Latter-day Saints

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SALT LAKE CITY, . DEC. 9, 1901.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

The anniversary of the birth of the Prophet Joseph Smith will occur on the 23rd inst. He was born December 23 1805. We suggest to the Bishops, everywhere, that it would be highly appropriate to hold special services in commemoration of that important event, on Sunday, December 22, 1901. The authorities of the several Stakes and Wards will please make arrangements

JOSEPH F. SMITH, JOHN R. WINDER, ANTHON H. LUND.

TITHING ACCOUNTS.

The Bishops and members of the Church in the Sait Lake Stake of Zion are reminded that the books for the settlement of tithing for the year 1901 will be ready at the office of the presid ing Bishopric by December 20th. After December la it is desirable that pay ments should be made to the Bishops direct, instead of taking them to the presiding Bishop's office. However, such payments will be received up to December 31st from those persons who can more conveniently deposit them at that office.

Everybody who can settle up for the year before its last days, are requested to do so, in order that the accounts may close as soon as possible, as the Bishops will not be allowed any more than four days in the new year to complete their receipts and hand them in to the presiding Bishop's office. Payments of tithing after December 31st cannot be have to be credited for the year 1902.

tithing and the benefits that result from strict compliance therewith. We believe this is very generally understood among them, and our present purpose is simply to draw their attention to the necessity of attending to this duty in time, so that the books and accounts may be fully made up at the date required. If the Bishops and their clerks and the Saints generally will be prompt in this particular, the end desired will be reached in proper season.

"AN UNREDEEMED" EXPLODES.

A writer to the Intermountain Catholie of this city who appropriately signs himself "An Unredeemed," makes a great fuss over an alleged article in the Descret News containing "unveiled and unfriendly intimations to Catholicism." It is asserted that the "organ of the "Mormon Church" "refers to the bad reputation of a Catholic organization in New Mexico," The writer says: "Every charge which the "News" so freely brings against Catholics in New Mexico, has been iterated and reiterated against Mormons in Utah, together with other charges beyond comparison in number and in iniquity."

"An Unredeemed" expends considerable time and space in making a covert attack upon the Deseret News and upon the "Mormon Priesthood," taking as an excuse for the bitterness displayed, that the writer was "disgusted" with the article that he says appeared in the "News." We do not care to reply to the slurs and virulent insinuations in the Catholic, but will simply state that the writer has exploded with very little if any provocation, and betrayed the anti-"Mormon" blie lurking in his sys-

On November 4th, the Deseret News had an editorial strongly supporting the new movement for the admission of the Territory of New Mexico into the Union as a State, giving some facts and figures as to the progress that has been made, and the claims of the people presented to at least twelve Congresses and closing with this remark:

We see no reason why either of the great political parties should refuse the boon so long desired, or raise any bar-rier in the path of a people who are certainly endowed with abundant qual ifications to enjoy and exercise all the rights, and privileges, and duties of Free and sovereign State of the Ameri-

Again on November 12th a brief editorial notice was made of the fact that this time New Mexico "demands" ad-Mission to the Union, and that the Territory had previously "asked" for such admission, but "its claims for some rea son or other have always been set aside." As an example of one bit of opposition we cited the following:

"In 1879, for instance, it was shown that New Mexico was so completely under the domination of clerical that the legislatur passed over the governor's veto a bil incorporating the Jesuits and confer ring on them extraordinary powers an exemptions in the matter of taxation Congress annulled the law but this ac tion made Congress wary of admitting

the Territory to the Union. This is "the very head and front of our offending." We simply related fact. Everybody acquainted with the history of the struggles of New Mexico to gain Statehood knows that what we stated is true. That is, it is a fact that this objection was urged and that it

mission of that Territory. "An Unredeemed" speaks of the opposition that ke; t Statehood for over a quarter of a century from Utah, on the ground that "her people were in such abject submission to a domineering Priesthood that a free suffrage was impossible." That is correct. It is a fact that such an objection was raised against the admission of Utah. It is a matter of history. It is equally a matter of history the obstacle named was raised

against the admission of New Mexico. But what is there in either or both of these facts to raise a howl about? Utah at length prevailed over the opposition against her, and we hope New Mexico will also rise above all that has been said against her admission into the Union. The "News" argued that "There can be no well-founded fears of turning the State, if it should obtain statehood, over to an order that had a bad reputation," and added, "the claims made to recognition are good and they will, no doubt, be carefully considered." This paper has supported the claims of New Mexico from the first. It is doing so today, to the satisfaction of the peo-

