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SALT LAKE CITY, - OCT. 4, 1902.

GENERAL CONFERENCE.

The Seventy-third semi-annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will commence on Saturday, October 4, 1902, in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City. A general attendance of the officers and members of the Church is invited and desired.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONFERENCE.

The regular conference of Sunday school workers is called for Sunday evening October 5th, at 7:30 o'clock in the Salt Lake Tabernacle. It is urged that all Sunday school workers attend, as matters of a very interesting and instructive character will be presented.

There will be an important meeting of the Stake Superintendents held in room 25, Lion House, on Sunday evening, October 5th, at six o'clock. It is earnestly requested that all visiting superintendents and their aids will attend, as business of importance is to be transacted.

THE CHURCH AND PRIESTHOOD.

JOSEPH F. SMITH, GEO. REYNOLDS, J. M. TANNER, General Superintendency.

Among the Protestant sects in Christendom, the idea extensively prevails that Jesus of Nazareth, while a great and divine teacher, established no Church organization on earth, and committed no authority to men to minister in the name of the Lord, and they particularly affirm that there was no Priesthood in the early Christian times, but that Christ was the only and final High Priest. The report of a sermon recently delivered by a minister of the Congregational church has been sent to us, with a request to make some comment upon the following statement contained therein:

"The provision of Jesus for the needs of His Church in that which is given it now to do must be sufficient. He knew what He was about when He made it. He knew us and He knew the conditions under which we work. So far as we know He left no authoritative organization."

This may be regarded as a statement of the position taken by most of the Protestant denominations, particularly those whose members are usually classed under the head of dissenters. The Catholic church takes opposite ground from this, and so to some extent does the Protestant Episcopal church. The former claims a succession of priesthood from the days of the Apostles to the present time, although the Pope and the chief prelates of that body do not claim to be Apostles. The latter has an order of archbishops, bishops, priests and deacons, and yet inconsistently repudiates the idea of a continuous priesthood.

The two great questions to be decided in this connection are first: Did Christ establish a church on earth? And second, if so, did His Church contain or was it governed by an order of priesthood? These are the two points that appear to be disputed by most of the modern Christian sects.

Now as to the first proposition. If Christ did not establish a church when He was on earth, what are we to understand, by His instructions as to differences between brethren and their manner of settlement? That is, that they should first try to come to an agreement between themselves, next, if that could not be done, to invoke the aid of one or two other brethren and then,

"And if He shall neglect to hear them, tell it unto the Church, but if he neglect to hear the Church, let him be unto thee as an heathen man and a publican." Matt. xviii, 17.

And what is the meaning of these passages of scripture?

"Upon this rock I will build my Church." Matt. xvi, 18.

"And the Lord added to the Church daily such as should be saved." Acts ii, 41.

"Take heed, therefore, unto yourselves, and to all the flock, over the which the Holy Ghost hath made you overseers, to feed the Church of God which He hath purchased with His own blood." Acts xx, 28.

"For the husband is the head of the wife, even as Christ is the head of the Church; and He is the Savior of the body. Therefore as the Church is subject unto Christ, so let the Church be subject unto Him, as unto Himself, a glorious Church," etc. Eph. v, 23-25.

"And He is the head of the body, the Church." Col. i, 18.

Many more texts might be quoted on this point, to show that there was an organized body or Church of Christ established under direction of the Savior and His Apostles, of which He was the living, spiritual head, and which was one body, no matter how many branches there might be connected with it throughout the world where the Gospel was preached. Converts were baptized into it and confirmed

members of it by the laying on of hands. (See Acts ii, also viii and xix, Rom. vi, viii.)

Next as to the authority which Christ left in that organization, and the Priesthood which was held by men to whom that authority was given. Jesus repeatedly disclaimed having any authority, doctrine, precept or ordinance of His own. He affirmed that all that He did and directed was from the Father. "My doctrine," said He, "is not mine but His that sent me." It is written of Him that,

"Christ glorified not Himself to be made an High Priest, but he that said unto him, Thou art my son, today have I begotten thee. As He saith also in another place, 'Thou art a Priest forever after the order of Melchizedec.' And further, 'Called of God an High Priest after the order of Melchizedec.'—Heb. v, 5-10."

