

DESERT EVENING NEWS

Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

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was written by them "of old time," when it is given by the Holy Ghost through living ministers.

To illustrate: It has been deemed wise during the past few years to appoint ladies as missionary aids. They have performed an excellent work. They can reach classes of persons whom the Elders could not approach. They are authorized to bear their testimony to and expound the truth. They are not ordained to the Priesthood. They cannot administer the ordinances of the Gospel, but they can act in the calling to which they have been appointed, and do their part in the work of the last dispensation, in this "day of warning."

What objection can there be to that, any more than to their bearing testimony at home in a fast-meeting?

"Oh!" responds an objector tied up to the letter of olden times, "but Paul says, 'Let your women keep silence in the churches; for it is not permitted unto them to speak, but they are commanded to be under obedience as unto the Lord.' Well, what of that? Paul was not talking to the Latter-day Saints in the twentieth century, but to the Corinthians in the first century. It was not customary then and there for women to appear publicly in the manner that he deprecated, except in the case of courtisans. This is why he declared, 'for it is a shame for women to speak in the church.'"

He wished to preserve them from needless public reproach. People were as ready then to seek occasion to defame the Saints as they are in the present age. Paul did not wish to expose the sisters to unjust suspicion, nor to the slurs and contempt of the ungodly. Nor did he wish them to "usurp authority," which they might be tempted to do if allowed to appear in public as orators and ministers. Women have no right to exercise authority, nor to be permitted to use their talents and influence in the support of religion and morality, in the free age, when it is not considered a "reproach" to a lady to state her views on a platform or promulgate them from a pulpit.

The chief point we wish to make plain in this connection is, that the Church of the last days has been organized and established by direct revelation from God, and stands on its own basis, with living Apostles and Prophets, "Jesus Christ being the chief cornerstone" and is independent of all other churches past or present. It regulates its own affairs. Its authority is equal to that bestowed on holy men of old. It does not depend upon past revelations or instructions. It is in harmony, on general principles with the Church of God in all ages. But it formulates and provides rules of its own, adapted to present conditions and requirements, and if these should be, in some respects, different from those which were necessary many centuries ago, that which is declared by proper authority now will supersede ancient and obsolete directions and opinions.

If students of holy scripture would take into consideration the entire subject treated of by the writer, instead of picking out a verse or two or part of a treatise separated from the context, they would avoid falling into many errors. And if they would further remember that some of the instructions given in holy writ were specially imparted for the individuals and the times when they were written, and may not have any bearing upon individuals and things at the present day, they would come to a better understanding of what was "written aforetime," and would save themselves from many unnecessary contentions.

PHILIPINO FAIRY TALES.

In a communication said to have been received in Washington, by mail from the Philippines, it is alleged that one of the insurgent commanders recently issued a proclamation to the rebels, stating that now is the time to strike a decisive blow for Filipino independence. The reason given was that "the United States is in the midst of a bloody civil war. The coal miners in Pennsylvania have arisen against the government, and at Chicago a great battle was fought in which 1,000 regular soldiers were killed. An army of anti-imperialists is besieging Washington. Roosevelt will be deposed and Mr. Bryan proclaimed President by the Democrats on the 4th of next March."

But this is not all the information distributed among Filipino braves. Another of their leaders, it is claimed, has circulated the story that the German government is about to send them 4,000 rifles and a million cartridges; that Russia will declare war against the United States, and that the American war vessels will be sunk, as were the Spanish ships at Cavite. Another story said to be circulating in the islands is, that the pope has commanded the United States President to send more chaplains to the American regiments in the Philippines as the casualties, owing to Filipino victories, are so heavy that the ordinary number of chaplains cannot attend to the spiritual needs of the wounded and dying.

If it is true that such fairy tales are circulated among the ignorant masses of the people, in order to stimulate their hatred against their benefactors, the culpability of the leaders is great indeed. And it is by no means improbable that such is the information they impart to their followers. The orient is the land for fairy-tales. People that have no means of informing themselves about the truth, or are too indolent to do so, are liable to be deceived all over the world, but more particularly in the orient, where truthfulness is not always regarded as a virtue. During the Chinese-Japanese war, the Chinese story-tellers described the glorious victories won by the "celestial" troops, and the Chinese believed these tales.

