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AS TO TEMPLE WORK.

Editor Deseret News.

Has the Kirtland temple a baptismal font? If not, what is the reason for its omission? The Kirtland temple was dedicated March 27, 1836. On January 29, 1841, (Doctrine and Covenants, Section 124, 29), the Lord, in a revelation given to the Prophet Joseph said: "For a baptismal font there is not upon the earth, that they, my Saints, may be baptized for those who are dead."

The foregoing revelation has been under discussion here and we would appreciate a correct explanation. Is it not a fact that the Kirtland temple has been possessed for some time by the Josephites or "Reorganized" church? Can you say whether or not this latter sect offer salvation for the dead through baptism, or have they anything resembling temple work?

Yours truly,
H. K.

In reply to this letter, we have to say that the ordinances for the dead were not instituted when the Kirtland Temple was erected, and therefore no work was built therein for baptisms for the dead. It was in that Temple that Elijah the Prophet appeared and conveyed the keys of power to turn the hearts of the fathers to the children and the children to the fathers, as recorded in Section 110 of the Doctrine and Covenants. The Kirtland temple was dedicated March 27, 1836. The prayer offered on that occasion is found in section 103 of the Doctrine and Covenants. The manifestation of Elijah the Prophet took place on April 3, 1836.

It is clear, therefore, that no font was built in that temple for the purpose named, as the doctrine of vicarious work for the dead had not been revealed when that edifice was erected. The command of God to build the Temple at Nauvoo, as given in Section 124 of the Doctrine and Covenants, contained the remark: "For a baptismal font there is not upon the earth, that they, my Saints, may be baptized for those who are dead." This stated an absolute fact, because previously no such font had been built by the Church of the Lord. And even if there had been a baptismal font in the Kirtland Temple, it could not have been used for the purpose declared in the revelation from which we have quoted, because first, it had not been built with that object in view, and, second, the house had been desecrated by the enemies of the Church and had been abandoned by the Latter-day Saints, who were driven from that spot by their foes.

It is a fact that the Kirtland Temple, after being despoiled and polluted by the ungodly, came into possession of the so-called "Reorganized" church, which holds it at the present time, but it is used simply as a house of worship and not for the purposes for which temples are erected. We understand that no such ordinance work as that which specially belongs to a Temple of the Lord is performed by that organization. We do not believe that its ministers understand anything concerning the true uses of a Temple built by command of God, whether for the living or for the dead. However that may be, if "baptism for the dead" is believed in by that sect, it is not practiced by them, either in the Kirtland Temple or elsewhere.

The subject of the administration of ordinances in the Holy Temples erected by revelation and commandment of God in the last dispensation, is of a sacred character, and should not be made common or entered into minutely outside of those holy places. Everything pertaining to that ordinance work should be held in holiness to the Lord and be kept sacred to His House. The doctrine of Temple building, the principle of vicarious work for the dead, the facts in relation to the building of Temples and their desecration or destruction in the past, the intention to build others in the future, and the general work that may be performed therein for the salvation of the living and the redemption of the dead, are proper subjects for preaching and conversation on suitable occasions. But sacred things should be treated sacredly, and that which belongs only to the House of the Lord should be taught and explained and conversed about therein, and is not for "the world," "cast not your pearls" etc.

ANOTHER MASSACRE.

According to a special dispatch to the New York World from Odessa, the authorities there, led by one Gen. Kachanoff, are planning another massacre of the Jews. They allege that these are the enemies of the Russian government, and that they instigated the mutiny on the battleship Kilia Potemkin. The general said to the World correspondent: "The Jews make all the troubles from which Russia suffers! They have no grievance. They are so well treated they have made up their

minde to make themselves masters of our country."

That sounds almost as an echo of anti-Mormon incendiary explosions in this country. Here, too, some bigots profess to be in mortal dread, lest a handful of Saints should take forcible possession of the country that is in the hands of seventy-five million souls, and they are even too dull to realize the absurdity of that proposition.

