

## DESERET EVENING NEWS

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

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.

(Sundays excepted).

Corner of South Temple and East Temple Streets Salt Lake City, Utah.

Charles W. Penrose, Editor.

Horace G. Whitney, Business Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.

(In Advance):

One Year \$10.00

Six Months \$5.00

Three Months \$2.50

One Month .85

Saturday Edition, Per Year \$2.00

Semi-Weekly, Per Year \$2.00

NEW YORK OFFICE

In charge of B. F. Cummings, manager

Foreign Advertising, from our Home Office

111 Park Row Building, New York.

SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE

In charge of E. J. Cooper, B. Geary St.

Correspondence and other reading matter

for publication should be addressed to the

EDITOR.

Address all business communications

and all remittances.

THE DESERET NEWS

Salt Lake City, Utah.

Entered at the Postoffice of Salt Lake

City as second class matter according to

the Act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

SALT LAKE CITY, OCT. 8, 1904

## HISTORY OF THE CHURCH.

The officers and members of the different

Stakes of Zion are hereby informed that the

second volume of the History of the Church, published under

authority, is now printed and ready for

sale at the Deseret News Book Store.

We deem it of great value to the Saints

and consider it essential, with volume

one, to every Latter-day Saint library,

public or private. We desire that its

publication shall be made known

throughout the Church.

JOSEPH F. SMITH,

JOHN R. WINDER,

ANTHONY H. LUND,

First Presidency.

## AS TO THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Inter-Mountain Catholic of this

date has a strong editorial on "Sec-

tarianism in the Public Schools." After

showing up the falsehood and failure

of the now defunct A. P. A. in its

attacks on the Catholic Church for its

alleged invasion of the public schools,

that paper takes up the A. P. U. charges

that the "Mormon" Church is after

state school control, and says:

"It was even broadly hinted that al-

ready the number of Mormon teachers in

excess of Gentile teachers indicated

the purpose of the Mormon Church and

justified alarm. Some diligent

reporter, however, knocked this partisan

argument into a cocked hat, by simply

producing facts and figures showing

exactly the reverse. There are more,

and a good many more, Gentiles than

Mormons teaching in our public schools.

"Suppose, however, that there was an

excess of Mormon teachers, that fact

does not establish sectarianism. With-

out religion, the school is secular, not

sectarian. The rule of three would be

still the rule of three, in spite of re-

velation. Geography taught by a

competent Mormon is no less complete

and thorough than it could be through

the teaching of a competent Gentile. The

religious affiliation of our public school

teachers should be no bar to employ-

ment. It is competency, and that alone,

which we expect, and for which we are

looking. If that is not secured, we do

not get the value of our money."

The hue and cry raised here by the

enemies of the "Mormons," who are

also the enemies of the State, is for

outside effect. Every well informed

resident of Utah knows that the charge

is utterly untrue, and that religion is

barred by law from the public schools

and is really excluded, except for the

kind of tactics exposed by the Catholic

systems. The former are religious or-

ganizations, the latter are secular,

wholly and exclusively. Let the dis-

tinctions be maintained. And let all

the world know that the stories con-

cocted here about "Mormon" control

of the public schools are absolutely and

willfully false, known to be so by those

who invent them, but often innocent-

ly repeated by ladies and gentlemen at

a distance who are ready to accept any-

thing in the shape of an attack upon

the "Mormons."

## THE POOR SILLY SOULS!

The religious societies that pass resolu-

tions against the "Mormons," in

which ignorance of the subject matter

is always painfully apparent, seem to

be utterly oblivious of their own en-

deavors to regulate political affairs,

while they berate the "Mormons" for

alleged mingling of politics and reli-

gion. There is not one of the fulmina-

tions against "Mormonism" issued by

the women's clubs and societies, that

does not contain proofs of the lack of

knowledge of the writers and their sup-

porters concerning the principles

against which they declaim, and the

facts upon which they base their con-

clusions and demands upon Congress

and the country.

