DESERET EVENING NEWS: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1901.



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Address all business communic ations: THE DESERET NEWS, Salt Lake City, Ctah. SALT LAKE CITY, - DEC. 17, 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 accordingly.

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

FOR TITHE-PAYERS.

There seems to be some misunderstanding about closing the tithing accounts for the year 1901. It has been announced that the books will be ready for the Bishops by December 20. Also that it is preferable that from that date until December 31, tithing be paid to them instead of into the Presiding Bishop's office. But it has been explained that to those who will find it more convenient to take their tithes to that office, the privilege will be extended to do so. Tithing of all kinds-produce, merchandise or cash, may be paid us to December 31 and will be credited for the present year. After that date it will have to be credited for the year in which it is donated. We hope this explanation will be sufficient.

PROTECTION FOR OUR ELDERS.

Dispatches from Washington, D. C. lberty to maintain such military pothis morning, indicate that some steps lice along the canal as may be necessary to protect it against lawlessness will be taken for the protection of "Mormon" missionaries in the Southern and disorder. "It also provides that "no change of territorial sovereignty States. Georgia has been unpleasantly prominent recently, in furnishing in- or of international relations" of the are a disgrace to that State, because the law has been trampled upon with ty impunity and without redress to the victims or punishment to the guilty criminals. We believe, however, that the Governor of Georgia is strongly opposed to the lawlessness com plained of, and that he has endeavored to protect the Elders in common with other citizens, but he appears to have been powerless because of the failure of the courts to deal out justice and punish the offenders. President Ben E. Rich, of the Southern States mission, has been active in his endeavors to move upon the author-Ities of the State of Georgia to institute proper action in the premises, and not having been successful in that direction, he has gone to Washington, and with the aid of Apostle Reed Smoot and Senator Thomas Kearns, has appealed to the United States attorney general. Particulars of this application will be found in the dispatches. The notable feature of this transaction is, that the attorney general will send a letter to the United States district attorney of the district where the outrages have been committed, and if it is found to be legal and proper, the federal courts will take up the matter in which the local courts have neglected to do justice. It appears that prosecution has been impossible of success in Georgia, because a number of the mobocrats complained against were members of the grand jury before which the case was presented, and also prominent people of the district favored the unlawful easures taken against the Elders. As is usual in these matters, the ministers of sectarian churches have not only taken the initiative in the assaults upon our missionarles, but have aided in thwarting proceedings against the criminals. If these outrages were traced up to their primary causes, it would be found that they sprang from his city. Preachers of "Christian" hurches here send forth falsehoods about the Latter-day Saints, their octrines and their purposes, and these utterances from the pulpit and the reas inflame the ignorant, the supertitious and the intolerant, and lead to the shameful deeds that disgrace socalled civilized communities. The particular case to which the attention of Attorney General Knox was called was that of Elders B. F. Stewart and L. F. Zundell. On the night of September 23rd, an armed mob of from thirty to forty men surrounded the house where they were staying, in Hast ounty, and demanded the preachers. To save trouble with their host, Mr. O. T. Shirly, the Elders decided to go with the mob, who took them into the woods, and five brawny ruthans lashed them with a buggy trace, taking turns in the whipping. Elder Stewart received twenty-five stripes and Elder Zundell fifteen. They were ordered to leave the county. They walked eleven miles and dent from the fact that the Argentine were received kindly at the house of a friend. On August 16th, Elder Levi Nelson

millions. The latter has a large Euro were hunting for the brethren. One pean immigration, and the largest city obserat rushed upon them with boulin the world south of the equator. Eng. ders in his hands, but as he was about to strike, suddenly stopped and went lish capitalists are largely interested off to bring the rest of the mob to the in Argentina, and in case of a war with the neighbor, she would no doubt have scene, leaving them in charge of three the moral support of that country. The fellows armed with shot guns and rifles. United States, too would sympathize Before the crowd could gather to the spot, a company of friends appeared with Argentina, without any actual interference, as long as the contest is con and rescued the Elders from their sutches, but the moh possessed the fined to the two South American repub town for the rest of the day, cursing

