

## DESEBET EVENING NEWS

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LORENZO SNOW, TRUSTEE-IN-TRUST

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SALT LAKE CITY, - SEPT. 30, 1901.

## SEMI-ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

The Seventy-second Semi-annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will commence on Friday, October 4th at 10 a. m. in the Tabernacle in this city.

LORENZO SNOW,  
JOSEPH F. SMITH,  
First Presidency.

## SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION CONFERENCE.

The Semi-annual conference of the Sunday Schools of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will be held in the Tabernacle Sunday, October 6th, 1901, at 10 a. m. It is desired that each Stake of Zion be represented, at the meeting; and a cordial invitation to be present is extended to officers, teachers, and all interested in the great Sunday School work.

LORENZO SNOW,  
GEORGE REYNOLDS,  
J. M. TANNER,  
General Superintendency.

## THE STATE FAIR.

Tomorrow the State Fair will be open to the public. This is an institution that receives countenance and support from the Legislature of Utah, because of the benefits derived from the annual exhibition it presents, of products, manufactures and works of art. It is educational in its nature. It gives information to the public on the improvements that have been made in agriculture, stock-raising, sheep-breeding, wool-growing, sericulture, bee-keeping, all kinds of manufactures, the fine arts, literature, pedagogy, etc., etc. It also stimulates excellence in every branch of human industry. People see what can be done by what has been done, and they do not wish to be behind the times in the march of development, so progress is the sure result.

Everybody should go to the Fair. The children should be taken there. Time should be spent, sufficient to examine and inspect the exhibits, so that their merits may be fully understood and appreciated. The Fair will be worth visiting several times, indeed until its numerous attractions are viewed with critical eyes and fair judgment can be pronounced. Of course there will be many visitors who will take it in for pleasure alone. They will have neither leisure nor inclination to repeat their attendance. And some will go for the sake of the children, as they do to a circus or other shows.

Never mind, so that the exposition is seen, and the society which furnishes it is encouraged by the attendance and interest of the public in whose favor the Fair is arranged. We hope the directors will receive the support of the people who will flock into the city for the Conference, and that the exhibition will be crowned with the predicted success.

## SELF-REFUTING.

As we published last week the very able argument of Rev. A. G. Andrews, of Murray, in favor of the continuance of divine healing, we now give equal prominence to the reply on the other side of the question by Rev. W. H. Bagby, both having been presented before the Ministerial Association in this city. Mr. Bagby's argument will be found on another page of this paper.

To critical readers Mr. Bagby's plea for the cessation of healings and in support of the "done away" theory, will refute itself. To the casual reader it may appear somewhat plausible. We therefore make a few comments. Time and space forbid a more extended notice of it today.

If the position taken by Mr. Bagby is correct, that "the healings and other miracles wrought in Old Testament times, were designed to prove to a people and an age that needed it, the presence and the power of God," then they surely ought to be manifested now, when skepticism, agnosticism and infidelity prevail so extensively in what is called Christendom, and so many millions upon millions of the world's inhabitants are in the darkness of heathenism. If it "took the eyes of a Job and a David to read the higher and more enduring manifestations of the power of Jehovah," and therefore healings and miracles were necessary in their times, how much more are they needed now, when the Jews and the Davids are so scarce among mankind?

If the healings and signs were "to confirm the claims they made," would it not be a good thing for men who claim not to be the ministers of Christ and servants of God, to be able to substantiate and confirm their claim by the same methods? If they were necessary for that purpose when inspired Apostles and Prophets were the ministers, are they not even more necessary now for the kind of preachers

that set forth the doctrines of the clashing and contending "Christian" sects?

Paul did predict that certain signs and manifestations should "cease," as Mr. Bagby quotes. But the gentleman who gives a fragmentary quotation of Paul's prophecy, was not fair enough to cite it all, for that would have upset his pet theory and exposed its utter fallacy. Paul did say such things would cease. But when? Hear him: "For we know in part and we prophesy in part. But when that which is perfect is come, then that which is in part shall be done away."—1 Cor. xiii, 9-12. And lest there might be any mistake about when this should be, he added: "For now we see through a glass darkly; but then face to face; now I know in part, but then shall I know even as also I am known."

