

# DESERET EVENING NEWS

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

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.

(Sundays excepted.)  
Corner of South Temple and East Temple  
Streets, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Charles W. Penrose - Editor.  
Horace G. Whitney - Business Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.  
(In Advance.)

One Year ..... \$3.00  
Six Months ..... 2.00  
Three Months ..... 1.00  
One Month ..... .50  
Saturday Edition, Per Year ..... 2.00  
Semi-Weekly, Per Year ..... 2.00

NEW YORK OFFICE.  
In charge of H. P. Cummings, manager  
Foreign Advertising, from our Home Office,  
117 Park Row Building, New York.

SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE.  
In charge of F. J. Cooper, 75 Geary St.

Correspondence and other reading matter  
for publication should be addressed to the  
EDITOR.

Address all business communications  
and all remittances.

THE DESERET NEWS  
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Entered at the Postoffice of Salt Lake City  
as second class matter according to the  
Act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

SALT LAKE CITY, - JAN. 13, 1906.

## A SPLENDID PROJECT.

The action taken by the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing society, at its meeting on Thursday evening, was very important for the interests of this State. The organization of the board gives strength to the association, and insures that efficiency which is essential to its success.

President James G. McDonald maintains his position at the head of the society, and M. K. Parsons, elected vice-president, adds a force and vim to the association, with executive ability which cannot fail to be felt and exhibited in the management of its affairs. There could not have been a better appointment for secretary than that of Horace S. Ensign, who is eminently fitted for the position, who is thoroughly reliable, capable of performing the onerous duties which he will have to shoulder, and of such general affability, courtesy, approachability and gentlemanly demeanor, that the society will be well represented and the work to be done will be performed thoroughly.

The decision not to hold the annual fair in the present year would strike the public very unfavorably, were it not for the fact that this is a preparatory step to a concentration of efforts throughout the State, towards an Inter-mountain Fair in 1907. This will embrace exhibitions from all the States and Territories on the Pacific slope, including Colorado.

It will be necessary, of course, to raise funds for this great undertaking, and it is believed that there will be a general and hearty response from all the chief business concerns in Utah, and especially in Salt Lake City. The Legislature, at its next session, should, and no doubt will, be urged to make a liberal appropriation for the purpose, and the inhabitants of this entire western region ought to be on the alert, in preparation for the great event which will certainly prove of vast benefit to Utah, and to all who contribute to the exposition and thus advertise the resources and products and progress and prospects of their several localities.

## A DIFFERENT SOCIETY.

In the account given by the Deseret News of the journey taken by President Joseph F. Smith and party to and from Sharon, Windsor county, Vermont, and the dedication of the monument to Joseph Smith the Prophet, mention was made of the courtesy of Frank P. Bennett, Esq., in entertaining President Smith and a number of his fellow-travelers, at his fine residence in Oakland Vale, nine miles from Boston. It was stated that Mr. Bennett was President of the "Unitarian" societies of the United States. The quoted word should have been Universalist. The correction ought to have been made in proof-reading, but escaped proper scrutiny.

There are points of difference between the two churches and they are entirely separate organizations. The name Unitarian denotes the belief of members of that body in one person or substance as God, in contradistinction to Trinitarianism or belief in a Triune Deity. The chief points of agreement among the Unitarian societies have been thus defined: (1) Denial of the trinitarian dogma; (2) a general tendency, in religious opinion, to what is known as "liberalism"; (3) refusal to be bound by any statement of doctrine as a condition of membership; (4) assertion that character and conduct, not opinion, is the true test of Christianity. Further, that practical religion is summed up in "love to God and love to man."

Universalism teaches that the final cause of the creation is the evolution of the moral order, which involves the attainment successively of right and good ends and finally of the triumph of universal right and good. This involves the ultimate salvation of all souls. It holds the doctrine that God is the Father of all, therefore all men are brethren, and there can be no perfect human society, without the perfecting of all the members. It recognizes the spiritual authority and leadership of Jesus Christ as the Son of God; the certainty of just retribution for sin, but the final salvation of mankind without exception, all being brought into harmony with God. The Bible is recognized as authoritative, containing revelation from God. The aims of the organization are claimed to be: (1) To persuade the Christian world to return to the original principles of Christianity. (2) To institute a religious and moral order on the type furnished by the teaching and life of Jesus.

