

# DESERET EVENING NEWS

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

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SALT LAKE CITY, - DEC. 16, 1901.

## OFFICIAL NOTICE

The anniversary of the birth of the Prophet Joseph Smith will occur on the 22nd inst. He was born December 23, 1805. We suggest to the Bishops, everywhere, that it would be highly appropriate to hold special services in commemoration of that important event, on Sunday, December 23, 1901. The authorities of the several States and Wards will please make arrangements accordingly.

JOSEPH P. SMITH,  
JOHN R. WINDER,  
ANTHONY H. LUND.

## THE "NEWS" AND THE JESUITS.

"The sure of this; that one false step will ever lead to more." So sang the bard and the adage he versed is exemplified in the recent action of the Inter-Mountain Catholic. Usually conservative and fair in its treatment of contemporaries, most unwise it gave place to an unwarranted attack on the Deseret News and the "Mormon" Priesthood, written by "An Unredeemed" who shows signs of being also unredeemed, having lapsed from light into darkness and into repudiation of that which it is evident he once held sacred.

The article was so grossly ill-advised and untruthful that we showed its inaccuracy and malignity, by repeating what the "News" had really said on the subject treated of, and pointing out the facts that led to our remarks. Now comes the Catholic with an editorial in the same vein as the objectionable letter, inspired by the same spirit and probably written by the same hand. It is the second false step and betrays the excess of venom, and the lack of reasoning, so conspicuous in the first.

That there may be no mistake about what the Deseret News published on this matter, advantage of which has been taken to attack the "Mormon" Church and its organ, we here reproduce the article from our columns in full:

"New Mexico, as heretofore explained in the Deseret News, will this time demand admission to the Union. The Territory has repeatedly asked for such admission, but its claims have, for some reason or other, always been set aside. In 1875, for instance, it was shown that New Mexico was so completely under the domination of clerical influence, that the Legislature passed over the governor's veto a bill incorporating the Jesuits and conferring on them extraordinary powers and exemptions in the matter of taxation. Congress annulled the law but this action made Congress wary of admitting the Territory to the Union.

"The population of New Mexico now is 250,000. It has a good public school system. The influx of the Anglo-Saxon element has been so great in late years, that there can be no well founded fears of turning the State, if it should obtain statehood, over to an order that has a bad reputation. The claims made to recognition are good, and they will, no doubt, be carefully considered. More than half a century of schooling for the duties of statehood should be sufficient, and New Mexico has been an integral part of the country for that length of time."

The Deseret News has always advocated the admission of New Mexico into the Union as a State. The foregoing editorial referred to a previous article urging statehood for that Territory, and showing some of the objections that had been urged against it.

There is nothing in the utterances of the "News" which justifies the assertions that there are in them, "unveiled and unfriendly intimations to Catholicism," that they "unwarrantably refer to another organization in terms of revilement;" that they make "an assault upon the Catholic organization in New Mexico;" or that they "slandered the Catholics" in any manner whatever. To state that the order of Jesuits has a "bad reputation," is merely stating a fact that intelligent Catholics will not dispute. The author of the assault upon the Deseret News states that he is not a Catholic. If he were he would probably not be so densely ignorant of Catholic history as he shows himself in his explosive attack.

We have before us now an article by a Catholic, a prominent French writer, Henri de Ladeveze, asking "Justice to the Jesuits." In the opening paragraph he asks this pertinent question:

"Is it not lamentable that in this age of criticism, at a time when so much is said about justice—but at a time also when justice is more applauded than practiced—the Jesuits should still be represented as the black demons of fantastic legends and that no accusation, however absurd and whatever its origin, has need of proof from the mere fact that it is leveled against them?"

The writer goes on to give an account of the origin and principles of the Society of Jesus, in the form of a defense of the order.

may say, the fact still remains that, whether justly or unjustly disparaged by Pascal, the Jesuits were expelled from a century later from all Catholic States, and that the suppression of the order was decreed by their natural protector, a pope, Clement XIV. Would such measures have been taken against innocent people?"

Here is another paragraph from his article:

"And Stenmund, another Protestant, declares that the 'concept of accusations, and more often of calumnies, which we find in the writings of the period against the Jesuits, is something appalling.'"