That is sufficient to show that Mr. Bagby's theory is contrary to the Apostolic doctrine. The prophecies, the knowledge imparted by revelation, the healings, the tongues and other manifestations promised by Christ, and which Paul says are essential parts of the body, the Church of Christ, are not to be "done away" until that which is perfect is come, and we see the Lord "face to face."

There is no occasion to do anything further to Mr. Bagby's notion, than to use his own arguments and quote the rest of that portion of scripture that he partially adduces. He is in the dark on this question, and needs to be brought "face to face" with the Apostle, whose words he clips off so as to pervert their evident meaning. His "reply" to the Murray minister is self-refuting.

## A QUESTION OF RESIDENCE.

Attention is being called to the inadequacy of the White House for both office and residence purposes, and it is believed the time has come for the erection of a more modern and commodious structure. It seems that only seven rooms are available for the President's family, and that the present incumbent only with difficulty can find accommodations for children and servants.

Different plans are discussed, either of which, if adopted, would furnish a remedy. One is to erect a new executive mansion; another, to enlarge the present one; another, to erect a new office building and use the White House for residence only, and still another, to use the White House for offices and build a new residence in some convenient and more healthy spot than that which the White House now adorns.

The last plan will perhaps commend itself to the majority of those who give the subject any attention. The American people can afford to build a residence—a veritable palace—for the use of the chief executive of the nation and distinguished guests it may be desirable to entertain in behalf of the people. There is an abundance of funds in the treasury, and the erection of a monumental building would help circulating some of it among the American laborers. Few would object to this. And if it is thought too royalistic, or imperialistic, to build "palaces," it is only necessary to remember that narrow, inconvenient quarters for a public servant is no credit to a free people with ample resources, nor is it a necessary part of republican institutions. It may not be desirable to pattern after the imposing structures that are among the wonders of some European capitals, but the new mansion, if erected, should reflect credit on the American people, in both size, convenience and elegance.

## INDIAN ANCESTORS.

Our attention has been called to a contribution to the St. Louis Republic for the 25th of April this year, in which the author discusses the ancestors of American Indians.

The article starts with the proposition that Indian tribes, at the time of Columbus, lived in a great confederacy known as the Great League of the Iroquois. Scholars have endeavored to find some clue to the early history of this league, but with only indifferent results. But now Professor John Campbell, of the Presbyterian College, Montreal, believes he has discovered evidence that this Indian league is as old as the beginning of the nineteenth century before our era, and the evidence is said to be in the form of inscriptions found on the peninsula of Sinai. The professor agrees with other scholars, that the Iroquois federation probably was revived in this country in the fifteenth century of our era, but its origin is much more ancient.

The important statement of Professor Campbell is this that "writing of essentially the same character and yielding a still more archaic but decidedly genuine Japanese form of speech, is found throughout the Sinaitic peninsula and the country east of the river Jordan, up to the Hauran and beyond it." These venerable inscriptions, he says, mention repeatedly the "kumi-no-to," or band of the league, and one of them names as contemporaries Odatschebe and Dekanawida, two of the founders of the league.

Other inscriptions are said to refer to another league founder, "the terrible Aotatoh of the Omondagas, who was the original Ben-Hadad, or, in Hittite speech, Hadad-ezer, of the race of Hamath."

The connection between the Indian ancestors and the engravers of the Semitic inscriptions is traced in the similarity of written characters found in the two hemispheres. The characters, the professor explains, are not Semitic, by Turanian, and they are the originals of those that appear on Parthian coins, in the Latin of India, on the monuments of Siberia, and on the mound-builder stones in America, while their western types appear in the inscriptions of Lydia, Phrygia, Lemnos, non-Aryan Italy, Celtiberia and Pictland.

band of the league under Kudashita to descend to ally itself with Noba."

