DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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Saturday, December 7, 1895.

SAYINGS OF CHRIST.

The question whether in the four Gospels we have all the records of the sayings of Christ, or whether some of them have been preserved in other writings, has recently been investigated and the results set forth in an article in the Columbian Theological Magazine. None of the Gospels professes to be a complete record of all the works of deeds of our Lord. On the contrary, the Gospel by John expressly states that there are many things necessarily left out, and this is true also of the other ahographical sketches. Whether it is possible to recover from other sources any of the thousands of sayings and teachings not recorded in the New Testament is the question the author endeavors to answer.

He argues that some of the elder writers of the Church, Justin the Martyr, Origen, Clemens, and others have incorporated in their writings such sayings of the Lord, and that what is not improbable, if it is remembered that many of these must have been handed down to them from those who followed Christ during His ministry on earth. Such saying are called "agrapha," or not written, in contrast to the "Gospaphs," or those recorded in the Gospels. It is claimed that such "agrapha" are found in great numbers, and that they are even incorporated in the Talmud. Some of the parables and every petition in the Lord's prayer are paralleled in Jewish writings, and the conclusion is thought well founded that they were appropriated by Jewish rabbis.

As instances of sayings of our Lord not recorded in the Gospels several are given. "It is more blessed to give than to receive," is expressly quoted by Paul as one of them, and he must certainly have picked it up from the traditional store house of the primitive Christians. How many more of such agrapha may be incorporated in the New Testament, without being expressly ascribed to Jesus, we have no means of knowing. It is possible that we have in the Epistles and other writings quite a number of Christ's sayings which we no longer recognize as such. It is certain that there were collections of such sayings in the early Church which have been lost.

Another saying reads: "Be good money-changer; prove all things, hold fast that which is good, abstain from every form of evil." The latter part of this is found in 1 Thess., 5. 22, 23. Origen states that it is the quotation of the words of our Lord, and it is therefore thought that Paul made use of a saying so familiar among the Christians as not to need any reference to its origin.

"He who is near unto me is near unto a fire; he who is far from me is far from the kingdom," is ascribed to Christ by Origen in His sermon on Jere. 30. 3, and is also mentioned as such by Dotymus of Alexandria. Origen introduces it with the words: "I have somewhere read this Word of the Lord."

"For the sake of the weak, I became weak; for the sake of the hungry I have hungered, for the sake of the thirsty I have suffered thirst," is also claimed by Origen, to be a saying of the Lord.

"Let not the sun go down over your wrath." These words are indeed found in Eph. 4, 24, but not as a dictum of the Lord. In Assemanius' "Dialogs Concerning the True Faith," they are ascribed to Christ, and his claim is reiterated by other early Christian writers.

A German scholar has made a collection of such agrapha, of which these are a few specimens. The subject is of much interest as throwing a new light over the literature of the early ages. Whether or not it is possible to identify the words of which Christ is the author, the presence of them all through the New Testament and the early Fathers cannot be doubted, and this fact proves that even at a time when inspiration is given the Church, it enters round and draws its teachings from Him, the fountain of life, the main spring of divine wisdom.

THE PIONEER MONUMENT.

It gives the News particular pleasure to publish the following letter. It is self-explanatory, and deserves attention as indicating a feeling as to the Mormon Pioneers and their great leader which is now becoming quite general.

Mr. Heber M. Wells, City:

Dear Sir—I beg to confirm herewith a check on Messrs. Keech & Co. for seventy-five ($75) dollars. I have the pleasure of giving the money on behalf of two of the larger concerns of their kind in the world, fifty ($50) dollars of this amount being a contribution from the Union Stock Yards and Transit company of Chicago, and twenty-five ($25) dollars being a contribution from Armour & Company, with whom I have the honor to represent in the West. This money is intended as a contribution towards the Brigham Young Monument fund, and I hope that it will be accepted by yourself on their behalf, in the manner in which it is given.

When in Chicago last week, I spoke to Mr. Armour about the matter, and his friendly feeling for Utah prompted his portion of this contribution, shortly afterwards I had the honor of an interview with Mr. John Sherman, president of the Union stock yards there, to whom also I spoke of this matter of erecting a monument to the memory of Brigham Young, and he very generously tendered me a draft for fifty ($50) dollars as above stated.

Personally, as a citizen of Utah, I myself appreciate these contributions, and the kindly spirit which prompted the people who gave them, and I trust that we can make a proper acknowledgment, and that the people who are permanent particularly interested in this that others will know of it.