We might quote enough to fill this issue of the "News" with statements, pro and con, from Catholic and Protestant authorities, showing the kind of reputation which the Jesuits have had both in Europe and in America. It is strange that any sane person would dispute this fact, and stranger still that a reputable Catholic paper would give place to such denials. As evidence that we gave no support to the charges that have been common against the Society of Jesus, we referred to the bad reputation of the "Mormon" Priesthood and Church, also to the bad reputation of the early Christians. All this would show any reasonable mind that the "News" did not consider that a bad reputation was evidence of bad character.

But the Catholic now tries to show that, the "bad reputation of the Jesuits was not obtained through any likeness to the Mormon Priesthood." Nobody said it was. The writer of that assertion first tries to make out that the order of Jesuits did not have a bad reputation, and to score the "News" for saying that it had, and then disproves his own position by disputing that this bad reputation (which he thus admits) is to be compared with the bad reputation of the "Mormon" Priesthood.

Another point to which we will draw attention is, the Catholic argues that "uniting the Mormon and the Catholic churches on parallel lines in discussing historical facts is very bad logic." Just so. But the parallel is not ours. It was drawn by an "Unredeemed" in the columns of the Catholic. We merely followed it by way of reply. To pursue it further is unnecessary. There was no occasion for it in the first place.

The rest of the irrational ramblings and personal allusions indicate the depravity of the writer and are undeserving of further notice. If the Inter-Mountain Catholic is to be a receptacle for the volubility of characterless and vicious renegades from religion and decency, it will soon sink into the limbo where lie the remnants of past relics of journalism.

We repeat our assurance that the Deseret News desires to make no assaults upon Catholics here or elsewhere. It has not entered into any warfare of that kind. It is not engaged in that kind of campaign. It stands in a position of defense. But even this attitude will not require attention to further unprincipled and irrational tirades on the part of "Unredeemed" degenerates.

## FORESTRY AND IRRIGATION.

The paragraphs in President Roosevelt's message, relating to forestry and irrigation, are said to bear fruit. Considerable increase is reported, of membership in the American Forestry association in New York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, as well as in other states, indicating a greater interest in the subject, as a result of more widespread information.

The President characterized the forest and water problems as perhaps the most vital internal question of the United States. Forests, he pointed out, are natural reservoirs. They prevent the soil from washing; they restrain the streams in flood, and replenish them in drouth. Forest conservation is therefore an essential condition of water preservation.

As to the reclamation of arid lands, the President recommended that irrigation works should be built by the national government, and the cost of construction repaid by the land reclaimed. The distribution of the water, the division of the streams among irrigators, should be left to the settlers themselves, in conformity with state laws and without interference with those laws or with vested rights. Such an enterprise, he further stated, would enrich every portion of the country, just as the settlement of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys brought prosperity to the Atlantic states. His argument on this proposition is sound. He said:

"The increased demand for manufactured articles will stimulate industrial production, while wider home markets and the trade of Asia will consume the larger food supplies and effectually prevent western competition with eastern agriculture. Indeed, the products of irrigation will be consumed chiefly in upbuilding local centers of mining and other industries, which would otherwise not come into existence at all. Our people as a whole will profit, for successful homemaking is but another name for the upbuilding of the nation."

An illustration of the soundness of this position is furnished by results achieved by irrigation in Egypt. Since 1885 the government has spent there \$23,000,000 on irrigation works. But it is claimed that by this outlay the cotton crop has been doubled and a sum of \$23,000,000 annually added to the income of the people. What the British government is doing for Egypt the American people can do for themselves on a still larger scale. The area that would eventually become directly affected by a system of reservoirs is equal to about one-third of the entire country. It stretches from the semi-tropical southern Arizona to the northern boundary of the Republic, and from the Mississippi to the Pacific. It has every variety of climate and the richest soil, and in the included region every variety of fruit, cereal and plant can be produced.