We will mention just one wild asser-

tion made by a lady speaker at a gather-

ing of anti-"Mormon" enthusiasts

recently. She stated that our State

University was training 2,500 young

men for the "Mormon" missionary field.

She no doubt believed the story, told

her by some sectarian preacher from

Utah. But just think of the monstrous

size of this "whopper!" Saying noth-

ing of the impossibility of that num-

ber of such pupils at the institution

named, everybody here knows, and the

speaker and her hearers could have

easily learned if they wanted the truth,

that no religious tenets are or can be

taught in the State University, or in

the High schools, or District schools of

Utah. There is not a grain of truth in

the lady speaker's statement that

aroused so much excitement in the

meeting.

That is but one illustration of the

wild stories told at the gatherings of

religious women, who appear to be

utterly blind or indifferent to the vice

and sorrow, corruption and misery

right within eyeshot and earshot of the

places of their meetings, and yet they

become actually hysterical over some-

thing about which they know nothing,

that they imagine exists over the

mountains in distant Utah. It is one

of the marvels of the age and the in-

consistencies of meddling moralists,

who must have some kind of a tad to

follow, seeing they have no better em-

ployment.

However, they are not so much to

blame as are the religious deceivers

and pious hypocrites, who stuff them

with vile falsehoods about a faith that

is too pure and high for their groveling

conception, and a people whose hearts

are set to serve God and strive for the

salvation of the souls of mankind. It

is nothing new. All the prophets, and

apostles and sages of the past met

with similar experiences as those

through which the Latter-day Saints are

passing. And this is the great conso-

lation: That truth will triumph over

error and no weapon that is forged

against it will prevail. We must pos-

sess our souls in patience.

## UNIVERSITY SUNDAY SCHOOL.

It is most gratifying to note the very

promising conditions under which the

University Sunday school has entered

upon the third year of its existence.

As is known among those who have

read the announcements made from

time to time the school named is under

the immediate direction of the

Deseret Sunday School Union board,

and is therefore not directly connected

with either ward or stake organiza-

tions. The purpose in establishing the

school was that of affording opportu-

nity for theological training among

the many young Latter-day Saints who

come to this city from outlying wards

in order to avail themselves of the

school facilities in higher branches here

to be found. These students do not as

a rule become identified with the wards

in which they lodge, and to them the

opportunities offered by the University

Sunday school are particularly benefi-

cial. However, the class rooms are

open to all who are free to attend.

The work of the school for the current year

comprises two lecture courses, viz. a

theology class course entitled "Jesus, the

Christ," by Dr. J. E. Talmage, and a

second course on the "Book of Mor-

mon," by Prof. J. M. Mills. The

classes will meet as usual tomorrow,

beginning at 10 a. m. in Barratt Hall.

By the believer in the Gospel of the

Redeemer, no truth is held more firm-

ly than this, that the Lord shall ulti-

mately become the acknowledged sov-

ereign on earth, as He is in heaven.

"He shall have dominion also from

sea to sea and from the river unto the

ends of the earth." This is the divine

decree, which no opposition on earth,

or from the depths below, can change.

The principles taught by the Redeemer

will finally be applied to all human af-

fairs—to the home, to education, to

business, to politics, to government.

Christ shall be king in the family cir-

cle, in society, in the centers of com-

merce, and in administrative halls and

all men will "bring forth the royal dia-

dem and crown Him Lord of all." This

is one of the truths that shines forth

with dazzling brilliancy from the pages

of holy writ, as a star of the first mag-

nitude in the firmament. But we are

commanded to be subject to "the pow-

ers that be" until He comes.

## CHRIST IS KING.

The skeptic would perhaps say that

there are no signs of a speedy

change for the better in our

world-conditions. He would point

to the ever increasing unrest

among the masses of the people.