and yelling and firing off their guns

and making threats against the "Mor-

These cases are but samples of the

reatment received by our missionaries,

in places where the falsehoods circu-

lated about the "Mormons" are received

and used by the preachers of the neigh-

borhood. We do not know whether such

outrages can be brought under the Fed-

fact that a thorough investiga-

tion will be had under national au-

thority, coupled with the sentiment

xpressed by its officers that our El-

ters are as much entitled to constitu-

ional protection as any other citizens,

vill doubtless have a good effect upon

the lawless multitude, and the bigoted

preachers who stir up violent men to

In the great day of accounts, when

all will have to stand before the bar of

Eternal Justice, some of the professed

representatives of the merciful Savlor

vill appear, before the gaze of God and

nen, bespattered with the blood of in-

ocence, and be found guilty of inspir-

og their fellows to raise their hands in

aurderous violence against the anoint-

d servants of the Most High, Let

them beware, for though they may es-

cape the proper penalty for their evil

vorks on earth, they will assuredly

reap the fruits of their sowing in the

THE TREATY RATIFIED.

The Senate has ratified the new canal

treaty. One of the great obstacles to

an Itshmian water way is thereby re-

moved. It remains to find ways and

means for the construction of the long-

The new trenty provides that it shall

upersede the Clayton-Bulwer treaty,

without impairing the "general princi-

ple of neutralization" established in

that convention. It gives the United

States the right to build the canal, and

he exclusive right of its regulation

and management. It provides that the

onal shall be free and open to the

essais of commerce and of war, of al

ations observing the rules governin,

he neutralization of the Suez canal

There shall be no discrimination," in

ays, "in charges of traffic." The canal

shall never be blockaded, nor shall any

right of war be exercised, nor any ac

of hostility be committed within it. The

United States, however, shall be at

world to come!

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deeds of crime and savagery.

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A "RELIGIOUS" SHOW.

A special feature of the fair at St. Louis in 1903, will be a separate building for religious exhibits, if the promoters of that plan succeed. Application has been made for a building not less than 380 by 460 feet. In this it is proposed to exhibit all objects of a "re ligious" nature. It has even been suggested to bring there the relics of the Vatican. The chairman of the committee on education is quoted in favor of the plan, as follows:

"It would be proper to consider the foundations of religious faiths, to review the triumphs of religion in al ages, to set forth the present state o religion among the nations and its in fluence over literature, art, commerce government and family life; to indica its power in promoting purity and its farmony with true science, to show its dominance in the higher institutions of learning, to make prominer the value of the weekly rest day on re-Inglous and other grounds, and to con-tribute to those forces which will bring about the unity of the race in the worship of God and the service of

Such a "religious" exhibition would be entirely different from the "con gress of religions" that was a featur of the Chicago show. That was a fall ure, as far as it was undertaken for the purpose of propaganda. An exhibition of relics and implements, at some time or other used in the service of religion would be instructive to the

thoughtful observer. To make such a collection complete

to make it a world's exhibition, we are afraid the folly of the human mine would have to be rather glaringly blustrated. There would have to be, not only the Bible and the hymn book, but the thumb screw and the rack; by the taptismal font and the altar, would stand the gallows and the stake. Among the pictures of illustrious prelates in gorgeous vestment would be seen those others, arrayed in the blood-stained obes of martyrs. Cathedrals and dun geons, crucifixes and butcher knives. chanting multitudes and howling mole isions of true seers and of miserable cranks, of holy angels and of demons of the New Jerusalem and of that burn ing, smoking, smouldering hell-al

would have to be represented. What an exhibition that would be! Hoy much of human history, human folly human crime, would it not suggest, in addition to the teachings of a more satisfactory character! By all means, have an exhibition of "religious" objects. It will be the wonder of the show, if it is as complete as it ought, and can be made, to be.