This inscription is proof enough to the learned archeologist of his proposition, for it is written virtually in the same characters as those of the Yarmouth stone and West Newbury rock, the former commemorating a Cayuga chief named Kataris, and the latter a Huron named Meshahli.

Professor Campbell is finally quoted as follows:

"With slight differences, naturally arising from great intervals of time and space, they yield the same Japanese speech, the Latin or classical tongue of the Northern Turanians. Next we have in the Sinaitic Peninsula or its vicinity a Kumi, or league, and its Kumi-no-to or band of the league, which was an armed force at its command."

"The world has seen many leagues from that of Chedorlaomer to the one which Henry of Navarre overthrew, but this is a Turanian league in the midst of what in all historical time was a Semitic or subsemitic country. These leagues were not Delouins, Edomites, Nabateans nor Israelites; neither were they Egyptians, although there are Egyptian inscriptions of great antiquity in the Semitic Peninsula alongside of the Sinaitic proper."

"The syllabary and language of these ancient leagues are the same as those of the Iroquois, who also were famous for their league. This is no mere coincidence, for Turanian leagues are of rare occurrence."

We have given the substance of this interesting article, in which, by learned authority the relationship of the Indians to a people once sojourning in the Arabian peninsula may be traced, and also the existence, among them of "leagues" or societies employing armed bands. The discoveries made are undoubtedly important, whatever be the true deductions from them. And it is a striking fact that archeology seems to come forward more and more in favor of the Book of Mormon history of this continent. That is necessarily fragmentary, but so far, as Professor Plongou has said, science has discovered nothing contradicting that most remarkable record.

## TO LEASE PALESTINE.

The Kansas City Star states that, according to Israel Zangwill, negotiations now are in progress for the leasing of the Holy Land to the Zionists. Dr. Herzl, the leader of this movement, is trying to secure a charter from the sultan. What the plan is in detail is not stated. Perhaps no particulars have as yet been decided on.

If the Zionists are prepared financially to make the sultan any reasonable offer, one would naturally think the time now is favorable for such negotiations. What the ruler of the Ottoman empire, with the nations of Europe pressing for a settlement of claims, is funds, and assistance to make his country, not only Syria but all the provinces, more productive and, consequently, more profitable to the imperial treasury. The leasing of Palestine to the Zionists would certainly have this effect as far as that country is concerned. The Zionists, once in possession, and reasonably assured of protection, would introduce modern methods of agriculture under which the fertile land would render an abundance. They would build roads and improve the harbors, and with the re-awakening of industry and trade, there is no reason why the country should not again be—in the oriental figure of speech—flowing with milk and honey.

Quite a lively discussion is being carried on concerning the Zionist movement, and it is quite apparent that some leading rabbis, both in this country and elsewhere, fail to see in it any salvation for the scattered remnant. They do not believe that Palestine can offer an asylum to more than a fraction of the people, and that those who could best afford to rebuild it, will refuse to leave their comfortable homes and take up the labor of pioneers. And this is probably true. But if the notice is correct, that Dr. Herzl is even now negotiating for a lease of the country, it is evident that the Zionists themselves are determined to put their plan to a practical test, if possible, and the result is, after all, what it must be judged by.

It is not to be expected that the entire people will move to Palestine. The Zionists do not expect that; nor do they desire it. If we understand that movement, they do expect to establish in the country and city of David a Jewish community which ultimately is to become independent. At present they hope to establish an asylum in which those who are oppressed in many countries may find refuge and a certain measure of independence. No doubt the obstacles are many, and to doubt appearances insurmountable, but the Zionists have this in favor of their plans, that the same divine oracles which, even before the people had attained national greatness, predicted that they would be scattered to the winds and, as to national existence, become like dry bones in a valley—the same oracles told them, that on turning again with all their hearts to the God of their fathers, they should be gathered. If the Zionists are inspired by belief in this promise, they will continue their work and accomplish it in due time.

