition of the grand jury. It represents a number of persons dressed in flowing robes seated around a table on which are arrayed plates and vessels for containing liquid.

To a person of a religious character, or to one who has a modicum of respect for the religious views of those who profess Christianity, the scene portrayed is at once horrifying and disgusting. A glance at the cartoon encloses all idea of its having reference to such a subject as a modern grand jury. The arrangement of figures, the costumes, the paraphernalia, all bring vividly to mind that grandly sacred, solemn scene of more than eighteen centuries ago in Judea. The bare suggestion that the occasion of "the last supper" of our Lord could be made the object of the caricaturist's ridicule, by such an intensely odious comparison, reveals a depth of atheistic degradation that hardly seems possible within the bounds of a respectable community. Yet that suggestion is not only made but is carried into effect in the most revolting manner.

We have not the slightest inclination to bar the way to repentance of any individual or to a return to respectability of any journal. But we submit that this matter of making of things regarded by a portion of the community as in the highest degree sacred the subjects of ridicule and buffoonery has been carried altogether too far. We believe the Christian sentiment, and the sentiment of all honorable men and women in this community, demands that that which is regarded as holy and pure by religious people should be no longer subject for the ribaldry of political caricaturists or literary clowns. It is the right of religion to be protected in this land from all such outrageous and infamous assaults. If these do not cease voluntarily, then the remedy is in the hands of the Christian portion of the community, and it should be applied.

No one seems to anticipate that the grand jury in the present court muddle will find an indictment against anybody, but the doings of grand juries are sometimes past finding out. In case the unexpected should happen, there still remains the petit jury as the hope of those who by the investigation may be placed on the anxious seat. These will doubtless recall for their consolation the famous verdict, "not guilty, but don't do it again;" and a recent ray of hope will be supplied by the decision of a Queen's county, New York, jury, which found for the defendant (a woman), but did not exonerate her, holding that both the parties were no better than they ought to be; then, when the judge informed them that they could not sit on both stools, they promptly found for the defendant.

A New York widow, being in temporary need of a loan, gave her friend, another widow, a box containing the incinerated remains of her late lord and master as a pledge in consideration of $25, borrowed. When suit was instituted for the recovery of the security without the payment of the loan, the judge decided that a dead husband's ashes were not transferable property; but this does not alter the fact that either through life insurance or in the shape of ashes, departed husbands have a certain marketable value, whether or not they are appreciated when living.

Next Sunday, December 16, is known in many parts of the Union as Peace Sunday, when a large proportion of the ministers throughout the country hold services intended to fix in the minds of churchgoers ideas of peace and arbitration. Following this tendency, the succeeding day, December 17, the poet Whittier's birthday, is to be made in the public schools of Maine, Michigan and a number of other states, the occasion of a Peace Day program.

The Salt Lake dispatch that gave the most striking aspect of the Uintah Indian invasion contained these words, as it appeared in the Eastern papers: "Having failed to hear from Washington, Gov. West has detailed Gen. Tattler of the Utah militia to proceed to the scene of threatened trouble with 100 rifles and 10,000 rounds of ammunition, to provide the settlers with the means of protecting themselves." "Gen. Tattler" and "100 rounds of ammunition"—this is the most unkindest cut of all.

Burlington Route Baseball Cards [illegible] for 1895.

Applications for [illegible] half fare Clerical Permits for 1895, should be made to the undersigned, not later than December 31st, 1894.

W. F. McMILLAN, General Agent. Room 11, over No. 10 W. Second South Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

[illegible]

Should be used in attempting to cure that very disagreeable disease, catarrh. As catarrh originates in impurities in the blood, local applications can do no permanent good. The common sense method of treatment is to purify the blood, and for this purpose there is no preparation superior to Hood's Sarsaparilla.

HOOD'S PILLS cure constipation by restoring peristaltic action to the alimentary canal.

False [illegible] the full flavor and strength, [illegible] has to use more of a cheap tea than of a good tea. The Pride of Japan Tree Tea is the [illegible]. Therefore it is cheaper for you to buy this brand.

Big stock of Walker's Fairgoods just arrived, at 231 State St. M. WEBBER, Warren Park.

Weber Coal Company sell Lump Coal at $5.00; Stove, $4.50; Nut, $4.00. Clean coal and full weight. Tel. 411.