What, then, is the matter with "An Unredeemed?" Is it because we stated that the Jesuits are "an order that has a bad reputation?" Who will deny the truth of this statement? We do not deny that the "Mormon" Priesthood is an order that has a bad reputation. Both are matters of fact and of history. The Apostles and Elders and Saints of the first Christian Church were "a little sect everywhere spoken against." The New Testament says so, Does the New l'estament make an attack on the Church because it shows that its Priesthood and members had a bad reputation?

We wish our Catholic friends to understand that the Descret News has made no attack upon the Catholics of New Mexico, or of Utah, or of any other place on earth, nor even upon the order of the Jesuits, the reputation of which has been used as an excuse for keeping New Mexico out of the Union. We have merely told of that obstacle that has certainly been raised

in her path. We are a little surprised that the Intermountain Catholic gave place to the ill-tempered and ill-advised letter to which we have here paid attention. We suggest that the editor of that paper may find a good field for Catholic exertion upon the person who admits being "An Unredeemed." A little penance would perhaps assist in that case, and lead to ordinary enlightenment and common sense, if not to a state of re-

A FALSE REPORT.

Somebody has been sending a misleading dispatch from this city which has caused some inquiry, not to say great alarm, in the East and the West. This time it is not an anti-"Mormon' piece of misinformation that has been sent abroad, but the annexed paracredited for the present year, but will graphs, clipped from the Sacramento Bee, which editorially comments on the We need not urge upon the Latter-day | latest number of the Public Health rerine Hospital Service, will explain the nature of the Salt Lake dispatch:

> "An even more interesting circumstance, however, is the report of a death from bubonic plague at Salt Lake City. The report merely states in a foot note regarding the deaths in that city that one was from bubonic plague.

In addition to it being a matter of a good deal of interest, it is highly im-portant that something of the history of this case should be made known. and the Marine Hospital Service should make the matter clear in the Public Health Reports. It is of more importance that the sanitary interests of the country should know whether this case came from California and the circumstances of its transmission to Sait Lake than that they should know just what s being done in Rio Janeiro regarding plague.

The story about a case of bubonic plague in this city is entirely untrue, The Boards of Health, both that of the State and that of the City, have no report of such an occurrence, and none of the medical practitioners here have heard of such a case. We do not know who is the author of the bad tidings. that have gone forth to the country, but we assure our contemporaries East and West, that either a great mistake has been made, or a wilfully false and baseless report has been imposed upon

the press and upon the public. TO INVESTIGATE MACLAY.

The case of Admiral Schley bids fair to become as interminable as some modern wars. Representative Williams, of Mississippi, asks Congress to appoint a committee to investigate "the truth or falsity" of the statements made by Maclay in his History of the Navy of the United States, adopted for use at the Annapolis Naval academy. and also "the truth or falsity of the allegation that the proof sheets were submitted to and acquiesced in by said Capt. Crowninshield and the said Rear Admiral Sampson, and to recommend to the House of Representatives the course of action to be pursued by the House in consequence of the ascertainment of facts to be made by the said

committee." It is much to be regretted that the controversy ever occurred, to cloud the glory of the naval exploit at Santiago. The American public is satisfied that everyone on that occasion did his had luty, and cares but little for quibbles about technicalities, however entertain ing these may be to students of naval warfare, or experts on that subject. But since the matter has already been made public, it may be as well to pursue the investigation to the farthest end. The impression has been creates somehow, that the proof sheets containing the objectionable references to Admiral Schley, were submitted to Admiral Sampson and Captain Crowninshield, and were published with the approval. This, possibly, is false, and

if so, that fact should be made known The congressional inquiry, however can be confined to this point alone. The truth or falsity of the scurrious state ments are now being investigated by men eminently qualified to pass upor that matter. Congressmen can throw no new light upon the facts brough out during the hearing. The public will be satisfied with the verdict of the naval hoard, whetever that may be But an Investigation Instituted by Congress might help to clear two prominhad some influence in hindering the ad- ent naval officers from the suspicion

It should not take long time to ascerhis inspiration. The people are weary of the controversy, and will be glad to see it closed with as little delay and ceremony as possible.