But the fact that the Filipinos can be led and swayed by such silly stories is proof positive that it would be highly imprudent to set them adrift and expect them to guide their own ship. To whom could the leadership be entrusted? To the "generals" who do not hesitate to deceive their followers and lure them to sure defeat and death? Or to the people that on account of ignorance are easily led astray by the most absurd delusions? Can self-govern-

ment be deposited with safety in the hands of deceivers and their easy dupes? Hardly. Education, enlightenment, some knowledge of the affairs of the world must precede the assumption of the responsibilities of government. Children are not entrusted with the management of a house, or a business. They must grow up and learn something first. Nor is it a hardship for a child to be subject to the authority of home and the discipline of the school, until it can take its place in the state. The same rule holds good as applied to nations. Self-rule presupposes some knowledge and experience; some ability to discern between good and evil, between truth and palpable falsehoods.

UTAH STATISTICS.

The first annual report of the Bureau of Statistics of the State of Utah has now made its appearance. It covers the year 1901. Absolute accuracy is not claimed for it, owing to the fact that the bureau could not avail itself of the assistance of the county assessors, the labors of these functionaries being over before the bureau became an established fact. But the commissioner has done the best he could under the circumstances, and gathered a considerable amount of data, which are embodied in the report.

The statistics cover a great many subjects, such as population, manufactures, mining, farming, stock raising, railroads, telegraph and telephone lines, valuation of property, criminal statistics, etc., and it should be valuable as a source of information on all these topics to every citizen of Utah. The Bureau is established by law in effect since the 15th day of May last year.

THE LADIES PROTEST.

There is now, in eastern cities of this country, a regular woman's campaign against the manner in which the customs regulations are enforced at our ports of entry, and it must be admitted that reform is highly needed in this direction.

Last Friday a number of Boston ladies met and formulated a specific complaint to be submitted to the Washington authorities. In their letter to the secretary of the treasury they point out that the law restricting personal baggage free of duty to one hundred dollars in value involves in its enforcement so much annoyance and inconvenience, and such protracted and inquisitorial examination, that it becomes a very onerous tax on all American citizens to go abroad, poor as well as rich.

They further complain that returning passengers are virtually compelled to take an oath as to their belongings, and then the oath is disregarded by the officials, who proceed with their search as if no oath had been required.

But this is not all. As the examination of baggage is now conducted, much harm is often done to valuable and delicate articles, that are thrown about in a careless manner, and the passengers are left to gather them up as best they can. Sometimes the officers are discourteous and rude, and thereby add to the embarrassment of the situation.

It is to be hoped that the authorities will earnestly consider the grievances as set forth. They are real. American custom house regulations have become a hindrance and a byword among cultured travelers. In no civilized country are tourists and returning citizens treated as here. As pointed out by the Boston ladies, the provisions which require full duties to be paid on clothing which has been altered or repaired abroad in order to make it wear a little longer are obviously unjust, and the common practice of the customs officials to require the payment of duty on the original cost of clothes which have lost much of their value by being worn, is an unfair exaction. The country's public treasury is not so empty as to need replenishing by such small means.

For several years there has been discontent among the traveling public on account of the purgatory they have to pass through, before entering the bliss of American sovereignty. Finally the ladies have taken the matter up, and they will succeed, too. For the hand that rocks the cradle and steers the course of the world, generally is strong enough to tear down a few obnoxious laws, placed around our shores for the benefit of but few, and the annoyance of many.

THE ARIZONA STRIP.

Following is the full text of the bill (H. R. 12499), introduced by Congressman Sutherland of Utah in the House of Representatives, March 13, 1902. It is to annex a portion of Arizona Territory to the State of Utah. It was referred to the Committee on Territories.

We hope action will be taken upon it, and that it will become a law before proceedings are had for the admission of Arizona into the Union.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all of that portion of Arizona Territory which lies north and west of the center of the Colorado River is hereby annexed to and shall hereafter be a part of the State of Utah: Provided, That the State of Utah shall, within one year after the approval of this Act, by legislative enactment, accept the said described land as a part of the State of Utah and establish or extend county government over the same."