That authority which Jesus received from the Father he bestowed upon His Apostles, whom He called and sent in His name, saying, "Whosoever ye shall bind on earth shall be bound in heaven."—Matt. xviii, 18, also xvi, 19.

That these Apostles, bearing the same authority to the world that Jesus Christ received from the Father, as "the great Apostle and High Priest of our profession," were empowered to build up and regulate the Church and ordain other officers in the ministry, must be clear to every student of the New Testament. Paul states:

"And God hath set some in the Church, first, Apostles, secondly, prophets, thirdly, teachers, after that miracles, then gifts of healings, helps, governments, diversities of tongues."—1 Cor. xii, 28.

Paul declared concerning Christ:

"And he gave some Apostles; and some prophets; and some evangelists; and some pastors and teachers; for the perfecting of the Saints, for the work of the ministry, for the edifying of the body of Christ."—Eph. iv, 11-12.

Under the ministry of the Apostles, Elders were ordained, also Bishops, Deacons and other officers to aid in this ministry. They all had their place in the Church established by Jesus Christ and His disciples. They held authority in that Church, and this is what is meant by the term of Holy Priesthood, which seems to be so offensive to modern ministers in the churches who have been set up by men. The Holy Priesthood is divine authority, and is sometimes used to designate the individuals who hold it and exercise its powers.

A church that has not this Priesthood is without divine authority. All ordinances administered therein are void in the sight of heaven. That which is done in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost, is but an empty form, unless the individual attempting it is divinely appointed and ordained to administer it. If he bears that authority, he bears the Holy Priesthood.

As we have shown, Christ conferred upon His Apostles the same authority that He had received from the Father. As He was "called of God a High Priest after the order of Melchizedec," so were each of them. They were not appointed to offer sacrifices of animals upon the altar, as certain priests were under the Mosaic law, for that law was fulfilled in Christ who offered up Himself; all of which is explained in the Epistle to the Hebrews.

It is a great mistake to suppose that because the law of Moses had accomplished its purpose and a higher law, that of the Gospel restored, that the Priesthood was abolished. It does not follow that because certain duties of the Priesthood under the lesser law of carnal commandments were no longer necessary, that the authority of the Priesthood to administer in the things of the kingdom was done away with. Change does not mean abolition. The writer to the Hebrews did not state, anywhere, that the Priesthood ceased with those sacrificial ceremonies of the law. On the contrary He said:

"For the Priesthood being changed, there is made of necessity a change also of the law."

It is evident from the Scriptures that the Priesthood held by our Savior and His Apostles and others upon whom it was conferred by ordination, not only continues in this world in the ministry for the salvation of mankind, but extends into the world to come. For it is, as declared, "an everlasting Priesthood," extending beyond the boundaries of mortal life. John the Revelator saw in the great vision vouchsafed to him many of the redeemed and heard their songs of rejoicing and praise, in which they exclaimed that they were kings and priests unto God and would reign with Him on earth and in heaven. He saw also that they should have part in the first resurrection who had been priests of God and of Christ and reigned with Him a thousand years. (See Rev. i, 6; xxi, 6.)

To the Latter-day Saints there is no doubt or uncertainty on this matter. Christ has re-established His Church on the earth in those latter times, and has placed in it the same authority as was held by His servants whom He ordained when on earth in mortality. All the orders of that Priesthood are in this Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

There are offices and appointments growing out of that Priesthood, and by virtue of its authority for the government of the Church, some of which are of a presiding nature and some of which are temporary and for the purposes of present times and conditions. But the divine authority which is called the Holy Priesthood abides forever, in time and in eternity. It comes from God and no man can take it unto himself. It is essential to ministrations in the name of the Lord. That which is performed by its authority in the manner prescribed by Deity, stands the same as though performed by the Lord Himself.

self. It will be so recognized on earth and in heaven.

It is the power of God in earthly vessels, and they who receive it must count it as a holy thing, committed to them to use for the glory of God and the salvation of mankind. Blessed is he who obtains it and bears it with honor and fidelity, and who unto him who prostrates it to base devices, to selfish aims or to personal ambition. It is restored to earth to remain, and it will continue while there is a soul to be saved or a divine purpose to be accomplished, and they who labor in its true spirit will wear the crown of its authority and glory forever and ever.