These definitions, being very brief, are necessarily imperfect, but we think are sufficient to show that the two organizations are separate and distinct, while each has the same general object, in endeavoring to influence mankind to rational views of the Divine purpose concerning humanity, and to promote morality and spiritual life. It will now be understood, we hope, why we deem it necessary to explain that the gentleman named in this article presides over the Universalist societies instead of the Unitarian organizations, as stated.

## ATTY. UDALL VINDICATED.

In the Saturday Evening News of November 4th, and in the Semi-Weekly News of November 6th, 1905, there was published a report of the Grand Jury of Juab County, in which an accusation of unprofessional conduct was made against Attorney George A. Udall of Elmore, Utah. Over this account, our news reporter wrote headlines as follows: "Indictments by the Grand Jury. That in Juab County Submits Finding Against Four Different Parties. Attorney Udall Among Them."

This was a mistake. The article with the erroneous headlines was not submitted to us, nor to the City Editor. Attorney Udall was not indicted at all. There were four indictments by the Grand Jury, but none of them were against Mr. Udall, and we here wish to retract the implication in the headlines referred to and to correct any wrong impression thereby created. The Grand Jury not only found no indictment against Mr. Udall, but, since making their report, all of the members of the Jury have signed a statement which shows that even the accusation that Mr. Udall was guilty of unprofessional conduct, which they were led to believe consisted in affixing the name of Justices of the Peace to certain documents without authority, was made without a knowledge of the facts; and this statement of the Jury entirely exonerates Mr. Udall from any wrong-doing.

The Deseret News will not knowingly do an injustice to any one, and we cheerfully add this explanation to the retraction which appears in our news columns today.

## NO CONTRADICTION HERE.

Some of our eastern contemporaries have criticized Mr. E. H. Harriman, asserting that he contradicted himself in his testimony before the committee of the New York legislature appointed to investigate the business of life insurance companies. From the official reports received, it is evident that there is absolutely no ground for this criticism. In his testimony on Nov. 15, Mr. Harriman denied that he was in any way concerned with any offer to Mr. Hyde for the purchase of his stock in the Equitable. A month later he told the committee how he came to make the proposition to Mr. Ryan to take half of his stock, Mr. Ryan having previously purchased, on certain conditions, the interest of Mr. Hyde. There is no contradiction in this, one statement covering Mr. Harriman's business with Mr. Hyde and the other with Mr. Ryan. We desire to call attention to this fact, as an injustice has been done the gentleman by unfriendly critics. Mr. Harriman's testimony is characterized throughout by straightforwardness and an apparent desire to give every vestige of information in his possession concerning the subject of investigation, and it is sufficiently clear from his answers to questions and his explanations, that his connection with the companies involved was no other than that of an honest and capable business man.

## TOLSTOY HEARD FROM.

Tolstoy, the aged Russian philosopher, occasionally, when great national issues are involved, comes before the Russian rulers, like Elijah of old before Ahab and Jezebel, with fiery denunciations of their conduct and soul-piercing words of warning. More than once he has taken his life in his hands and fearlessly told the truth. Again he has spoken to the Czar and his advisers—spoken as only a man fully prepared for eternity, can speak.

The occasion is the revival by the government of terrorism. Tolstoy warns those responsible for this policy to "be-think" themselves, while they are yet appealed to in words. The question of life must, he says, at last, "arise, even to you. For to this alone, to this question of life, the voice of the people is now turned." This is a solemn warning, indeed. It is rendered more so by the fact that it comes, not from an agitator but an apostle of peace, who speaks not threateningly but merely interprets the signs of the times.