An exposition of "Industry and craft" for Rhineland, Westphalia and neighboring districts, and also a German national art exhibition is to be held this year at Dusseldorf on the Rhine, under the auspices of the German crown-prince. An illustrated pamphlet describing the exposition city has been issued by the management. The exhibition will last from the 1st day of May till about the middle of October.

We are pleased to see that the City Council, by its reference of the fee question to an appropriate committee, is willing to give the subject of the proposed new ordinance further consideration, and permit objectors to it to present their side of the question. On Thursday evening the lay men should have their case in good shape and present it clearly before the committee. We want pure ice, but we do not want to injure anybody's lawful business.

Few have any idea of the immense value of American farms. It is estimated that the grass crop alone in its various forms exceeds in value any other great department of business.

The census bureau, in a report on domestic animals, fowls, and bees in the United States on June 1, 1900, announces that all the domestic animals in the United States have a probable value of at least \$2,000,000,000. The total value of all domestic animals on farms and ranches was \$2,981,664,115, against \$2,598,767,513 in 1890. There was a gain in all parts of the country, except in the North Atlantic States, where there was a decrease of horses, sheep and swine.

The following philosophical reflections by a writer in the Harper's Weekly touch a subject of world-wide interest:

"There is something about organization that seems to be in conflict with morality. Gather ten honest and respectable men and women into a company, and the chances are that within a month they will try to buy the common council . . . gather a multitude of people and form a nation and organize a government, and the richer and bigger the nation grows, the more its government will tend to a course of conduct regulated by consideration of the main chance. Government, even when conducted by decent men for well-intentioned people, seems to care not much more for moralities than dynamite does for municipal ordinances."

An Illinois man advertised that for \$2 he would tell anyone how to get into a locked cash register without a key. The information naturally had an interest for those who liked to pilfer, to say nothing of the owners of cash registers who lose their keys and are in a quandary as to how to get at the cash. The knowledge which was imparted for \$2 was very brief. It told the anxious inquirer to take an axe weighing ten pounds, swing it over his head, and bring it down heavily upon the cash register. "Repeat the operation as often as necessary," said the directions, "and the cash drawer will finally come open."

AN ESTIMATION OF ALTGELD.

Chicago News.

It was Mr. Altgeld's lot to confront many enemies in his life. He was not a man to listen to compromise or to affect friendship for those who were fighting his principles. His temperamental qualities were such that having once decided that a given policy was right he could not deviate from it nor listen to suggestions that it be altered or amended. These characteristics, together with his extreme radicalism upon many questions of politics or economy, undoubtedly weakened his hold on public confidence. They also lessened his influence and his usefulness. He will be remembered, nevertheless, as a man of earnest convictions and as an advocate of all policies which in his belief tended toward a larger individual liberty for his fellow man.

Los Angeles Express.

He was for several years an acceptable judge in one of the higher courts. This distinction he won in the best manner, by devotion to and success in the practice of his profession—politics count for little in the election of members of the bench in that city. And when he became a candidate for governor he was not suspected of being a fanatic. A pronounced Democrat, he was elected governor in a Republican state.

Kansas City Star.

That a man so bitter and perverse in politics could have been at the same time so gentle and so personable in relations is one of the mysteries of human nature. On one occasion Miss Addams invited him to supper at Hull house to meet a radical English Socialist and his wife. To the confusion of the hostess both husband and wife produced cigarettes after supper. Mr. Altgeld disliked cigarettes, but to relieve the situation took one. It went down so frequently that Miss Addams learned over and whispered to him that, if he really wanted to smoke that cigarette he must hold it in his fingers. It was fitting that the career of a man of such a sentimental temperament should end with a plea for the relief of the poor women and children in the concentration camps.

Kansas City World.

Occasionally he made mistakes. So do all men, but his mistakes differed from those of many others in that they were always prompted by the desire to help to the line of unchangeable honesty. He was never politic nor diplomatic. He would not use false argument even when by so doing he could gain assistance and support. To him right was right and wrong was wrong and his honest mind linked together inseparably the transgressor and the transgression. The highest honor that he ever attained was the governorship of Illinois, and it is extremely doubtful if he would have received this honor, had his straightforward and uncompromising views been as well known at the time of the election as they were a few years afterward.