ANNUAL TEACHERS' MEETING.

As already announced in the Deseret News, the annual meeting of the Teachers' association will be held in this city, commencing in the evening of October 6th and closing on Friday evening, October 10th. This change in the time of the annual meeting will be found advantageous for several reasons. The October Conference brings many of the teachers to this city, and railroad fares are made specially low; and although the closing of the schools for a few days at this season of the year may be objected to by some persons, on the whole we believe it will be found that the new arrangement is generally satisfactory.

Some changes in the usual program are to be made, by which the teachers will be brought in close touch with practical school room work. The schools of this city are to be visited and their work inspected. The country and city teachers will compare notes and methods, and educators of national reputation will address the assembly. The parents' meeting, too, is a new and excellent feature of the gathering, for the teachers, and the parents of the children who are to be educated, should be mutually interested in the good work.

It is to be hoped that teachers from every part of the State will attend the meetings, and by their presence, experience and practical suggestions, aid in the cause of education in Utah. We trust that harmony will prevail in regard to this important matter, and that this October gathering of the instructors of our children will result in great benefit to the State.

COLD IN EUROPE.

Reports have it that Europe is experiencing an early winter, quite severe for this time of the year. In England, the dispatches say, the weather is cold and stormy. In Germany and Italy snow has fallen, and violent storms have visited the Naples district. Snow and cold weather are reported also from the Scandinavian countries, particularly from the central and northern parts of the Scandinavian peninsula. This is unusually early winter weather, at least for the southern parts of Europe, and it is sure to bring much suffering in its trail, where people are not prepared for a prolonged stay of cold Boreas.

The dispatches on this subject remind one of the fact that some students of physical geography have an impression that the earth is passing through a frigid wave. It is thought certain that for a very long time there has been a gradual increase in the area covered by ice, and it is pointed out that according to tradition, some valleys in the Alps now occupied by glaciers formerly were pasture lands.

Another evidence adduced is that in the Arctic regions in the eighteenth century and the first part of the nineteenth, a large extension of the ice occurred. It is stated that in Spitzbergen, for instance, harbors which whalers had often visited in the seventeenth and early in the eighteenth centuries were filled later with glaciers, so that they could no longer be used by shipping. The advance of glaciers in Iceland is said to have covered places that had formerly been the sites of farms and churches.

Since the year 1860, however, there has been no perceptible advance of the ice. It is thought that few glaciers since then have grown very much. On the contrary, some of them have diminished, and others have disappeared. The question now is whether an ice period is not again coming. The ice conditions in the Arctic regions, as reported by returning explorers, are supposed to indicate that this is the case.

LIFE AND DEATH EXPERIMENTS.

According to newspaper reports, an Indianapolis physician, Dr. Littlefield, claims to have discovered a combination of chemical elements, by the aid of which he is able to revive apparently dead insects and smaller quadrupeds. He also, claims to have recalled to life a boy that was drowned and whom the doctors had pronounced dead.

According to the story told, the boy fell through the ice last December. He remained under water for half an hour, and when taken out appeared beyond human aid. For two hours the usual treatment for restoring life to persons in that condition, was applied, but without result, whereupon the doctors declared further efforts useless.

Then the body was taken to the laboratory of Doctor Littlefield. It was placed upon a slab of marble heated to the temperature of a normal human body. The physician sprinkled a grayish powder over the nude body and resumed the movements for artificial respiration. After ten or fifteen minutes, the report says, as the body grew warmer from contact with the heated slab, and the mysterious powder seemed to sink into the pores of the skin, it began to show responsive signs. In half an hour the boy had recovered consciousness, and was breathing normally.

The precise claims of the doctor are these:

"Life is not dependent upon organic function as a principle."

"It may be infused into organic bodies even after the organs have ceased to perform their legitimate offices."

"Where death has been caused, by means not impairing tissue formation or induced by causes not destructive of organs vital in their purpose, life may be recalled, and a perfect resuscitation may be secured by the employment of the most simple agents."