Tolstoy traces the present rising to its original source, when he thus arraigns the rulers:

"You have driven away the people who turned to you with a petition. You have devastated villages that begged you for land and freedom—for bread and rights. You have fired upon peaceful working people who came to you with a petition in their hands. You have done everything to make cursing and vengeance the watchword of the entire land. You have been comforting yourselves until all Russia was set on fire by revolution. And you yourselves have taught the people what 'language' to use in 'speaking' to you. Stationing yourselves openly on the ground of violence, you yourselves have confederated the way of violence. Sending troops upon the people, you have shown that you are the enemies of the people and of Russia! And when the people saw that it was necessary to take from you, not to ask you, like a cornered animal, they threw to the people 'kind-heartedness' one place after another. Ignoring your orders, the people held meetings of their own accord—you have permitted them to discuss their most urgent needs. Ignoring your laws, the working people have stopped the life of the entire great land. You have signed a manifesto acknowledging that the people should have the rights of man. Waiting in vain for an answer to their demands, the peasants started to plunder the villages. Then you issued another ukase to relinquish redeemable taxes. The press seized the right of freedom by force. Then you pretended that you yourselves had wished it long ago. You have given all these rights only when they were taken from you by a successful struggle! But here, too, you were a dishonest foe. Here, too, giving up your positions, one after another in the course of the battle, you begin again your campaign, trusting that innocent people will believe your promise of peace! Now you again recover courage. Now you want war again. The highest circles again demand new blood, new victims. The black clique, treacherously breaking the promise, again starts its bloody campaign."

No one who has followed the development of events in Russia can truthfully deny the charges here made. The Russian people did not want bloodshed. They were forced to a struggle for liberty, by the unrelenting oppression practised by the rulers. And now the hour of reckoning has come. Tolstoy appeals with directness and fervor to the bureaucracy to heed the last over-

ture for peace by the people. Will they listen to the voice of reason? It looks dark. The minister of the interior, Durvono, seems to be for violence. He is making arrests on a wholesale scale; he is suppressing liberal newspapers that have never supported the revolutionary policy of the extremists; he has suspended even the moderate and influential organ of the Moscow University professors, and there is nothing to indicate that he makes any distinction between insurgents and firm constitutionalists who merely ask that the Czar's decreed reforms be carried out honestly and with all possible dispatch. And de Witte seems to sustain him in this course. Will Tolstoy's prognostication have to come true, before the Russian rulers will make peace with the people?

## TRUTH NOT AT A BARGAIN.

Judging from the vigor with which some people attack the divine law of things, they must have a hazy idea that by hammering away at it, they can secure religion at a reduced price. What a tremendous mistake! Truth is not found at the bargain counter. It cannot be secured through nickel-in-the-slot machines. The "pearl of great price" was hidden, and only he who "sold all that he had" could obtain possession of it. Our Savior praises most highly the woman who deposited "all her living" into the treasury of the Lord, and He received with sweet approbation the sacrifice of that other noble woman who anointed His feet with most costly ointment. He did not heed the proposition that it might have been sold for the benefit of the poor. No, the religion of Jesus is no cheap affair, for the Master demands the undivided affection of His followers with all which that implies. "Ye cannot serve God and Mammon." "Sell that which ye have, and give alms; make for yourselves purses which wax not old, a treasure in the heavens which fadeth not." Such are the principles of sacrifice taught by our Savior.

And yet, the Lord does not compel anyone to make sacrifices. He expects no more than love for Him and His cause, prompts to give. An offering without love is of no value, in His kingdom. But, as the farmer knows that "he that soweth bountifully shall reap also bountifully," so the follower of the Master knows that the "bread he casts upon the water" will return after many days. Truth cannot be had without sacrifice. One reason why so many errors are current is the fact that the spirit of sacrifice for truth is lacking among men.

The remarkable fact is that persons who think nothing of placing small fortunes upon the altars of Venus and Bacchus, profess to be horrified at the thought of anyone giving the tenth part of his income to God, for the purpose of benefiting mankind. Individuals who will gamble away a month's wages in one evening, will warn others against giving a small portion to the Lord, because, if they do, they say, they will become bankrupt! Did anybody ever lose anything by putting his property into the safe-keeping of the Lord? Many have failed through unfortunate speculation, or the mismanagement of banks, or various other causes, but not by generosity in gifts and offerings for the maintenance of the poor and the spread of the Gospel of the Redeemer. This is a statement that will stand the closest investigation.