The Hay-Pauncefote treaty has been ratified, and the people are gratified.

that neither they nor their neighbors throw stones.

> The great sugar run of the Lehi factory for 1901 is another plume in the cap of the Sugar company. The product for the year is the greatest in the history of that most successful institution. We congratulate the stockholders and also the general public, for the whole people of this State are benefited by the progress and product of this annually increasing manufacture.

The dispute over the place for the State Fair grounds appears to be settled. Neither of the applicants to the D. A. & M. Society to sell land for the purpose will be successful. Agricultural Park will be utilized, as it has been decided that under the law the site must be within the limits of Sait Lake City. That will be all right, and the public will be satisfied if private individuals are dissatisfied.

One cold night many years ago a stranger-a tramp-called at the home of George Adams, of Shaner, Pa. He was famishing with cold and hunger He was taking in, given supper and a hed. The morning found him too ill to depart. He was nursed back to health Then he departed. One day last week Adams received a letter from Denver saying that David Craig, the tramp whom he had succored in the hour of need and sickness, had died and left him five thousand dollars. The moral of the story is that there are exceptions to all rules and that some tramps are iecent and grateful.

Admiral Schley is doing right in en ering and filing his objections to the findings of the majority of the Naval Board of Inquiry in his case, and should have the advantage of every lawful means of obtaining full justice. We hope, however, that all this pro longed testimony which wearled the country, will not have to be in eated either before a congressional committee or any other body. A resolution by longress approving of his valor and his victory will be sufficient, and whatever may be the final result as to the gallant sailor, the name of his maligner is doomed and his falsehoods will forever disgrace him in the minds of his ountrymen. In this respect both the minority and majority reports of the Naval Board amount to a triumph for Schley.

It costs money to run political campaigns but how to raise it is a vital question. Colonel Henry Watterson, speaking in Boston the other night suggested a most happy solution. Here it

"Nevertheless, it is undoubtedly true that money is as essential to political battles as powder and ball to actual battles, and the proposition I have to submit to my friend, the senator from Ohio, is that he and I come to an agreement about what sum of money the two organizations will require honestly to tide them through to the aext presidential election; that we raise this sum on a joint note and divide the proceeds equally; and that, when the election is over, the party carrying the coun try shall pay the note! If it be an in ducement, I will further agree that the money to be raised shall be of stand-ard weight and value, expressed by

garia, etc. It gave to Europe all the mariyrdom of the middle ages; it planted in Spain the inquisition. Is that what we want in America today?"-Point Loma, Cal.

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Northwestern Christian Advocate. Despondent souls often give up when on the threshold of victory, while others, because they would not give up, by persistence turned defeat into up, by persistence turned defeat into victory. Palisay the potter became as toor as Henry Raymond, but his thoughts were upon his pottery and the discovery of the lost art of enameling. He never thought of abandoning hope and success finally crowned his efforts. Christopher Columbus begged bread to keep him from starving, but what

Christopher Columbus begged bread to keep him from starving, but what cared he for that while his soul was thrilled with the thought of discover-ing a new way to reach the East by solling west? It is not poverty that fills men with despair; it is loss of hearts. The psaimist is right. Be of good courage. Hope in the Lord and he shall strengthen your heart. Then shall you be prepared for whatever trial may come.

In the December number of the American Boy, the boys will find much of special interest to them at this sea-son. There are numerous illustrations, and Chains and the search of the sea of special interest to them at this sca-son. There are numerous illustrations, and Christmas stories. Among the principal articles are: "Our Editor Among the Boys": Part III. of "Work-ing My Way Around the World": an instalment of "Fun and Profit in Trap-ping." by J. A. Newton and "Familiar Talks With Boys," by H. R. Wells. The following departments occupy a page or more each: Boys as Money Makers and Money Savers. Boys in Games and Sport, Home Industries for Games and Sport, Home Industries for Boys, and others.-The Sprague Publishing Co., Detroit, Mich.



Interpreted by a Splendid Company of Players CAR LOAD OF SCENERY.