VOICES FOR FREEDOM INRUSSIA.

Russia is slowly awakening to a realization of the fact that it needs religious liberty. The press has taken up the question, and some of the bolder spokesmen do not besitate to demand religious liberty, patterned after the privileges enjoyed in the United States.

At present, citizens of Russia, and allens residing there, are free to profess their own faith and practice the religious ceremonies of their respective churches. This privilege is accorded to Roman Catholics, Jews, Mohammedans and pagans. But each one must worship in accordance with the faith of his fathers. No one is permitted to pass from one church to another, or change his religion, except, we presume, from a heterodox to the orthodox faith. The attempt at converting people from one church to another is punished with heavy penalties, except when the minister of internal affairs, on application, grants the privilege of such conversion. The profession and propaganda of agnosticism is also prohibited.

The liberal element in Russia want a change in this respect. They characterize the existing laws as antiquated and useless, a fact supported by the to be rescued. existence in Russia, notwithstanding all restrictions, of millions of dissenters who are carrying on their propaganda amidst much persecution. But the onservative element dread any change. he Novoye Vremya is quoted as folows in opposition to the demands for

"What would become of Russia if she permitted the open propaganda of [Ro-man] Catholicism, Protestantism, or Judaism? Is our priesthood prepared for a successful struggle against the astute Jesuits or the indomitable Jew, power is reinforced by that of Freedom of conscience is the goal, but our advance must be extremecautious. Until Russia reaches igh degree of intellectual development, government must protect the element of nationality-and attacks on the national religion are attacks upon naionality-exactly as young nations proect their industries from the flood of

It is, no doubt, true, that the Russian priests would, at present, have the worst of an argument with dissenters, but in the long run, the orthodox church would gain by such a struggle. The priests would have to seek a higher education than is now general among them. They would develop better oratory. They would have to think, and the people would be benefited by the levation, morally and intellectually, of the clergy. A church that is held together by law instead of by intelligent understanding of the principles advocated, will always be a house built upon sand. Give the people perfect freedom to choose their faith, and they will adit is of the United States." He makes vance rapidly along the lines of mod-ern progress. Without religious free-of the navy, which must be adequate ern progress. Without religious freedom, there can be no civilization.

Uncle Sam can now dig the isthmian canal without picking a quarrel.

It will take an amount equal to the ransom demanded for her release, to pay Miss Stone's board bill if she is not soon liberated.

Having received John Bull's permission to dig the Nicaraguan canal at his own expense, Uncle Sam should lose no time in beginning to dig.

Careful reading of his message makes one extremely desirous of knowing whether the President holds that the pen is mightier than the sword. Politicians find a luncheon or dinner

at the White House a mighty poor substitute for an invitation to walk up to the ple counter and help themselves. Since prize fights became firmly en-

trenched in Connecticut, that state from being known as "the land of steady habits," may become known as the land of "groggy" conditions. "The Democratic indications are that Edward M. Shepard's middle initial stands for Moses," says the Boston

Herald. Wrong. It clearly stands for 'mud.' The Duke of Manchester recently referred to his creditors as a "band of hope." It would have been more accurate to have referred to them as

'abandon hope.' A Missouri club has been organized in New York which causes the Kansas City Star to remark that New York is becoming cosmopolitan. The discovery is a little late, but perhaps it is better late than never.

Mr. Bourke Cockran says that the conquest of the Transvaal, while it might be dangerous to the burghers, would be fatal to England. Does he really believe that or is it a mere flight of oratory? England has made a good many conquests but so far none has been fatal to her; nor is it at all likely that the conquest of the Transvaal would prove any exception. If Mr. 'ockran is really sincere in this assertion he must desire the success of England, for it would mean the downfall of England, the wish nearest and dearest o the hearts of all Irishmen.