The Gulf between capital and labor

seems to be widening instead of filling

up. On the slightest provocation, there

are strikes with violence and bad

blood. People are drifting away from

the churches and, in many instances,

becoming enemies of religion. They

are drifting away from the lofty ideal

declared on the Mount by our Savior

Himself. There is a scramble for

wealth, and power, in which one re-

gards another with the brutal indiffer-

ence that is displayed in a stampede

out of a burning theater. Extrava-

gant notions of life, imtemperate thirst

for amusement, hunger for show and

parade consume the very souls of the

people, instead of that hunger and

thirst for righteousness, which can be

satisfied. Where, then, is there in all

the world a sign of the coming of the

Son of Man, or His kingdom? Is this

event not so far away as to have no

interest to this generation?

The very conditions briefly touched

upon are one of the signs that His

coming is not so far off as many be-

lieve. The Scriptures teach us that

the second advent of the Lord will fol-

low a "time of trouble such as never

was since there was a nation." Look-

ing around us, how can we escape the

impression that the elements of trouble

are put into commotion—that a time

is coming in which the passions, the

frenzy of mankind will know no

bounds, and before which all law and

order, and all human institutions will

go down? That is needed to demon-

strate the utter impotency of the wis-

dom of man to bring salvation, either

through science or art. And when that

is realized, man will be prepared to

accept God's salvation, through His

Son.

The world in general may not take

much interest in these things, but to the

Saints of the Most High the signs of

the times are most portentous. They

speak of coming "troubles," in which

men's hearts will fail them, but also of

the coming of "the desire of all na-

tions" to save "the remnant." Then

the knowledge of the Lord shall fill

the earth. Messiah shall reign supreme,

and with Him those who have been faith-

ful to Him. This is God's world, and

He will surely claim it. Even the clouds

that occasionally dim the sky are part

of the plan of redemption. David is

anointed king, even if he is in exile,

and the agitation for Ishboeth, the son

of Saul, the enemy of Israel, does not

change the decree. The Church of

Christ never was on the retreat. Its

course was always onward and for-

ward, and shall ever be, until the re-

deemed multitudes of the world shall

join with one heart and one voice, in

the shout of victory: "Hallelujah! for

the Lord omnipotent reigneth. Hal-

lelujah! The kingdoms of this world

are become the kingdom of our Lord

and of His Christ, and He shall reign

for ever and ever. Amen."

## FOR SUNDAY LAWS.

A law has just been given royal sanc-

tion in Spain, according to which all

manner of work, including the printing

and publication of newspapers, is pro-

hibited on Sundays, counting from mid-

night Saturday to midnight Sunday.

Exception is made in favor of rail and

water transportation, public convey-

ances, gas and electric light plants,

domestic service, hotels, theaters, cafes,

restaurants, and all places of amuse-

ments, except the bull ring; tobacco

shops, pawn shops, bath houses, indus-

tries, and all shops in which food is

sold. That is a liberal list of excep-

tions from the rule. It would be dif-

ficult to find any kind of employment

that could not claim exception on one

ground or another in this list. And

there is still another provision accord-

ing to which special exceptions are au-

thorized in the case of industries that

can not exist if included in the interdic-

tion. And yet, it is said that the law is

objectionable to many, and that pro-

tests against its enforcement are num-

erous.

In France, too, there is an agitation

for a better observance of the Sunday.

Shop hands, barbers, day laborers, and

others ask for a day of rest out of sev-

en. A law on the subject has been be-

fore a committee for two years, but the

lawmakers have not been able to

agree upon it. The difficulty

seems to be with the employers who in-

sist upon a reduction of wages, if they

cannot have seven days' work done

every week. Of course, all government

functionaries and military officers, in-

mates of barracks and officials of

courts, employees in business offices,

and of the city are free on Sunday, and

with their families swell the crowds

who produce on the foreigner the im-

pression that, whatever the religious

observance may be, the French Sunday

is at least a day of popular recreation.

Other laborers, naturally, ask for their

rights in this matter, without a reduc-

tion in wages already too small.

In this country the tendency is away

from the proper observance of Sunday,

by permitting various kinds of games

and amusements to take place on it.