From this it will be seen that it is not claimed that life can be restored,

by this means, when death is due to mutilation of the vital organs, or from organic disease; but only when the organs are sound and death is due to such causes as drowning, electric shocks, asphyxiation, etc. This, it is important enough. It shows again how very difficult to trace is really the dividing line between life and death. It illustrates anew the fact that we are living in an age of "miracles"—"miracles of science. But we presume the reports published need further confirmation, and if they are founded on facts, such confirmation will be forthcoming.

RUSSIA'S FRIENDSHIP.

Mr. Henry Norman, a British explorer, is endeavoring to show that the supposed friendship of Russia for the United States is a mere illusion. He has traveled extensively in the Russian empire and formed acquaintances among Russians of all classes, and his opinion is, therefore, not without its weight.

His view of Russian friendship for America is, that the rulers of that empire are very anxious to make it appear that close friendship exists between St. Petersburg and Washington; for they hope that this will postpone the close union of Great Britain and the United States in world affairs. But besides, this Russia seldom offers the United States a thought, except to envy its prosperity and disapprove its institutions.

A British author may be apt to view this subject in partisan light, but it is entirely probable that Russia does not entertain feelings of friendship for any country that may not be useful to her, one way or another. Least of all can she be expected to entertain warm sympathies for a country with republican institutions. Russia is a religious despotism. The United States is the very opposite of this. Fortunately this country does not need Russian support. A semblance of friendship will answer all purpose.

General Priesthood meeting this evening at SEVEN o'clock.

The President seems to be a better fighter than arbitrator.

Political conventions might be called condemnatory proceedings.

Whichever side wins in the coal strike will be vain of its victory.

It is conference week in Washington as well as in Salt Lake City.

A middle aged man is one who is in reality a two-thirds aged man.

Japanese can be civilized and Christianized but not naturalized.

A too great rise in prices will always cause an industrial depression.

Jupiter Pluvius seems to be putting it all over Mars down at Port Reilly.

With the moonlight schedule in operation the streets are much lighter at night.

All that a man hath will he give to his wife when too closely pursued by creditors.

The President has had his leg both scraped and pulled. Which does he prefer?

The net result of the White House conference appears to be the question: "Where am I?"

A volume of dense black smoke is a black letter indictment of the town that permits its issue.

Of course Utah will raise a slightly building upon the building site assigned her at the St. Louis fair.

The idea of a tariff commission seems to meet with favor. But what is the tariff but a commission?

The trouble between the coal barons and the coal miners might be termed a coalition against the public.

Indigo is said to be the oldest dye known, but it is not. The juice of the forbidden fruit is the oldest dye known.

The people would be glad to know what is Speaker Henderson's idea of Senator Dolliver's idea of the Iowa idea.

The secretary of war denies the rumor that he will resign from the cabinet. He may be said to be rooted to his place.

Mrs. Carter Harrison has just put forth a book of fairy tales. They will be very useful in her husband's political campaigns.

Notwithstanding what the campaign orators are saying, Utah will continue onward and upward, true to her high ideals, no matter which party wins.

A baby eight months old has been voted an honorary membership in the upper house of the Kansas City city council. In all probability the other members are grannies.

It is said that Lord Rosebery has come to the conclusion that Liberalism in politics is played out. If it is Conservatism is played in. And what, any how, is politics but a game of lies and out?

Great Britain seems to be as scared of the Morgan shipping combine as she would be of a continental coalition against her. Her fear doubtless arises from the fact that her great power in world matters is sea power.

The people of the United States will be much disappointed at the news, that the attempt on the part of President Roosevelt to settle the coal strike on an amicable basis has not succeeded. The strike is doing great injury to the public, as well as to the miners who are struggling for living wages. So far, it does not appear that the "coal barons" either suffer or care for the sufferings of others.

ON RELIGIOUS TOPICS.

New York Evening Post.

The substance of the paper ball on the church in the Philippines is forecasted by the Tribune's Roman correspondent, evidently from a sure source. The holy see, according to the appropriation by purchase of the friars, will set itself to the task of building up an educated lay clergy. This action will be in the best interest both of the church and the civilization in the islands, and it testifies strikingly not only to the

Bargain Week at Z. C. M. I.