## CRIME AND THE REMEDY.

Some of our contemporaries, commenting upon the fact that murders and homicides are more numerous in this country than in some of the European countries, lay the blame on the tardiness of justice here, and the small number of legal executions. But this reasoning is not borne out by facts. That justice is slow in overtaking many criminals must be deplored, and also that in many cases crimes are but inadequately punished; but that is not the real cause of the multiplication of the grosser lawlessness. Students of criminology tell us that as far as can be observed, punishments have very little effect to lessen crimes. They point to the oceans of blood that has been spilled, the walls and signs and sufferings of the endless train of culprits that has been moving onward to gallows and block and prisons and argue that if by such means crime could be lessened, the world ought to have been purified by this time. It is absolutely certain that there is but one power that can save human beings from sin, and that is the power of salvation provided by God himself for the purpose of freeing His children from the bondage of evil. All other means are inadequate to that end. Punitive institutions are necessary, but they do not offer the means of salvation of the race from evil. It is just as well that this should be thoroughly understood. Justice should be as swiftly administered as consistent with the necessity of ascertaining the facts in each case. It should also be dispensed with perfect impartiality. But when all is done that can be done in that direction, we should not forget to look to a higher Power for the real remedy against evil of every kind.

## THE MENACE OF WEALTH.

Men of thought and capable of reading the lessons of history have pointed out the menace to the free institutions of this country, presented in the concentration of wealth in a few hands. But this is a note of warning to which the American people are not inclined to listen. And so it is not needed, any more than were the voices that were heard repeatedly before the French revolution, or before the present catapasm in Russia. And yet, who can say that we are not nearing a danger line?

A writer in the New York World calls attention to the fact that about one-third of the entire nation must live on \$400 a year to the family, and that more than one-half of the families get less than \$300 each, annually. Two-thirds of the families have less than \$300, and only one in twenty is able to earn \$3,000. At the same time,

twenty men practically own, or control, all the wealth of the country. The importance of this is realized, when the power of wealth is considered. The commander of money makes laws, by bribery or otherwise; directs public opinion through a subsidized press; influences courts, controls means of communication, fixes prices, etc. In short, the money king is in a position to wield greater power and cause greater harm than any autocrat and tyrant ever did. Hence the menace to the country from the concentration of the power of gold. Plutocracy is the real danger. Persia perished when 1 per cent of the people owned all the land. Egypt went down when 2 per cent owned ninety-seven hundredths of all the riches. Babylon died when 2 per cent owned all the wealth, and Rome expired when 1,500 men possessed the known world. Spain, it can be added, fell from the pinnacles of greatness, as soon as the inflow of wealth resulted in false economies, and the enslavement of the common people. There is a warning on the wall while the revelry is on, which the wise will read and rightly interpret.

Mr. Longworth does not play the fiddle. He plays on a Stradivarius.

A new broom always makes a big flourish even if it does not sweep clean.

If a man can make a maiden speech, why cannot a married woman make one?

Russia has the finest sleighing in the world, but the Czar has the hardest sledding.

A strong bank statement does more to make an elastic currency than anything else.

Cassels Chadwick now knows that the uncertainty is over, which of itself must be a great relief.

The murderer of Nepht M. Sheets and some others are very anxious to have the suicide theory established.

Venezuela may need a good castigation but it is as plain as plain can be that she needs some common sense.

Mayor Thompson's anti-coasting proclamation will be faithfully observed so long as this kind of weather continues.

Morales has sought the protection of the American flag. This shows that Morales knows a good thing when he sees it.

It is perfectly safe to pay your insurance premiums. The big grafters are gone and contributions to campaign funds for "moral purposes" have ceased.

New Jersey state officials and members of both houses of New Jersey's legislature have received from the Pennsylvania, the Reading and the Jersey Central railroads free transportation for a year. So much for a gentlemen's agreement.

Wyoming owes it to herself to bring to justice the band of outlaws who murdered a Utah man while asleep in his camp. It was a cruel, cold-blooded murder, wantonly committed. Sheep men have some rights even if some cattlemen hold that they have none they are bound to respect.

Mr. Carnegie is reported to have said he has done for Pittsburgh all that he intends to; that henceforth she must help herself. He certainly has been a great philanthropist but it may be questioned whether his gifts of free libraries have been all a blessing. They are magnificent, have done and are doing a great good, but have they not taught the cities and towns that have received them to look to some one else besides themselves for aid? The object was most worthy: have the results always been beneficial? Does not the implied criticism of Pittsburgh apply to Carnegie library towns generally?