Those who advocate the tearing down

of the safeguards by which that day

has been surrounded, do not always

realize that if they succeed, a way is

opened through which greed will find

an opportunity of entering and making

every common laborer a seven-day

slave. When the bars for amusements

are let down, the day of rest will grad-

ually be changed into one of general

labor. And, the evil once established it

will be difficult to overcome. In this

matter, as in disease, prevention is bet-

ter than cure.

The Baltic fleet still stands upon the

order of going.

People with an insane desire for office

should be sent to Provo.

The way to a woman's heart is

through a millinery shop.

The next International Peace con-

gress will be held at Lucerne.

Because the country has a large navy

is no sign that it is drifting towards

empire.

When the street lamps fall why not

turn on the limelight to see what is

the matter?

Nominating a shoe manufacturer for

governor doesn't mean that a party

is down on its uppers.

The aerial races at the St. Louis fair

have proven a signal failure. They are

all up in the air, as it were.

The Russian war office is without

news from Port Arthur. Let it take

comfort in the thought that no news is

good news.

For "linked sweetness long drawn-

out," there is nothing like a hand-

organ playing under your window all

the day long.

Dowie says that if he wanted to he

could make it rain silver dollars. And

no doubt Senator Tillman could make it

rain pitchforks if he only wanted to.

The Russians are said to be making

preparations to retire from Mukden.

Preparations for retiring seem to be

the only ones they have made during

the war.

New Jersey's most notable exhibit at

St. Louis is one of mosquitoes. It is

her most famous product and why

should it not be made prominent at the

exposition? No other state could have

made a like display.

Carl Schurz has written a fourteen

thousand word letter on the issues of

the campaign. That beats in length

any letter of acceptance yet put out.

Had he been a candidate how long

would his letter have been?

The professor of oratory at the Uni-

versity of Chicago the other day said:

"Black-eyed girls have more attraction

for the college men than do the girls

with blue, gray or brown eyes." It was

a good thing for that professor there

were no lecky sharps in his class or

he would have heard something from

one of the famous blondes of all time.

One more splendid voice from a

daughter of Zion has been heard in

public. Miss Florence Jepperson of

Provo, a pupil of Prof. Anthony Lund

of the B. Y. U., electrified the congre-

gation on Friday afternoon by the rich

tones of her high contralto voice, every

note being clearly rendered and every

word distinctly heard. It was greatly

enjoyed by all who heard her splendid

solo.

The friends and admirers of Mrs. Liz-

zie Thomas Edward, and Mrs. name is

legion, should all gather at the Taber-

naacle tonight in her support, at the

concert to be given in her honor. As

the leading soprano of the Tabernacle

choir, she is, in her specialties, unsur-

passed, and the entertainment of the

night throughout will be thoroughly

first-class in every respect.

## ON RELIGIOUS TOPICS

New York Examiner.

Science deals with things material,

religion with things spiritual. Conflic-

can arise between them only when the

one seeks to invade the realm of the

other. The true aim of science is to

unveil the secrets of the material uni-

verse; the purpose of religion is to re-

store the broken harmony between man

and his Maker. While science tries to

define and delimit religion it trans-

cends its powers; when religion,

through the overzeal of its teachers

and thinkers, endeavors to forestall

dogmatically the results of scientific

research it, too, transcends its powers,

and brings discredit upon itself and

its high purpose. Science is only the

attempt to discover the laws of God in

nature; religion is the revelation of

God's will in the higher realm of the

spirit. The former has no right to

said that God cannot reveal Himself except

through material means and processes.

If it has no means of determining

whether He can or can not. Spiritual

things are spiritually discerned, and all

the logic of science cannot demon-

strate to a man whose consciousness

God has revealed Himself that he has

received revelation. He knows he

has received it, because he has the wit-

ness of it in himself.