WEEK COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPT. 29th. SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY FOR VISITORS TO THE STATE FAIR AND CONFERENCE.

THE VERY LATEST: A Lovely Line of LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS for Fall and Winter Wear, in White and Black and White Pique fleeced and not fleeced, price from \$2.25 to \$6.50

Knit Underwear Sale!

Ladies' Fleeced Cotton Vests and Drawers, regular price 25c, Sale price... 25 cts.

Ladies' Fleeced Cotton Union Suits, worth 50c, in Sale for... 35 cts.

Children's Balbriggan Union Suits, regular price 40c, Sale price... 40 cts.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' VESTS AND DRAWERS, sizes from 16 to 34, heavily fleeced, Sale price... 15 cts to 35 cts

We have a table of slightly soiled Fall and Winter Underwear for Ladies and Children, which will be closed out at VERY LOW PRICES.

JUST RECEIVED ANEW Fall Stock of Knit Underwear, Corsets, Muslin Underwear, Bonnets, Infants' Wear, and Hosiery.

Staples Department Offerings

During the Entire Week we will sell our splendid line of Sheets, Pillow Cases, Bed Spreads and Pillow shams at—

20 Per Cent Off.

A beautiful assortment of Fancy Quilt Suits, regular price 25c and 30c in sale, per yard, at... 20 cts.

All Silkline will go in this sale at these figures: 15c goods for... 12 1/2c.

12 1/2c Goods for 10c.

For this week, all Punjab Percales will be sold at, per yard... 12 1/2c.

The Ladies' have a special invitation to come and view the most magnificent display yet made in the West in Suits, Coats, Skirts, Waists, Furs, Etc.

All Goods at Absolutely Fair Prices.

We also have the Daintiest and Best MILLINERY to be Found in the West, and All New.

Z. C. M. I.

T. G. WEBBER, Superintendent.

GOODS OF MERIT

Will always recommend themselves, especially when accompanied with low prices. We can save you from 25 to 50 per cent by buying your underwear, hosiery and winter supplies from us. The following is only a partial list of our immense stock:

Ladies' Union Suits... 25c

Ladies' Silver Gray Vest and Drawers... 25c

Ladies' Fleeced Vest and pants... 45c

Ladies' Heavy Wool Hose... 35c

Misses' Union Suits... 35c

Misses' Worst Union Suits... 40c

Misses' Natural Wool vests and pants... 25c

Misses' Camel Hair Vests and pants... 25c

Misses' Wool Hose... 25c

Men's Fleeced Shirts and Drawers... 25c

Men's Heavy Fleeced Shirts and Drawers... 25c

Men's Double Knee Hose... 15c

Boys' heavy Ribbed Wool Hose... 25c

We have taken the first prize at the State Fair for years on Blankets, flannels, dress goods, suitings, shawls, and all kinds of woolen goods. You can get the best and cheapest goods on earth from us.

WE SAVE YOU FROM TWENTY-FIVE TO FIFTY PER CENT.

CUTLER BROS. CO., 36 Main Street.

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HERRMANN

THE GREAT,

In a Master programme of New Magical Sensations, accompanied by

THE MUSICAL GOODMAN.

NEXT ATTRACTION

All Next Week,

ALPHONSE & GASTON.

Seats now on sale.

GRAND THEATRE

JONES & HAMMER, Mgrs.

PRICES: Night, 25c, 50c, 75c, 1.00, 1.50, 2.00.

Last Time TONIGHT.

THOSE TWO FUNNY BOYS,

Gallagher & Barrett

PRESENTING

FINNICAN'S BALL.

ALL SMILES, GINGERED, UP-TO-DATE.

BIG CROWDS OF PRETTY GIRLS.

NEXT ATTRACTION.

A FOXY TRAMP.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday next.

School matinee Wednesday at 3 p. m. Sale of seats today.

Grand Theatre.

Jones & Hammer, Managers.

SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT.

THE

1st Regiment Band.

L. P. Christensen, Bandmaster.

SOLOISTS

Mrs. Lizzie Thomas Edwards, Soprano.

Mr. Frank H. Ford, Clarinet.

MUSIC TEACHERS.

All who desire to consult the list