## ON RELIGIOUS TOPICS.

KANSAS CITY JOURNAL.

In the union of the Northern and Cumberland Presbyterian congregations another significant advance has been made in the unification of the evangelical church. Doctrinal differences of essential importance have kept the two branches of Presbyterians apart for nearly a century, and it is probable that before the final ratification and announcement of the union a full one hundred years will have marked the chasm which will then be closed forever. This gratifying unification of the members of the same congregational family has an important bearing upon religious sentiment and marks a trend of thought that is working slowly but surely toward harmonizing divergent views of a purely doctrinal nature and eliminating that factionalism that grew out of times more turbulent, when material prejudices warped the hearts of men.

Washington Times.

America has too many churches. Towns might be well administered spiritually by one clergyman or two have six, eight or ten. No one of the six or more congregations can pay for a good preacher. Few of them can pay all the cost of any preacher, however poor. Nor can any of them pay for all the time of their spiritual leader. So only very young men are to be had, and the demands upon their time cover so wide a territory that preaching must be almost their exclusive occupation and pastoral duties be almost entirely disregarded. One of the clergymen observes tersely and justly: "No business could flourish by that and few churches can."

New York Examiner.

The man who desires to grow must set his ideal high, and then struggle towards it with might and main. But it is a very common supposition that in the spiritual realm this principle, somewhat, rather than in the material, is more applicable. To think to attain heavenly riches while content with the pinchbeck metal of earth is the most futile of dreams. If little things satisfy your soul, little things will be your portion. Large spiritual attainments are for those only who reach out and press forward, with the eyes fixed on the

goal and the heart panting to possess the prize.

New York Churchman.

The relation of infant baptisms to marriages and to communions is the test of a standing of a falling Church. Let us recall, briefly, what this relation has been for the past ten years. For every marriage recorded in the Annual for 1895, there were 4.1 infant baptisms; for every marriage in 1900, there were 2.9. Then they declined to 2.7, and the Annual for 1900 showed but 2.4. A slight gain in 1901, 2.5, was lost in the next year; 1903 showed a ratio of 2.2 baptisms to each marriage; in 1904 the ratio had sunk to 2.1, and last year it was fractionally even less than this. That, let us hope, has been the worst year we have recovered and slightly bettered the position of 1903 with 2.402 marriages to 49,470 infant baptisms, a ratio of a little over 2.2. The improvement is by no means a comparison of infant baptisms and communions.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

John McGovern in the January number of the National Magazine refers to Benjamin Franklin as "the American character of Thomas Paine. Kate Sanborn reviews the "Autobiography" of Dr. Andrew Dickson White, and Charles Warren Stoddard depicts the latter life of "Kate Field, Cosmopolite." W. F. Melton writes, and M. L. Blumenthal illustrates, an account of what happens "When Jill goes to Boarding School." Other features of the number are: "Woman as the Female," by Michael A. Lane; "The Mulatto Negro," The Yellow Peril of the North," by Annie Riley Hale; "Cowboy Life in the Far Southwest," a series of seven typical ranch scenes reported photographically; "Doing Three Great World Capitals in Three Weeks," by Joe Mitchell Chapple, and "Beauties of the American Stage," by Helen Arthur. There are three stories, several poems and the usual department, Chapple Publishing Co., Boston, Mass.

The January number of System has the following list of contents: "The Greatest Business Enterprise," Henry Harrison Lewis; "Maintaining American Standards of Value," A. L. Sackett; "Mexico's Battlefields of Business," "Great Initiatives of Business," "The Conquerors of Business," "A Complete Ticket Office System," B. W. Frauenthal; "A Question of Responsibility," Oliver Norman; "The Executive's Second Self," Herbert J. Hopgood; "Modern Accounting Methods," Charles A. Sweetland; "Buying in a Retail Store," H. A. Barck; "Renting and Selling of Mercantile Houses," Roy Tabor; "Accounts with Electric Light Subscribers," E. C. Blomeyer, and many other features of interest to the business world.—Chicago.