The Buffalo fair was a financial failare and it seems that Congress is to be asked to make good the deficit. The slife ground upon which the request s to be made is that had President McKinley not been assassinated there he receipts would have covered all exenses. "The Pan-American deficit is part of the great tragedy," says Reposentative DeAlva S. Alexander. That ounds very like an attempt to play on he sympathy of the people. To such a argument it might be retorted that ad there been no Pan-American exesition the President of the United lates would not have been assassinat-Buffalo's claim to financial aid

hould be based on some better ground. And now Mr. Carnegie proposes to give ten million dollars for university extension teaching in the United States. 'or him it is a new departure. And perhaps it is better than to found a new university to be called after him. There has been a tendency to over mul- taining .- Los Angeles, Cal.

that they, possibly, were parties to a tiply institutions of higher learning of conspiracy to defame a brother officer. late years, and not specially to the benefit of higher education. Mr. Carnegie's tain from what source Maclay received university extension plan proposes most likely, to make avail of existing university facilities, and to give the teaching "where it will do the most good." It should have a very material influence on university education in this country, and a very elevating one. Educators will be on the qui vive to know what the details are. It would fail of any really good purpose should the fund be used for poor but otherwise worthy institutions.

The American Federation of Labor has adopted a resolution denouncing Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese minister, for having made the alleged remark that when the American people "are blased they are beyond argument and reason does not appeal to them." If Wu made that remark his error consisted in confining it to the American people. The fact is that it applies to all peoples in all ages. This very denunciatory resolution proves the truth of the remark.

The President's message has brought the Monroe doctrine to the fore. Henry Loomis Nelson, writing of the Pan-American congress says: "There is not a South American country which does not believe that under the Monroe doctrine, we propose to absorb all the Spanish-American nations." They are wrong. What the United States proposes is precisely what Stanley proposed in the case of Emin Pasha-to rescue them whether or not they want

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

New York Mail and Express. The message is so voluminous and so wide interest that it is impossible to crowd an adequate review of it within a moderate space. It is characterized by the lofty spirit and high purpose of its author. Much is left to the un-guided wisdom of Congress, which may mply a becoming modesty on the part of the President, coming suddenly to the duties of his high office without the long training in national affairs that had filled the mind and ripened the judgment of his predecessor.

New York Evening Post. President Roosevelt's first message to Congress is no longer than President McKinley's last one. Yet we cannot telp thinking that it is much too long The tendency of our Presidents to multiply words in their annual communiations to Congress has been very noticeable in recent years, yet it cannot be said that the number of readers has increased correspondingly, or that the effect upon Congress has been improving. On the contrary, the attention which the President commands, either in the country or among senators and representatives, is rather in inverse proportion to the number of words that he uses to convey his deas. The reason is very plain. The mass is so great that the average man cannot assimilate the whole at once. The mind is fatigued by the attempt to do so.

Chicago Record-Herald. Of course, President Roosevelt reiterates the Monroe doctrine as "a car-

our position in international affairs. We must not court disaster in the role of a nation "opulent, aggressive and unarmed." He follows the recommendations of Secretary Root in regard to the reorganization of the army, which he says is large enough for present necessities. Kansas City Star The political weight of the United States in the chancelories of Europe is strikingly indicated in the interest with

which the state papers of this country are awaited and discussed in both official and press circles abroad. President Roosevelt has attracted un-usual attention on the other side of the Atlantic is evident in the excep-tiona importance attached in England and on the continent to his first message. It is apparent from the comments that not a few persons expected something of a radical, daring or even spectacular character, and the satisfaction over the sober tone, the intelligence and conservatism of the address to Congress is especially manifest in the editorials of the London and Berlin papers.