Yours truly,

A. C. DE HOGAN.

UNFOUNDED ACCUSATIONS.

The Richfield Advocate of December 4 carries the following editorial statement:

The Deseret News is not in politics. It is too independent. If it were less so it would have had more numerous and a keener eye for the fulminations thrown at it, as it has been outside, that Gentiles in this Territory need church influence in the last political campaign.

Notwithstanding the Richfield paper's assertion, no statement of the nature claimed even was made by the DESERET NEWS, nor has this journal utered anything from which there could be drawn the remotest inference of an idea of that kind. The Advocate's accusation is wholly untrue and without justification in any expression the News has made. In the particular issue of this paper referred to, there is mention of Dr. Sheldon Jackson's assertion that "the better class of Gentiles" opposed Statehood for Utah and that certain "missionaries and teachers" protested against Utah's admission to the Union; and the News specifically pointed out that Dr. Jackson did not truly represent "the better class of Gentiles" in their action in the premises; as for the "missionaries and teachers" who, according to the Rev. Jackson, used their influence in that capacity to defeat Statehood, the News expressed the satisfaction of American citizens that such efforts had failed. There was not a word of intimation that the Gentiles in this Territory, or anybody else, "used church influence in the late political campaign." In fact, there was no reference, direct or indirect, to the entire article, to the late or any other political campaign. We are not much inclined to dignify every absurd slanderer with notice, but we do it in this case with the idea that if there is any desire in our Richfield contemporary to be fair and truthful it may make the amends honorable for its unfounded accusation, and also for publishing the scurrilous extract, in its same editorial, which is also without shadow of excuse in courtesy, honor or truth.

INGALLS ON GARFIELD.

The personal reminiscence habit in the form of printed volumes is becoming quite a feature of modern statesmanship, and no part of the literature of the day is of more interest than these reproductions from the memory of participants of political events at an earlier day. Mr. Blaine tried it, with his "Twenty Years in Congress," a work that is highly prized for its masterly review of all the leading events of a memorable period. Mr. Sherman has recently done likewise, his book being quite extensively noticed and talked about in the papers than any other of the year. His work, however, has called forth a great amount of criticism, particularly from the friends of the lamented Garfield and from others whom Senator Sherman regarded as either treacherous to or unfair in their rivalry of him in the matter of the presidential nomination. A still later contribution on the same subject is supplied by ex-Senator Ingalls, that Damascus blade of repartee, that follower of an "irrepressible dream," that "statesman out of a job." Whatever the nimble Kansan says or writes is always certain to receive notice, for however people may differ from him in his views and conclusions, his remarks are always full of brainy suggestion.

His latest printed utterances relate to Gen. Garfield, and they are called forth no doubt by Senator Sherman's strictures. While it is generally correct to speak nothing but good of the dead, there is always room for a discriminating review of the character of the deceased, especially where the latter was a historic personage or occupied a high place in the public mind. We quote, therefore, the estimate which Ingalls gives of the martyred President, adding that, among those who knew him best, there will be little fault found with the analysis given:

I was in college with Garfield at Williams, though not in the same class, and our relations were cordial and friendly until his death. He was incapable of intrigue, treason or strategem, but his temperament was emotional and ardent and his sensibility was excessive. His mind was capacious and his nature generous and sincere. The fatal defect in his character was an infirmity of purpose that made him the easy tool in the hands of the power, and disqualified him for administrative or executive business.

IRRIGATION CONVENTIONS.

The Lehi Banner makes a suggestion which the News is heartily disposed to endorse, although fearful that the ice has already been poured on it. We offered the same advice some months since and it was also discussed at a meeting of irrigation men in this city early last October. There is still time, the question is of such vast importance that it should be duly and attended to. The Banner says:

Attention should be given as soon as possible to the calling of a convention by the president of the Utah State Irrigation Association for the purpose of discussing the needed legislation on the water question of the new State. The damming and regulating of the water rights of Utah have been easily neglected for many years, and it appears that we would be the proper time to make a move in the direction of getting the farmers together in a convention and coming out fearless what is now needed on this important subject. The proper thing to do would be to call conventions in the several counties, giving representation from the several precincts to these conventions, and in each county convention choose a number of delegates to attend a state convention. In this manner every part of the new State would be represented. The water question is one which lies at the very foundation of the new State's prosperity. No one question is of more vital importance to the people, and there is danger should not flesh their task enthusiasm to evince an interest in our interests regarding this subject. To get a decent hearing the Legislature is an early day is very important, so that it may receive the consideration.