In the Mothers Magazine for January will be found "Current News of Interest to Mothers;" "Open Parliament for Mothers;" "Answers to Mothers' Questions;" "Quiet Hour with the Mother;" and many other features of interest. This is a new magazine that begins its career well, and deserves patronage.—David C. Cook Pub. Co., Elgin, Ill.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy  
Cures Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough.

HUDNUTS  
CUCUMBER  
and ELDER  
FLOWER  
CREAM.

A perfect complexion cream. Comes in large jars at only \$1.00 the jar.

WILLES-HORNE DRUG CO.,  
News Building.

Both Phones 374. By the Monument.

Delicious Hot Soda Water.

A  
Gillette  
Announcement.

We wish to announce that after Jan. 15, 1906, no old Gillette blades will be exchanged for new ones, but after that date we will sell new Gillette blades in packages containing 10 at 50 cents the package.

BRING YOUR OLD BLADES IN BEFORE THE 15TH IF YOU WISH THEM EXCHANGED.

Schramm's,  
Where the Cuts Stop.

Agents for Gillette's Safety Razors.

YARDS ARE FULL.  
ARE NEVER OUT OF  
PEACOCK ROCK SPRINGS  
COAL.

Central Coal & Coke Co.,  
"At the Sign of the Peacock."

38 South Main St. 'Phones 2900.

JOHN C. OUTLER JR.,  
INVESTMENT BANKER

(Established 1850).  
STOCKS AND BONDS  
BANK AND SUGAR STOCKS

High Grade Investment Securities Bought and Sold

Tel. 127-R. 25 Main St.

At Z. C. M. I.

SHOPPING HEADQUARTERS FOR EVERYBODY.

This Afternoon and Evening

We are conducting a REAL

HALF PRICE SALE

On the following items in our

Cloak and Suit Department.

Every Garment New and Up-to-Date in Style—A Very Choice Line. No Old or Out-of-Season Goods Among Them:

All Women's Coats . . . . . HALF PRICE  
All Misses' Coats . . . . . HALF PRICE  
All Women's Skirts . . . . . HALF PRICE  
All Misses' Skirts . . . . . HALF PRICE  
All Children's Coats . . . . . HALF PRICE  
All Babies' Coats . . . . . HALF PRICE  
All Women's Long Coat Suits . HALF PRICE  
All Misses' Suits . . . . . HALF PRICE  
Big Lot of Ladies' Waists . . . HALF PRICE  
All Cravenettes . . . . . HALF PRICE

THE LAST CHANCE OF THE  
SEASON ENDS TONIGHT AT  
9 O'CLOCK. YOU'D BETTER  
HURRY.

Zion's Cooperative  
Mercantile Institution  
HAS THE PEOPLE'S CONFIDENCE

SAMP. JONES

World-famed Orator and lecturer. First appearance before Salt Lake public.

Salt Lake Theatre,  
MONDAY, JANUARY, 15th, 8:15 P. M.

Under the Auspices of the Y. M. C. A.

PRICES 25c, 50c, 75c and \$1.00

Chamberlain Music Co.

JOHN M. CHAMBERLAIN, Proprietor. 51 MAIN STREET.

Successors to Van Sant and Chamberlain

Reliable Pianos and Organs at low prices. Every customer is a Friend made by Square Dealing. Come and see us.

PIANOS:

Mason & Hamlin, A. B. Chase, Conover, Strober, Hobart M. Cable, Cable.

ORGANS:

Mason & Hamlin, Chicago Cottage.

A. RUBIN  
Anti-Trust  
Dealer in  
Sewing Machines  
State agency for  
STANDARD,  
NEW HOME,  
WHEELER & WILSON  
And other makes.

It will pay you well to walk a few blocks further and save from \$10.00 to \$15.00 on a sewing machine purchase. Kindly remember, "Fancy stores and extravagant rents always add to the cost of your machine." We offer good GRADE OF MACHINE FROM \$12.50 UP, AND SECOND HAND MACHINES FROM \$5.00 UP. EVERYTHING GUARANTEED. I carry also a complete stock of needles and parts for all makes. Renting and expert repairing a specialty. Phones: Bell, 524-X; Ind., 2864. 338 South State Street. One half block South of Knutsford Hotel. Murray, Phones: Bell, 5-K; Ind., 99.