It is a peculiar fact that there is a striking resemblance between the accusations made by Russian fanatics against Jews in Russia and those hurled against the Saints by some of their detractors here. It is a similarity that strongly suggests identity of origin—the regions below.

COST OF LIVING.

The cost of living in this country is said to have increased since 1897, about 35 per cent. Notwithstanding a slight decrease in the price of meat and dairy products since last year, the total shows an increase over last year's total, from which fact it must be concluded that the general tendency is still upward. The advance in breadstuffs and clothing is marked. These are the figures:

	July 1, 1905.	July 1, 1904.
Breadstuffs	\$13,831	\$12,241
Meats	8,814	9,033
Dairy and garden	5,982	10,448
Other food	9,922	10,406
Clothing	17,986	16,414
Metals	15,916	15,423
Miscellaneous	17,061	18,919
Total	\$98,312	\$97,192

Speaking of "cost of living," it should be remembered that that is a very elastic term, and that, no matter what prices on commodities are, the actual cost of living is what the housekeeper makes it. This is very well illustrated in an article in a French periodical on the cost of living in France as compared with Great Britain. He arrives at the conclusion that although money is easier made in England, and commodities generally cheaper, the French family lives better. He presents the balance sheet of four French families. The first family, with an income of \$2,000 per year, represents a Parisian household. The second with an income of \$1,600, represents a provincial household. The third family, with an income of \$800, is a Parisian household, and the last is that of a workman's family at Lyons. The first of these expends \$1,744 of its income for actual living expenses, and has a balance of \$256 for pleasures, doctors, and so forth; the second family expends \$1,250 and has \$350 left; the third, \$667, and has a balance of \$133; and the fourth, \$820, with a balance of \$96. Here it is shown that a family may have a larger surplus than another family with a larger income. In the case of the third family the food consists of coffee, bread and butter for breakfast; at midday, meat, vegetables, and dessert; at 4 o'clock the mother and child have chocolate and bread; and at 6 o'clock there is a dinner of soup, vegetables and dessert.

The different results are attained through the different methods of house-keeping. Our French author claims that with a few francs, the little Parisian, who may be hungry many days during the year, is able to make herself a hat and frack which many wealthy women might envy. And it is with the table as it is with the toilette. The art of utilizing the remnants is an art essentially French, whether the subjects be ribbons or ragouts. High prices may some day compel the Americans to study French methods of economy. And why not?

"O. K."

The Tulsa press considers the familiar term "O. K." Indian in origin. In the Choctaw Indian language, we are told, there is a word "okoh," which means, "It is correct," or "I agree or approve." It is often used along to give assent or approval to a suggestion or proposal. "Okoh" was in common use among whites who had dealings with the Choctaws. It was a very convenient expression where parties understood each other's language imperfectly, and was used to mean, "I understand you and approve of what you say," or "I understand your statement and vouch for its correctness." There being no English word or expression so brief or exact, "okoh," spelled phonetically, "O. K." came into common use among the whites; and, chiefly, perhaps, through its use by transportation companies it has passed into general use. That is a piece of interesting information, if "O. K."

DEPOPULATION IN FRANCE.

The question of "race suicide" in France has again been brought to public attention, this time by the United States consul at Rouen, Mr. Thornwell Haynes. He has studied the subject and found a rather curious situation. He calls attention to the fact that to the middle of last century France was, in the matter of population, first of the great European nations. Today she is the sixth, with Italy following so close on her heels that she promises shortly to be seventh and last. In 1800 the population of European nations was roughly 98,000,000, of which 26,000,000 were French; in 1890 the general population had grown to 243,000,000, and the French population to 38,000,000. That is to say, France, instead of having 26 per cent, has now but 11 per cent of it.

The excess of births over deaths in 1899 was in England 422,156; in Germany 795,167; in France 31,321. In 1903 the excess fell to 20,530. These are curious facts, and they are all the more significant, because they represent, we believe, a general condition, which may be more conspicuous in France but which nevertheless is found in nearly all the civilized countries of the world, the United States not excepted, particularly in the older states.