Notice to [illegible] Tax Payers.

The Board of Equalization appointed to hear grievances from tax-payers as to alleged excessive or wrongful assessments will sit in the council chamber, Wednesday evening, December 5th, 1894, at 7:30 p.m., and continue in session each evening until further notice. By order of the City Council.

H. T. DUKE, City Treasurer.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder Contains no Ammonia or Alum.

Salt Lake Dancing Academy.

All kinds of ball room dances taught. Lessons, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings. 42 Main Street.

Have your watch repaired at Harbaugh's, 10 [illegible] Block.

WANTED.

WANTED—LADY OR GENTLEMAN TO [illegible]

A MAN IN EVERY SECTION TO SELL [illegible]

FOR SALE.

ALL KINDS OF COAL. T. H. [illegible] & Co., [illegible] Main St. Tel. [illegible]

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

FOR CITY PROPERTY A SECTION OF [illegible]

FOR RENT.

ONE LARGE FRONT ROOM IN EASTERN part of city, suitable for dress making [illegible]

FOR SALE CHEAP.

3¾ ACRES, FIVE ROOM BRICK HOUSE, [illegible]

FOR SALE.

ELEVEN HOUSES AND FOUR IN [illegible]

FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND LOT, [illegible]

COAL.

"COAL THAT SUITS." ALL KINDS. [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN.

MOUCHIER & CO. LOAN MONEY AT [illegible]

WILL TRADE GOOD PROPERTY FOR [illegible]

LOANS, ANY AMOUNT ON CITY OR [illegible]

ON REASONABLE TERMS, APPLY TO Taylor Brothers, No. [illegible] East Temple [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN TO LADIES ON [illegible]

I loan only my own

MONEY

[illegible]

Russel L. Tracy, 42 Com. Blk.

THE Inter-Mountain Electric Co.,

[illegible]

92 East, First South Street Salt Lake City, Utah.

Carthey & Dumbeck,

--PLUMBING,--

STEAM HEATING & GAS FITTING. No. [illegible] South, West Temple St. Telephone [illegible]

J. P. FOWLER,

57 South, West Temple St.

HORSE SHOEING AND GENERAL BLACKSMITHING.

[illegible]

F. J. MAY,

Best Quality Beef, Mutton, Veal and Pork.

[illegible] and Sausage a Specialty. Prompt Attention Paid to all Orders.

63 E. SECOND SOUTH.

HOLIDAY GOODS,

Just Arrived from China and Japan.

[illegible]

Chinese & Japanese Bazar.

SHANG HAI & COMPANY,

277 South Main Street.

J. W. Boyd, [illegible]

GUNS, BICYCLES, AMMUNITION, FINE FISHING TACKLE and SPORTING GOODS. FINE REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS.

[illegible] E. 2nd. South St., Salt Lake City

DESERET MEAT MARKET,

[illegible] E. South Temple St., D. Hilton & Co., Props. Family Trade Solicited.

WISCOMB & COMPANY,

Staple, Fancy and Green Groceries, 59 East, First South Street.

Z. C. M. I.

A CHANGE COMING!

"One Swallow may not Make a Summer," but "when a State Comes, Utah will Certainly have Winter!"

Then will be needed Ladies' Fleeced Union Suits, 60c, 75c, to $1.25.
Ladies' Fleeced Vests from 25c up.
We are Sole Agents for the Famous
YPSILANTI UNDERWEAR and the well known EQUIPOISE WAISTS.
Fine Black Sateen Corsets only 50c.
Fine Black Sateen Skirts, 75c, $1.00 and $1.25.

FOR CHRISTMAS.

Damask Table Nappery in all Styles.
Towels and Tray Cloths Assorted.
Down Quilts and Blankets.
Eider Down and Fine Flannelette.
Ladies' Cloth and Flannels.

CLOAK DEPARTMENT.

New Coats and Capes.
Fur Capes, all prices.
Muffs at Less than Cost.
Fine Beaver Shawls.
Ladies' Tea Gowns.

Children's Coats, Assorted.
School Caps, 35c.
Persian Caps, 25c up.
Tam O' Shanters,
Bonnets.

T. G. WEBBER, Superintendent.

Provo Woolen Mills Agency.