## The Standard.

That the better educated element in

our churches has felt the influence of

the newer science and philosophy and

criticism cannot be questioned, but that

element constitutes only a small min-

ority. The great mass of the members of

our churches has had but limited edu-

cational opportunities. Not only is the

number of college graduates small, but

so is the number of those who have had

any thing approaching an equivalent to

college training. We are not now dis-

cussing the reason for the failure of the

Church to reach the liberally educated.

If there be such failure, but simply

calling attention to existing conditions

preparatory to an inquiry concerning

the extent to which the great majority

are affected by modern thought. It is

our conviction that a vague sense of

uneasiness is the most that can be as-

signed, justly, to this cause. The av-

erage church member knows as little

about higher criticism as he does about

the extent to which the great majority

philosophy troubles him no more

than do the Eclogues of Virgil. But he

does know that there is denial of things

that he has always believed and ques-

tioning of that which he has always

held unquestioningly. This does not

destroy his faith, but it troubles him,

and, very likely, affects his Christian

life injuriously. The religion of the

average church member is chilled by

existing atmospheric conditions."

## Northwestern Christian Advocate.

The true hero is often unrecognized

because he comes in a humble dress and

is unaccompanied with music and sky-

rockets. During the civil war a party

of men was detailed to run a gauntlet

of bullets in a boat between two lines

of the enemy stationed on the banks.

The party ran upon a shoal and it

looked for a time as though everyone

on board would be killed. Finally, a

negro servant who accompanied the

party, in the most matter-of-fact way

said: "I reckon somebody must be hit to

get dis yere boat out o' danger," and

suiting the action to the words, jumped

overboard, put his shoulder to the gun-

wale and pushed the boat off into the

stream, where it soon reached a place

of safety. But the black hero, pierced

by a rifle ball, fell in the water and was

borne away on its tide. His name is

not known, but he was a true hero; he

gave his life for others.

## Theodore Parker.

Let us do our duty in our shop or our

kitchen, the market, the street, the of-

fice, the school, the home, just as faith-

fully as if we stood in the front rank of

some great battle and we knew that

victory for mankind depended on our

bravery, strength and skill. When we

are the humblest of us will be

serving in that great army which

achieves the welfare of the world.

## Mrs. Mary A. Livermore.

To live in love is to live an everlasting

youth. Whoever enters old age by this

royal road will find the last of life to

be the very best of life. Instead of

finding himself descending the hills of

life, he will find it up-hill all the

into clearer air. There the vision

reaches further; here the sunsets are

more golden and the twilight lasts

longer.



# Our Clothing Hats and Furnishings

for Men, Boys and Children, adhere closely to favorite and correct styles and it is our constant study to present values that shall be matchless. We invite attention to the present showing and ask for close investigation of our goods and prices.

The high excellence of the apparel carried in our stocks for Ladies, Misses and Children, together with the very reasonable prices, make this department so popular. Reasonable priced coats, suits and furs can attain to no higher standard, and nothing is wanting in the department that could add a touch of completeness.

## SPECIALS FOR NEXT WEEK.

Visit our Linen and Staple Department and get the best values for your money which we have ever before offered. No other store can name such prices as we will give you the benefit of, for goods which are standard, reliable and needed by most people every day in the year. We have what you want and you will receive the best attention. Following are only a few of our big bargains for Conference week in Table Linens, Bleach Muslin, Domestic, Calicoes, Outing Flannels, Quilts, Blankets, Dress Goods, etc., etc.:

Bleached and Unbleached Table Damask, 72 in. wide, reg. price 75c, sale, 70c	50c
Hope Bleach Muslin, regular price 10c, sale 8c	7c
Storm King Bleach Muslin, regular price 8 1/2c, sale 7c	6c
Goodnuff Bleach Muslin, regular price 6 1/2c, sale 5c	5c
Dog's Head heavy Domestic, regular price 10c, sale 8c	8c
Peppermint R fine Domestic, regular price 7c, sale 5c	7c
L Domestic, regular price 6 1/4c, sale 4c	4c