Chicago Record-Herald.

This is not the time for a strictly critical, least of all for a censorious, review of his acts. But in the case of such an extraordinary man we may venture beyond the ordinary platitudes of a death notice, to say that his earnestness was his weakness as well as his strength. It was a personal quality which was too much influenced by personal likes and dislikes to leave him free in his political opinions. But when all due allowance is made for this influence the fact is plain that he pursued the right as God gave him to see the right. He was such a courageous champion of the people who had struggled so hard for success against the disadvantages of poverty that his sympathies remained true to the masses from whom he came.

Troy Press.

Altgeld stood ably and eloquently for wild and revolutionary doctrines, but they were repudiated, again and again, by accumulating majorities at the polls. Later, noting the hopelessness of his cause, he greatly modified his position, and in a recent address at Buffalo spoke strong and sensible words in behalf of the central railway combines, to the disgust of his old admirers and the surprise of the public. He was too shrewd and thrifty by nature to stick in the mire of a lost cause, merely to emphasize an impossible consistency.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Harper's Bazar for April is the special spring fashion edition of this magazine, and contains forty-one pages of text and pictures descriptive of the new fashions. Every detail of woman's attire is covered. It is devoted to shoes, by authorities in London, Paris, Vienna, and New York. Amongst these is Miss Katharine de Forest's article on "The Beauty of the Feet." But there are other things besides fashion notes, a dainty short story, by Catharine V. C. Matthews, and the continuation of E. Nesbit's capital story, "The Red House," represent the fiction. Margaret Deland's article, "The Shelf,"

will interest fathers and mothers. "In Pursuit of Music in Leipzig" is the next article in "The American Girl Abroad" series. Josephine Greiner contributes a paper on "April Breakfasts," and Anna Westworth Sears writes on spring-time entertainments for children.—Harper & Bros., New York.

The April number of Pearson's magazine opens with an interesting article on "The New York Subway," richly illustrated. Another special article is one entitled "Our Desert From Monday to Sunday," the illustrations for which are said to be taken from actual photographs of babies and monkeys. The article is quite amusing, but the deductions made are weak. "A City of Beer" is an account of the breweries in the town of Burton-on-Trent, Staffordshire, England, which the author irreverently calls Beeropolis. "The Hermonograph" is a scientific plaything which is described in this number. Other special articles deal with "Flying Fish," "A Mammal Pigeon Ranch," and "The Story of the States." "Montana" is the subject of the states' arctic, and adds one more to a series which has already aroused great interest. The fiction includes further installments of the serial story, "The Sultans of Yvonne," and of "Indian Night Entertainments," which among complete short stories there are "The Possum and the Grub Worm," an Uncle Remus story.—New York.

Universal Brotherhood Path for March opens with a report of lectures on "Higher and Lower Psychology," given by Katherine Tingle at Fisher Opera House, San Diego, Cal. Under the nom de plume of Madeline a contributor writes about "Point Loma." There are some articles on theosophy and a story, entitled, "The Story of Mabon," based on Welsh traditions.—Point Loma, Cal.

Out West (formerly The Land of Sunshine) for March is a handsome and interesting publication. It opens with "Studies in Floral Portraiture," by O. V. Lange, beautifully illustrated. "Oranges 250 Years Ago" is another illustrated article by Charles T. Lumsden. "Early Western History" is continued. There is a story by Henry Wallace Phillips, entitled "The Mascot of the Grays," and there are several good poems.—Los Angeles, Cal.

Lee's Magazine for March has this list of contents: "A Little Boy," poem by Lillian Stair Schreiner; "Trapped," by Stella Carter Mitchell; "A Fair Deceit," by J. L. Sheard; "Awakening," poem, by Ida Clara Hall; editorials, book reviews and literary notes.—Dallas, Texas.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.

GEO. D. PYPER, Manager.
CURTAIN, 5:15.

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PRICES: Night, 50c, 60c, 75c. Matinee, 35c.

3 NIGHTS! and Saturday Matinee.

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W. E. Nankivill, An Idol of the Arkansas Hills.

HUMAN HEARTS.

A Beautiful Story of Backwoods Folk.

Special scenery for Each Act.

Seats now on sale.