This year's Fair promises to be the fairest of the fairs.

If Sir Thomas Lipton lifts the American cup he will be justified in draining it to the dregs.

Grace Reformed Church, Washington, has suddenly become too small to hold those who desire to attend it. Can it be that there are those who go there to see the President rather than to praise the Lord?

General Kitchener places responsibility for the prolongation of the war in South Africa on the Boers. There can be no doubt that they are responsible for its prolongation, and it looks very much as though they "repose to continue to prolong it and assume the responsibility."

The commander-in-chief of the army and navy has just been breveted a brigadier general for gallantry in the battle of Santiago de Cuba. The President has announced his adherence to the doctrine of reciprocity. For this brevet will be reciprocated with Gen. Corbin?

Washington officials say they were

not unprepared for news of just the character that has come from Samar about so many of our soldiers there being surprised and killed by the insurgents. It is very evident that the officers and men of Co. C, Ninth Infantry, were not prepared for any such news, and their information must have been quite as recent and reliable as that possessed by the Washington officials.

The suggestion has been made, and it is to be urged upon Congress at its coming session, that the name of the Philippine Islands be changed to the McKinley Islands, and that the various islands be named after distinguished Americans who were identified with either the conquest or pacification of the islands. The suggestion is hardly happy. For more than three centuries they have borne the name they now have, in fact it is the only name they have ever known. It is the one that figures in history and literature, and this fact should have much influence. Along this same line of that suggestion it would be quite as proper to call Porto Rico "Miles" as to call Luzon "Dewey." President McKinley's monument is something bigger than the Philippine Islands.

The attack upon the soldier standing guard at President McKinley's tomb was a most dastardly and outrageous act. That it was intended by his assailants to desecrate the tomb there is little reason to doubt. That the men were sympathizers with Calogozo and his crime is certain. Who and whence were these ghoul-like no one knows. That they should have had the temerity to approach the President's last resting place, when there was an armed soldier on guard and a company of regulars very close at hand, shows the miscreants to have been desperate men. The profanation of the grave and the disturbance of the dead is a crime second only to that of murder. This attempt so soon after President McKinley was consigned to the grave is peculiarly shocking. Hatred of him and the government whose chief executive he was, follows him after death. This is terrible malevolence and every precaution should and doubtless will be taken to guard against its overt acts. All this is of course predicated on the truth of the story told by the soldier guard.

## CAZAR AND KAISER.

Berlin Correspondent London Times.

The agrarians, who were formerly emphatic regarding the necessity of good relations with Russia, are now afraid that the German government is going too far for their interests in its advances to Russia. A significant article in one of the German papers demands that it be made clear that the friendship of Germany is as valuable to Russia as Russia's friendship is to Germany. The majority of the journals voice out that Germany must remain friends with both England and Russia and commit herself to neither.

Vienna Correspondent London Times.

Well-informed people believe that there will be no far-reaching political consequences from the meeting. It is not supposed that Europe is on the eve of new understandings or agreements affecting existing ones. There is already sufficient guarantee that there will be no Russo-German war.

Independence Belgo. Brussels.

If the czar can convince Emperor William of the false position in which many European states will be placed by the adoption of Count von Bulow's tariff proposals, this will indeed be a great point gained.

## Local Answerer, Berlin.

While the visit per se demonstrates the friendly relations existing between the two monarchs, the presence of both leaders of foreign policy proves the political significance of the meeting. The sympathetic articles in the Russian press could not be published without the consent of the government. We welcome the czar warmly. We owe a warm welcome to the mighty ruler who while directing the destiny of many nations, endeavors to be a prince of peace and protector of humanity. Europe owes to him largely the shaping of the present conditions of the world's affairs, which permits us to accompany his further trip with the sincerest wishes.

## MCKINLEY'S BUFFALO SPEECH.

Kansas City Star.