TIMES CHANGE.

The Pittsfield, Mass., Sun a short time ago contained this notice:

A former resident of this town, who became a prominent member of the Latter-day Saints or Mormons, has his story in the issue of the sun, which will be interesting to some of our readers. The Sun is on sale at Hinsey's drug store.

The story referred to is the biography of Daniel Spencer, a gift from the DESERET NEWS. The republication of it by the Sun shows enterprise in our Pittsfield contemporary and also, if we mistake not, a real change of heart, which is most commendable. For we are quite inclined to believe that there was a time when not even a notice of a Mormon meeting could be inserted among the advertising columns of that paper. Another evidence of "tempora mutantur," etc.

A RELIGIOUS paper published in Chicago makes an appeal to its debtors for a settlement of account in the following novel and pathetic terms: "We have had faith that you would fulfil your contract to send your subscription when due. When you go to your knees tonight spread this matter out before the Lord in prayer. If you are paid up on our list then in good faith you can ask the Lord to bless the cause, but if not, ask the Lord to quicken your conscience in regard to this matter and incline and help you to do your duty. How can you expect the Lord's full blessing if you are neglecting this important duty, to use no newspaper man anything?"

(CONTRIBUTED.)

JINGOISM VERSUS PATRIOTISM.

There is an everywhere visible national drift in favor of belligerency which bodes no good to this Republic, albeit little comment may be excited by it, or if there is such, the absence are that directly or otherwise fuel is added to the fires of a false patriotism, and a species of jingoism is created which may eventuate in things which may cause humiliation, rather than an increase of unity, peace or that evident mission of this country which has been uppermost from the beginning.

This feature seems to possess special animosity to England in prominent instances, as if at least there was a morbid desire to seek offense or create irritation between the two greatest, and probably the most progressive nations of the earth, and while the bitter and suggestive expressions are non-official, they carry an increasing influence which the conservatism of the government in power may finally be unable to resist.

A late telegram stated that one Marcus Baker, who went on the coast and geodetic government survey to Alaska, in connection with the boundary dispute, "mooted the idea of arbitrating the question of England's claim of territory, save by that of battle;" which sentiment was loudly applauded, and the speaker was invited by a popular vote to repeat his lecture in a larger hall.

The same kind of comments have been pretty general by the press in regard to the difficulty between the mother country and Venezuela, but contrary to this the President interposes in his message the argument of arbitration; outside of this outspoken declaration it is quite likely that Venezuelan stationery was grounded in part on the sympathetic voice of the American press and the expressions of an indisputed jingoism from time to time.

The Monroe doctrine has been dragged into this and other matters, although it is not on record that any practical enunciation of that theory, or that any essential unity of sentiment in regard to it, has been held by the statesmen of this country, nor has practical test of its authoritative character been established.

The belligerents sought also to make a cause table with England for the attacked an indemnity from Nicaragua for an attack upon British subjects, which was so much uncalled for on the part of the press as was the interference and popular clamor over the Venezuelan boundary, or because Canadian surveyors (who are without authority) understand the Alaskan boundary differently from the American officials.

Many of the press comments on the political attitude of Canada are of the same uncalled for character, and it rarely would be time enough to talk of annexation when Canadians themselves revolt against the limited imperial rule to which they are at present subject; the idea seems to be to belittle and pick a quarrel with the British rule in some way or another, and probably there is no way of commending Congressional neglect of that pecuniary settlement of Bering sea liabilities, to which President Cleveland refers in his message, as the decision of the Paris tribunal of arbitration, which decreed that $425,000 should be paid as indemnity for damages to British subjects in the northern seas; it would only be charity to hope that this payment has not been deferred because of any jingo sentiment among the constituents of that august body.

It is now thirty years since this country lashed the horrors of civil war; but it is undeniable that there are causes operating everywhere which minister to the continuance of this martial spirit; one organization called "The Grand Army of the Republic" is of this class, for those survivors "never tire of fighting their battles over again," and historians and writers rehearse at infinite length the struggles of that eventful time; these with the organizations which include the sons of the original veterans, all serve to create a martial spirit which perchance involves an liking for military glory all the time.

It has been pointed out that even the determination of the Blue and the Gray upon the older battlefields has contributed to the "glorification of military prowess," and while there were assuredly the victories of peace, they have not been without the professional suggestion, that the two great bodies in commission had yet within them the stomach to not only smite, but to thrash the less numerous uniformed representatives of any foreign government outside.