In France the cause of this gradual depopulation is said to be over-taxation and conscription. Large taxes, whether imposed by law, or by the modern trust methods, are highly discouraging to heads of families who are dependent on average wages for a living, and where to this is added conscription, the heaviest of all taxes, the evil com-

plained of necessarily grows. M. Yves-Guyot, former minister of public works, holds the view, that conscription is one of the principal causes of depopulation, and this belief is so general in France that many propose to make numbers of large families exempt.

Frenchmen are not indifferent to this momentous question. Nearly ten years ago the society known as the National Alliance for Increasing the French Population, was founded. Its purpose is "to point out to everyone the danger with which depopulation threatens France, and to introduce fiscal measures, or others, to augment the number of births." This alliance, it is said, "has worked incessantly to establish its principles, and on account of its efforts the question in 1900 was carried before the Senate. As a result this body appointed an extra-parliamentary committee to study the subject, and upon its report in 1902 a larger, more important extra-parliamentary committee was appointed to examine exhaustively every possible phase of the 'momentous question.' This committee meets from time to time, but as yet has taken no definite action."

This activity in the interest of home and family is most commendable. But, if the cause of depopulation is to be found in the heavy burdens modern civilization forces upon the neck of the common people, it is idle to look for a remedy in anything but a return to more natural conditions. As long as the monster is permitted to keep its place upon the shoulders of staggering Sinsbad, the latter cannot be expected to do any more than carry the awful burden. Militarism has developed to such unnatural proportions as to become the bane of nations. Let peace courts take the place of armies and navies, and the nations will again breathe, and live, and multiply.

There will be hot times in the old eastern towns tonight.

Land of the free and home of the brave—Utah reservation.

The city engineer may be wrong, but he is Riter than Colonel Wall.

These days one doesn't have to wait long for the clouds to roll by.

Equitable scandal exposures should tend to increase the conscience fund mightily.

Pearly found it pretty hard to find the money; he will find it harder to find the pole.

In this Town Topics "Fads and Fancies" investigation, Ah!e's well that ends well.

The Japanese plenipotentiaries know how not to talk, a most valuable virtue in a diplomat.

Lawson speaking in Kansas and Nebraska is the voice of one crying in the wilderness.

The salaries of great insurance men remind us that they know how to make them climb.

Automobiles have been climbing Mount Washington. They also cause many to climb the golden stairs.

Senator Depew is returning from Europe. But that \$20,000 retainer will never come back; no, never, never, never, never.

Give Salt Lake City a registration office for the benefit of those who want to enter their names for Utah reservation lands.

Tarbell against Rockefeller bids fair to become as famous as Poor Peter Peebles against Plainstances or Bardell against Pickwick.

The state chemist has found the ice cream and sherbets analyzed by him very satisfactory. Most people, who are not chemists, do.

Baron Hayashi says that the public evidently mistake the Japanese for angels. Not the Russian public. They regard them as devils incarnate.

One of the American Rhodes scholars at Oxford university, home for his summer vacation, says that one result of the invasion of American students in England is certain to be the spread of baseball. A great scholastic triumph that.

Korea will send two representatives to Washington to try and secure a hearing before the peace plenipotentiaries. While not a party to the war she was largely the cause of it, and she has a deep interest in its conclusion. But she is more likely to receive rebuff than representation.

The Boston Herald is authority for this story: A Boston lady, more famous for her hauteur than her good manners, saw a man spit in a car the other day. Rising with indignation, she freely said to the conductor: "Do you allow any one to expecorate in this conveyance?" "Certainly, madam, certainly! Spit wherever you want to," was the urbane answer, in the Elevated's best style.

AMERICA AND FRANCE.

Boston Herald.