See The Lumber Camp in Midwinter. The Funny Irish Widow. The Breaking of the Log Jam. The Lumberman's Quirtetto.

Tomorrow Night,

ONE NIGHT ONLY. **CONSUL EMMA BOOTH-TUCKER**

Of the Salvation Army in her great lec-ture, "Love and Sorrow," with Col. Higgins, Chief Secretary, and the Staff Band.



Great Sale For the Holidays!

In Z. C. M. I. Cloak and Suit Dept. Commencing Monday, Dec. 16.

Special Sale

STOCK OF

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Dress Goods.

one week, all black and col-ored Dress Goods will be on

20 Per Cent Off.

We have the finest Bargains in the city.

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We save you 25 per cent on all Underwear.

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In Holiday

Jewelry.

Entire stock of Ladies' Suits goes at ONE-THRID OFF. Entire stock of Ladies' Long Coats in Tans, Castors, Grays, at ONE-THIRD OFF.

Entire stock of Ladies' 27-inch Coats, all colors and blacks, at ONE-THIRD OFF.

Entire Stock of Fiannel Waists at ONE-THIRD OFF. Entire Stock of Silk Skirts at ONE-THIRD OFF.

Entire stock of Childrens' Coats, at ONE-THIRD OFF.

Entire Stock of Plush and Cloth Capes, at ONE-THIRD OFF.



Storm Skirts, Raglans, Dresing Sacques and Babies' Coats, at TWENTY PER CENT OFF.



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SILKS!

ountries traversed by the cal affect the general principle of neutrali-

The overwhelming vote by which the use? treaty was ratified in the Senate, shows sufficiently the sentiment in this country in favor of the proposed enterprise An important objection to the treaty as adopted, is raised by the New York Sun, which points out that if Nicaragua and Costa Rica some time in a distan future, should become integral parts of the United States, this country would still be under obligation to maintain

the canal, through its own territory, for the benefit of the commerce and way plans of other nations-an anomalou condition without precedent. But evidently the Senate did not consider this possibility a serious objection to the ratification. It was overwhelmingly in favor of the substitute for the old Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

In Great Britain the new agreemen does not seem to be regarded with particular favor. The London Times thinks it is satisfactory and not likely to be objected to, but the Chronicle gives vent to its dissatisfaction in this strain

"It may be objected that, if we had held out for a quid pro quo in the ne-gotiations we should have been acting the part of the dog in the manger. But, apart from the fact that we made certain sacrifices in 1850 to obtain the

essions of the Clayton-Bulwe treaty, which we now sign away with out the smallest equivalent, we cannot help thinking that it is rather a cheap diplomacy which comes to an agree ment by 'surrendering every disputed point without any compensation.' Lord Lansdowne can not be made subject to the reproach that Canning brought against the Dutch. He does not give on little, but all that is asked. does not ask too much, but is content with nothing. Without being deterred by the dog-in-the-manger theory, we are prepared to maintain that the chief principle of business is to gain an equivalent for what one does not want oneself, but some one else does. That business cabinet signed for by Lord Roseberg seems more than ever need-

With some the Ideal of a canal treaty would have been one, merely abolishing the Clayton-Bulwer convention, with out imposing any conditions whatever upon this country, with regard to the proposed canal. But as the ideal evidently was unattainable, the next best was accepted. The Nicaragua canal, it is

a cost of \$189,864.062. The Panama canal would cost more and take longer time. To select the proper route and sale of said bonds, in trust for the provide the needed capital will now be the business of Congress.

CHILE AND ARGENTINA.

The dispatches concerning the trouble between Argentina and Chile are conflicting. One version is that all danger has passed, and another, that Argentine troops have invaded the southern portion of Chile, and that new difficulties may arise. That the two republics came very near to a war is eviwar minister a few days ago called out the reserves, including every man be-

tween the ages of 18 and 28, capable of

Is there no way of utilizing the surplus cold of winter for mid-summet

It is a good time to air domestic troub les in the courts (as many are doing) the air is so bracing.