The astounding interest taken of late in the dissemination of Napoleonic literature seizes the mentality of the student—the youth of this country—whose patriotism is carefully worked up in every schoolroom where, "in season and out of season," the starry flag is hanging, as if love of native land and its institutions depended upon artificial stimulants, or that these were needed for an ingredient which should be natural and at least the result of intelligent and appreciative development.

In quite late exchanges continuous military drill in all schools was solemnly and deliberately insisted upon that the novel military precision and discipline might provoke still further the patriotism which other appliances had failed to stimulate to the desired pitch; nay, it seems as if in the very air (as prior to the civil war) there was an anticipation that from some source or other, conflict is among the inevitables, and preparation should be the rule.

Probably the reference made by President Cleveland, with evident national pride, to the encouragement accorded to the navy of the United States at Kiel, was nothing to be deprecated in itself, but it seems to keeping with so many other things that reference to it needs no apology; the recommendation of the secretary of the navy for increased expenditure in that direction is no doubt familiar to all who watch the strange imitation of preparation for an invisible foe; gigantic, nay fabulous sums are suggested, for ships of war of many grades, for fortifications around our extensive coasts, for experiments in war material and implements of destruction amounting to a cease.

That preparations for "offense and defense" are indulged in by older nations with complex interests, goes without saying, but that the same necessity for extravagance exists in a nation under different circumstances, with a revenue startlingly inadequate to present expenditure, is not palatable to the already overburthened taxpayer; to the government official, to the adventurer, the schemer, the one who wants office and has nothing to lose, it is entirely otherwise, for all these are without interest in state, they want a change; and it may be imperative eventually by way of throwing dust into the public eye, to assume a dignity and at the same time a readiness to take affront which might easily lead to international trouble, including war and bloodshed.

Even a boy with an unused gun is a menace to a neighborhood, and a nation with its appliances and munitions of war may become so anxious to see the new professional toy in action, that umbrage is possible under very slight if unintentional provocation; of which an illustration occurred but lately in connection with the Cuban rebellion; it appears that an American vessel was fired upon when outside the three mile limit of the Cuban coast. Protest was for reasons promptly made and it was satisfaction, but some politicians of prominence seemed to regret this reputation of intent on the part of Spain, and many newspapers and public men assumed the same attitude, in harmony with this almost universal national idea.

This patriotism is an unextinguishable sentiment in every appreciative American's breast; it is not an exotic, nor the product of hot house culture; it will exhibit itself spontaneously whenever occasion requires it, and then it will be invincible and triumphant; but there is a vast amount of uncumulated element which should be disallowed active participation in solving international questions and probably many home questions as well; when American intellects and hearts have failed in this, then the other may be of use; meanwhile these flighty moods, this readiness of utterance and suggestion of belligerent activity, where redress may be required, is not compatible with national dignity, and the boisterous proclamation of invulnerability against any foe, is not synonymous with bravery; true power is never too ready to assert itself; jingoism is not statesmanship; it is not an evidence of confidence; its expressions are those of the bully or the brute, but great sensibility in regard to responsibility is cautious and conservative, firm and dignified, and national feeling depends after all not upon boasting self-assertion, but upon the data of an overruling mind. Men and nations are alike subject to this, and the highest wisdom in Davy Crockett's homely phrase is, "Fist be sure you are right, then go ahead!"

G. A. R. COMMANDER

JAS. S. DEAN, Gen. Grant Post, Rochester, N. Y.

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Commander Dean writes: "As Chief U. S. Mail Agent of the G. & R. R. Div. good health is indispensable. I found myself however all run down with dyspepsia. I doctored and doctored, but I grew worse. I suffered many night and day, for fully ten years. My case was pronounced incurable. I chanced to meet Dr. Kennedy about that time, and told him of my condition and he said, "Jimmy," you need not suffer so, try a bottle of

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Hood's Pills for the liver and bowels, act promptly, easily and effectively. 25

Candy, tons of it, county of all kinds at Spears, 78 W. First South.

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When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
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We are ready for you Prices lower than ever. Jensen, the Jeweler.

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We guarantee every bottle of Parks' Cough Syrup. For sale by F. J. Hill & Co., and Nelden Juldsen Drug Co. 2

No alum, no ammonia or phosphates in the pure cream tartar Three Crown Baking Powder.