The body of John Paul Jones was transferred by France to the United States yesterday. It was an interesting occasion, and, as French occasions always are, it was artistic. The French people joined with the government in giving a hearty reception to the American marine and sailor, and we read once more, and read with pleasure, the allusions to the old alliance of the two peoples in the cause of liberty—for the expansion of human liberty was the consequence of that alliance, no matter what might have been all the motives by which Louis XVI was induced to aid us. These little ceremonies occurring as they have occurred, now and again, commemorative of the great event, are fitly crowned by the return of the body of our naval hero of the revolution to the country which he served in the infancy of its government.

ONE WAY TO JUDGE.

Kansas City Times.

"Do you know," said the head waiter at one of the Kansas City hotels re-

cently, "that an experienced waiter can usually tell whether a diner is wealthy or not by the way he handles his meal check? If a man carelessly pitches out his money for the waiter to pay the bill, without looking over his check, we know, the chances are he isn't wealthy. He is indulging in a luxury and fears he might be laughed at if he examined the check. The man who has plenty of money examines his check closely, as a rule. If he finds an item which he thinks is wrong he tells the waiter about it. It probably was just such care as that that made him rich. He is laughed at? Well, I guess not. Really, the waiters admire him for his carefulness, and the result is they are doubly particular about how he is charged."

PRECEDENT FOR COLORADO'S COURT.

Omaha Bee.

Emulating the example set by the Nebraska supreme court some years ago, the supreme court of Colorado, irritated and aggravated by a cartoon that appeared in the Denver paper published by United States Senator Patterson, has decided to exercise the royal prerogative by citing the senator to appear to answer the charge of contempt. When Mr. Patterson appears before that august body it will exercise its royal function and assert its autocratic power as prosecutor, judge and accuser all in one, and if Senator Patterson is adjudged guilty it will be the ninth case of this character that has ever been tried in the United States in its years.

ELECTRIC-FAN SORE THROAT.

Philadelphia Record.

The reason the "electric-fan cold" is so often accompanied by sore throat is, according to a doctor whose downtown location brings him many such cases, that the draught made by the fan carries so much dust with it. "The fact is," says this authority, "that the air stirred by the fan is not fresh air, unless the fan is backed up against an open window. When operating in an inside room or in similar places where it is most appreciated, the fan uses the same air over and over, and this air gathers up and keeps in motion all the available dust."

TEA

Is there a better way to keep the family longer at table, to keep it together?

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Admission, 50 Cents.

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20%

Plenty of 34, 36 and 38 Sheer Waists Now.

DRESS GOODS.

"Twenty Off."

Think of it! Z. C. M. I.'s entire stock of Dress Goods to choose from at a clean bona-fide cut of twenty percent. There's an opportunity for you! A stock that is composed of only the best of every desirable fabric that's made.

20% REDUCTION.

Take advantage of it. Three days only.

Dainty Dotted Swisses.

We wish to notify those who are waiting that the Dotted Swisses we telegraphed for are in. Came today by express—a very choice lot. Made in Switzerland. Beautiful, soft, sheer, always popular Dotted Swisses!

There's half a dozen different size dots, and the prices are 25c, 40c, 50c, 60c and 65 cents. But they happened in just at the time when everything is being slashed, so they will be slashed also—

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For one week we will offer our entire line of Mothers' Friend Boys' Shirts at cost in plain and assorted colors, laundered and unlaundered.

Boys' unlaundered fine strong shirt waists, worth 60c., **35c**
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We include in this sale all our Ladies' Shoes. Late lasts for Fall.

Get your Winter Shoes Now.

Our Big Sale Goes On.

Romney Dependable Shoes

258 South Main Street.

Had a Fight

A man and woman went to the Lake last year, on Real Estate Day. One of them drew a house and lot. They've been fighting since.

If you didn't get a prize Friday, turn in your bad debts for collection. We'll do the fighting for you. We collected \$25.00 the other day for E. A. Williams of No. 134 No. 8th W. St., Salt Lake City from a man in Nebraska, who got fighting mad, and wouldn't pay his house rent. We can collect some for you, if you turn them in.

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FRANCIS G. LUKE, General Manager.

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