Perhaps Marconi prefers to transmit his messages through the air because there is plenty of room at the top.

"The Punishment of the Stingy" is the title of a new novel. It should be liberal by way of offset if nothing else.

Arizona thinks that mesquite beans can be utilized for coffee. There is no good reason why they cannot be; other beans are.

Schley exercised his discretion. The court exercised its judgment. And now everybody is exercised, one way or the

other, over the verdict. Lord Rosebery's Chesterfield speech was anything but Chesterfieldian in its references to the government's conduct

> of the Boer war. "Is Mr. Knox fit?" asks the New York World. He is about the "fittest" man in the country if one may judge from the way the labor organizations

are fighting him. No satisfactory plan for the solution of the problem how to suppress anarchy has yet been found, but the mer seeking for such a plan is having a very quieting effect on anarchists throughout the country.

It seems that the blizzard in Wyoming has not done as much damage to the sheep herds as first reported. This is good news, for at one time it was thought that the loss would mount up to the thousands and tens of thousands.

Some weeks ago President Roosevel had Mr. Booker T. Washington to luncheon, and the South almost wen

into rebellion over the matter. The Harvard '02 seniors have just elected their class-day officers and they have selected R. C. Bruce of Indiana as orator. And Mr. Bruce is a negro. Nov let a howl go up from all who have "no use for a nigger."

If it would be immoral to hold Stee estimated, can be built in six years at trust bonds in trust for a national university, would it not be equally im moral to hold money, derived from the same purpose? If it is wrong to eat a chicken that has been "foraged" is it not equally wrong to eat gravy made from that same chicken?

> The Deseret News acknowledges with pleasure the courtesy of Senator J. I. Rawlins, in securing for it the regular issue of the Congressional Record for the first session of the Fifty-seventh Congress. The Senator is not only alive to the interests of his constituents it eneral, but is also mindful of the press particular, Thanks.

The largest pane of glass in the work On August 16th. Elder Levi Nelson and his associate in the ministry en-countered a mob in Ware county. Georgia, which was organized to break up a meeting at Milwood. A portion of the mob held the Elders prisoners in the woods while the others of the gang



of the Cubans, though we have their interest at heart now, as we have al-ways had it. We wish to make Cuba prosperous in our own interest--to the end that we may extend the market for our products and open opportunities for American capital. We cannot encour-American capital. We cannot encour-age a state of things which will pro-voke insurrection and overthrow all the good that we have done in the is-land. Congress should support the Presi-dent cordially and promptly in his de-mand for legislation in the interest of Cuba, and rebuke the assumption that

nothing can or ought to be done. New York Evening Post. The prime conditions of any effective measure of relief are three: (1) it must be speedy; (2) it must be legal; (3) it must disregard the obstinate selfish-ness and heartlessness of those proteced interests which would rather se Cuba starve than surrender one penny of their own tariff advantages. Time is of the essence of the crisis. Unless the Cuban sugar crop is assured of a market before next May or June, the last state of the island which we res-cued will be worse than the first. This is the consideration which makes delay until after the establishment of a Cu-ban republic inadmissible.

Springfield Republican. But the Cubans themselves have sent representatives to Washington, who make bold to treat the matter as a cold business affair. They dare to presume that they also have a valuable market to tender in exchange, and they offer a seneral 50 per cent reduction in the Cuban tariff on imports from the Unit-ed States in return for the free admis-sion into this country of Cuban raw sugar, and a 50 per cent tariff reduction on other imports from the island.

San Francisco Call. Our taxpayers have contributed hundreds of millions to the Spanish wat and its collateral results. If any of the statesmen think that they did this for the purpose of inviting lush pro-duction and cheap labor into competi-tion with them, to reduce their profits obsolete their industries and invad-their prosperity, they are making a mistake, the serious nature of which will appear when the results become known to the people.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

In Universal Brotherhood Path for December, there are some timely "Re-marks on the Constitution of the Unit-ed States," in which the author protests