LOOK AT THE LIST OF HOME MADE GOODS WE HAVE FOR SALE, ALL MADE BY UTAH WORKMEN.

Men's Ready Made Suits,
Men's Ready Made Pants,
Boys' Pants,
Women's Stockings,
Children's Stockings,
Men's and Boys' Socks,
Overshirts,

Grey Blankets,
White Blankets,
Mottled Blankets,
Ladies' Dress Flannels,
Ladies' Cloth for Tailor Suits,
Ladies' Cloth for Capes,
Plain Flannels,

Twilled Flannels,
Unshrinkable Shirtings,
Two Yard Linsey Sheeting,
Two Yard Flannel Sheeting,
Colored Linseys,
Waterproofs,
Jeans.

MEN'S SUITS MADE TO ORDER BY FIRST-CLASS TAILORS
WE ALSO KEEP A STOCK OF TAILOR TRIMMINGS.

JOHN C. CUTLER & BROS. AGENTS,

36 Main Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

We Want our Friends to Know that the

TEMPLE PHARMACY

Has Removed to No. 102 W. South Temple St

SPORTING GOODS.

WE

Have the Largest Stock and Finest Assortment of Fishing Tackle, Lawn Tennis, Base Ball and Cricket Supplies, Tents, Hammocks, Pocket Cutlery, Scissors, Guns, Rifles, Ammunition, Bicycles and General Sporting Goods.

Ride a Copper Rim Rambler, if you want the Best Wheel Made. Send for Catalogue of Sporting Goods.

Browning Bros.,

1[illegible] Main St., Salt Lake City. 24[illegible] Washington Ave., Ogden.

PROF MIER

THE GREAT AND WONDERFUL

Magnetic Healer,

GUARANTEES TO CURE

RHEUMATISM and

CHRONIC DISEASES

Has many Testimonials from old residents of this City and Territory to prove that he is no humbug.

101 S. WEST TEMPLE STREET, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

Room [illegible]

Go to S. F. BALL,

TEMPLE CAFE, 16 MAIN STREET,

For Cakes, Candies, Bread, etc. Tourists' Lunches and Sandwiches. Hot Lunch 11 till 3.

[illegible] STUDENTS

TAMMANY,

Hall and the Tuscaroras Defeated in Their own Strongholds.

[illegible]

In the presidential election of two years ago and this one just passed, should teach the men who are chosen to represent the people in their national affairs, that the people are keeping tabs on them very closely, and will stand no more monkeying.

In times of general prosperity, people become very lax in keeping themselves posted on what their public representatives are doing; but when it becomes hard for them to make both financial ends meet a pretty thorough investigation is sure to follow, and the unfaithful servants are pretty effectually weeded out, and the process continues until an honest administration is obtained and general prosperity again resumed.

We are now of the opinion that the radical change in the congress will prevent any further radical tariff legislation, which fact will at once restore confidence in the manufacturing, commercial and financial circles and a to great measure restore prosperity and value to property. To be sure,

Almost all commodities will advance in price. Wages will advance, work will be more plentiful and the advanced prices will not be so much noticed.

We shall, however, continue for a time at least, our hard times prices and continue to make clothing at twenty-five per cent lower than most of our competitors, but how long we shall be able to give the splendid suits we are now offering for the price is a question not answerable at the present time. But anyone who will call and examine the quality of our $12.75, $15.00 and $18.00 suits, will be convinced that such bargains won't continue long. Our Overcoats at $10.00 are beauties, though we have some even lower priced.

Yours truly,

Plymouth Rock Pants Co

41 W. SECOND SOUTH.

GOING

Your Choice of any Suit or Overcoat in the Store.

$15.

Reduced from

$30, $25, $20 and $18

This sale includes our Prince Alberts and Clay Worsted Cutaways; In fact, everything Goes.

Your choice of any Pants in the store

$5.00

Reduced from $8.00 $7.00 and $6.00.

J.P.GARDNER

141 Main Street.

SAPONIFIER

[illegible] SAPONIFIER [illegible]

HEADACHE CURED FREE.

A Free sample of Dr. Whitehall's MEGRIMINE [illegible] for all forms of Headache and Neuralgia. [illegible]

Dr. Whitehall Meg. Co., So. Bend, Ind.