Buy all your drugs and medicines at old reliable Godbe Pitts Drug Store.

Xmas is coming, go to Jensen, the Jeweler.

The remainder of our fine winter stock of Coats, Jackets, Furs, Furs and general winter goods are being closed out at great reduction. Call early at Z. C. M. I.

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Two officers from the police department will be at the door, and every lady will unmask, and all questionable characters will be refused admittance.

JOHN P. MORRIS,
Master of Ceremonies.

Three Crown Spices are stronger than the imported, because they are ground to order fresh every day.

Jewelry and watches, at prices to suit the times, at Jensen's.

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The Burlington route is the only line running dining cars on the "A la carte" plan, between Denver and Omaha, Kansas City and Chicago. Passengers have to pay only for what they eat. Be sure that your tickets read via the Burlington route.

You will save money by trading with the old Godbe Pitts Drug Co.

Keep your deeds and other valuables in strong boxes, in a safety deposit box at Zion's Savings Bank & Trust Co. Best in the country. Annuitants be a few cents per month. Ladies especially invited to call and see vaults.

Get your abstracts of title at the County Recorder's Office. They are made directly from the original records. W. SCOTT CRIMSON, Recorder.

Japanese insect powder has no equal. Sure exterminator, at Godbe Pitts drug store.

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A EXPERIENCED GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small family. Inquire of Mrs. S. W. Robinson, 1 Eastmond Place.

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WANTED—MEN TO TRAVEL AND SELL goods; salary $75 per month and expenses. Address, Dept. 2, Nat. Cig. Co., New York.

GOOD SIGHT HOW TO TO FIT, 25 cents. Also some cheaper and better, 50 cents. Dr. Jones, 264 Main, second floor.

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HAVE YOUR SEWING MACHINE (Singer, White, Wheeler and Wilson, Davis or Davis Vibrator) repaired by an expert. Work guaranteed. Prices reasonable. Office at Main Street. Telephone No. 1574.

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AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY PART of Utah, Idaho and Montana for the best and most up-to-date Bible. Liberal terms. Address, Bible Department, Deseret News Office, Salt Lake City.

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BOOK-KEEPING, SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING, etc., thoroughly taught. Catalogue free.

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ON ACCOUNT OF OUR LEASE AND IT expiring while we have large stock, we will sell the furniture, carpets, etc., for less than it can be made for. Come and see us before buying. H. Walker, 157, 159, 161 Main Street.

MUST BE SOLD.

A NICE 4 ROOM HOUSE ON FIRST East, a bargain if sold soon. Enquire of Mrs. Smith, 1 Eastmond Place.

FOR SALE

OUR CLOSING-OUT PRICES. SERGES (worsted), 10 c.; good fast colors, 15 c.; silk, 25 c. Ladies' jackets, $1 to $5; Jersey, Sacque and cape, $1 to $3; Ladies' Fleece lined underwear, 25 c. to $1 per garment; Men's do. 25 c. to $1; Men's pants, 75 c. above, worth double; 10 per cent discount, Saturdays, to cash only. Z. C. M. I. Clothing Department, Main Street.

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Closets and Cesspools Cleaned.
N. J. SANDBERG,
Address: 250 East Second Avenue.
Office, 161 State Street.

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WILL PAY CASH FOR RAGS, BONES, scrap iron, metals, rubbers and all kinds of bottles. 65 S. Main. Eighth South.

TWO GREAT HOLIDAYS.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S DAY.

To enjoy these with your families buy your supplies at

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Great Variety for a Little Money.

FANCY GROCERIES. STAPLE GROCERIES.

Goods from all round the globe—Pudding Fruit, all new and clean. Choice Table Fruits, Figs, Etc. Pickles, Sauces, Extracts, Peels Dressed Turkeys and Chickens, Creamery Butter, Cheese and Eggs, Hams, Breakfast Bacon, Fish, Etc., and a thousand things unenumerated.

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10,000 Pairs Men's and Boys' Home Made Socks.
500 Men's and Boys' Ready Made, Home Made Suits.
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200 Dozen Men's Flannel Undershirts, Home Made.
200 Dozen Men's Flannel Drawers, Home Made.
1,000 Pairs Gray and Mottled Blankets, Home Made.
250 Pair White Blankets, Home Made.
1,000 Pieces Dress Flannels, Home Made.
500 Pieces Plain and Twill Flannels, Home Made.
500 Single and Double and Shoulder Shawls, Home Made.
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