Never before in his presidential addresses had Mr. McKinley expressed the least lack of confidence in the permanent efficacy of the policy of high protection. In his Buffalo speech he declared that the statistics of trade were "almost appalling;" that it could not be well for the United States or for other countries that one should continue to sell in enormous quantities and buy little or nothing; that the "period of exclusiveness" was past; that no narrow selfish policy would subservise the great business interests of the nation. In other words, that the equilibrium of international trade is essential to the continuous and equitable prosperity of a great producing country like the United States.

Chicago News.

The President's change of view, however, shows that he has followed the trend of events intelligently, and it is in following opportunities rather than in premising or creating them that Mr. McKinley is strongest. He has learned that as a nation we can not maintain high-tariff barriers if we would hold a commanding position in the world's markets.

Tacoma Ledger.

In the speech of the President at Buffalo there were many points each of which might serve as a text. He said, among other things: "The period of exclusiveness is past." These were true words. If the United States entertained for a time the idea of being a hermit nation, the idea has been dispelled. It is now recognized as one of the powers of the world. It has not sought the recognition of inherent strength and natural growth have compelled it. Now that it has found its place, to shrink from the duties involved would be the act of cowardice.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The contents of the current number of The Land of Sunshine are as follows: In Panama, illustrated, Tracy Robinson; "A Southwestern Sleepy-Hollow," illustrated, Anna Caroline Field; "In Western Letters," illustrated, C. F. L.; "The Waterfall of Basasichich," illustrated, "Salcedo," "La Leona," (poem), E. C. Tompkins; "Mark Twain and the First Nevada Legislature," Mark Lee Luther; "The Dream-Child of the Mesa (a Pueblo story)," Lanier Barrett; "The Graceland of California," Theodore H. Hittell; "Midsummer Song" (poem), Hilton H. Green; "The Landmarks Club," "In the Land of the Living," (by the editor), and editorial papers on various topics. The frontispiece is "A Little Charra," a

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40c to 60c.

LADIES' UNION SUITS (Munsing) all styles, white and natural wool, from—

60c to 75c.

LADIES' VESTS AND PANTS (Munsing) all styles, white and natural wool, from—

25c to 65c.

CHILDREN'S UNION SUITS, jersey ribbed, gray, from—

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T. Q. WEBBER, Superintendent.

photo by a Chihuahua artist.—South Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.

The October number of McCall's Magazine has an interesting article on "Professions of Women," and another on "Europe in Six Weeks on \$25." "A Greek Dress" is an illustration accompanied by a brief description. There are a number of valuable contributions on fashions, home literature, household hints, fancy work, etc., and a couple of colored plates, besides other illustrations.—The McCall Co., New York.

A sketch of J. Pierpont Morgan opens the October number of McClure's Magazine. It is prepared by Ray Stannard Baker and is well illustrated. Another important article is Josiah Flynt's "The Tammany Commandment." This is an exposition of the system of police protection of vice and crime as that system is understood by those protected. Other articles are Clara Morris' entertaining account of the "Staging of Miss Maudslayi," Cyrus Townsend Brundage's "Appreciation of 'Frontenac, the Savior of Canada,'" and William Stamps Cherry's (the African explorer), description of "Elephant Hunting in Africa." Rudyard Kipling's "Kim" is concluded. There are five short stories, besides other contributions in verse and prose.—The S. S. McClure Co., New York.

In the October number of Success, the progress of the nation and the problems of winning and developing the world's trade, are told by men as Park Benjamin, Hudson Maxim, Charles R. Flint, and Sir Thomas Lipton. General Benjamin F. Tracy contributes a timely editorial in "Law as Part of a Business Education." Interesting information for middle-aged women will be found in an article by Margaret E. Sangster, and a subject that should appeal strongly to all readers is "Thomas Wentworth Higginson's Success in Marriage." "Success" is keeping up its reputation as a first class magazine.—University Building, New York.

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