San Francisco Chronicle. The President is of the opinion that when the farmer and the laborer are well off everybody is as prosperous as is possible in this world. He therefore fa-vors every practicable form of protection to American labor. Among the measures which he suggests for the protection of labor are not only the maintenance of our present tariff, and the enactment of more stringent immigration laws, but that in all govern-ment contracts it should be provided that the materials to be furnished shalf be produced under such conditions of hours and comfort of workers as are rescribed by the regulations of organized labor. The President favors "the absolute exclusion of all persons below a certain standard of economic fitness to enter our industrial life as competiors of American labor," a clause which evoked such applause from both sides of the House as indicated the speedy

San Francisco Call.

There is in it an indescribable zest and an infusion of the youth, optimism and the experience of its author, which gives it a place by itself in the line o esidential messages. It will be read through by more people than ever be fore read an entire message. It holds out hope and support for those who would recreate our merchant marine, for the protected interests struggling into strength, for labor looking for se-curity of its foothold, for commerce measuring itself with the world, and for manhood that stands upon its own feet and turns its forehead to the stars.

re-enactment of the Chinese exclusion

St. Paul Pioneer Press. The wide range of important topics the briefest glance at them in one article, and the President's discussion of them is so pregnant with well considered suggestions that it will be necessary to deal with them in separate articles as occasion serves.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The November number of The Land f Sunshine has many features of pecial interest to Western readers. Among these are the handsomely illustrated article, "A Week of Wonders," by Chas. F. Lumnu; "Some Freaks in Wild Flowers," Geo. L. Leavens: "The Peril of the Sierra Madre," T. P. Lukrus; "A Navajo Initiation," Dr. Washington Matthews, and "Early Western History-from documents nev-er before published in English-the 'Relacion' of Fray Estevan de Perca on New Mexico in 1622." Besides these, there are contributions on other topics of general interest. The illustrations are abundant and first class. It is a publication that all will read with in-terest. It is both instructive and enter-

Happiness For The Holidays.

Is a great boon. This year the immense Dry Goods Department of Z. C. M. I. is again the leader among mercantile establishments in the West in bringing it to the public, old and young. You may realize the fact by attending the

ANY TANDAL SERVICE SER Grand Christmas Display

AT Z. C. M. I. DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Commencing Monday, Dec. 9.

The scene will be a perfect wonderland for beauty. The elaborate and tasteful arrangement of our magnificent stock of goods is a picturesque and entrancing view, beyond description Its effect in loveliness is enhanced by the vast number of multi-colored electric lights made to do service in the most artistic way. The exhibition will be a joy to all. Parents should not fail to bring their children. It is free of cost to you, and a great profit in delight to the little ones. Come everybody.

A careful inspection will convince you beyond doubt that the very best holiday goods in the city this season, and the most reasonable prices to patrons, are at Z. C. 747. I

ITALIAN BAND.

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Dec. 9th, 10th, 11th.

50 ARTISTS.

Sale of Seats now on at Daynes' Music Store. Prices, 50c, 75c and \$1.00.

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THREE NIGHTS, TONIGHT! Special Matinee Wednesday.

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Presenting Tonight, "Lord and Lady Algy." Tuesday, "The only Way." Matinee Wed., "Brother Officers." Wednesday Night, "The Liars."

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Matinee, 25c and 50c. -NEXT ATTRACTION-Friday and Saturday and Saturday

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3 Nights and Wed. Matinee.

And her merry company, Band and Orchestra.

Change of Play Every Performance

Monday-THE PRINCESS OF PA-Tuesday-FAUST. Wednesday Matinee-EAST LYNNE.

Wednesday Night-THE PULSE OF NEW YORK. Two tons of special scenery. Free parade every day.

The artistic efforts of our chef and the attention of a corps of trained waiters help to make this Salt Lake's Best Restaurant. THE TAVERN,

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Wait until the last week for your Xmas cure the choicest goods and best values.

NEW FRENCH CHALLIES.

Thirty styles in dark and medium light grounds, in floral and dot effects—warranted all wool and best quality, 30 and 32 inches wide, special (yard) only

NEW CORDED WAIST SILKS.

Importers' sample line of coming season styles of wash silk, choice stripes and checks, twentyfive pieces only

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32-in, wide, all wool, fine BATISTE CLOTH in most

(yard)

beautiful Evening and street colors, only (yard)