It is, in the language of Mr. Walsh, president of the National Irrigation association, "an undertaking so mighty and grand in its scope and results as to be well worthy of being lifted above politics, sections or states, and placed at the very summit of national undertakings. It will need the direction and supervision of the engineering and scientific offices of our government (of whose ability and integrity, we as a nation may well feel proud). It will need the control of inter-state law of the national rivers and waterways, which only the general government

possesses. And, above all, it will need the most jealous guardianship on behalf of the government to see to it that the homes created shall go only to bona fide settlers at a price per acre to be settled by Congress, and then in eighty-acre farms so that the settling of a family upon one of these farms would be to that family a guarantee against poverty in the years to come."

The matter will undoubtedly before long be taken up and dealt with in a comprehensive manner. The objections raised to the scheme have all been satisfactorily answered. Public discussion of the several questions involved has resulted in a fairly good understanding of what is actually needed and demanded. The difference of opinion still existing on matters of detail, can be harmonized, if there is a desire to accomplish something for the best interests of the entire nation.

## AUSTRALIA'S EXCLUSION.

Australia, too, is planning for the exclusion of Asiatic immigrants. She proposes to bar out all new-comers who cannot speak a European language. That, evidently is particularly directed against the Chinese, but the provision will hardly have that effect. A Mongolian, before going to Australia, will only have to learn enough English, or French, to be able to make himself understood in an imperfect way, and he will have access to the country.

It is rather singular that two of the most progressive republics in the world, at present are struggling with exclusion problems. Australia in particular has plenty of undeveloped land. She has an area nearly equal to the United States proper, and a population of only 4,000,000 souls. There should be room enough for the entire emigration of the world, for many years, and yet the people there already find it necessary to think of restriction laws.

But it is evident that similar causes are operating there as here. The labor element fear the competition of Asiatic swarms. The Mongolians do not engage in pioneer work. They do not break new land, and render it more valuable. They congregate in the centers of population, hire out at comparatively small wages, and compete with white labor on an unequal footing. The result is that in the larger cities the problem is the same as in the regions in this country, where the Asiatics are most thickly settled. Hence the demand for exclusion. The test proposed in Australia, however, is more comprehensive than ours. It embraces not only the Chinese, but all other Asiatics, Indians, Africans, and inhabitants of the islands of the sea, who may not have picked up a supply of words from a language that happens to be the vernacular of some European nation. It may be too comprehensive, for the good of the country.

## CURE FOR LUNATICS.

Popular Science Monthly has the following paragraph of the treatment, in the Middle Ages, of persons of unsound mind. Water and prayer seem to have been thought effective:

"The monks were the physicians during the dark ages, and the monasteries offered quiet retreat and seclusion for many insane, together with sympathy and protection which could not be found elsewhere. Spiritual agencies were everywhere popularly believed to be most efficacious in the cure of madness, and many and long were the pilgrimages made to the shrines of those saints who were believed to have special influence over the mentally afflicted, and many miraculous cures were said to have been brought about through exorcism and prayer. There were many wells through Europe and the British Isles, each with its particular saint, to which the insane were brought to bathe and to pray. At St. Nim's pool, in England, it was the custom to plunge the patients backward into the water and drag them to and fro until their excitement was subdued. If they showed signs of recovering thanks were offered in a neighboring church, but if not the treatment was continued until no hope remained. From the seventh century even to the present day lunatics have been taken to the shrine of St. Dymphna, at Ghent, and here the first colony for the insane originated through a slow process of evolution, and stands today as the best representative of the community or family system of caring for the insane."

Our duty to Cuba seems to be Dingy boats and nothing less.

It is to be hoped that Ida Lola Bonine will not undertake to "elevate" the stage.

Hands across the sea are not in it with messages from across the sea by wireless telegraph.

Boston papers speak of last Tuesday as Patrick's day, "all in the morning" and the evening, too.

It is quite wonderful how many of those inevitable South American wars inevitably come to naught.

Boys who are remonstrated with for leaving school to slide down hill usually reply, "Let school slide."

It would be a good thing to reduce the war revenue taxes. It would be better to reduce the national debt.

There may be no rest for the wicked but it cannot be denied that a great many of them do a vast amount of loafing.

In the opinion of the American people the verdict of one admiral outweighs that of two rear admirals.

Henry Watterson calls Massachusetts "the bell-wether of innovation." It is also her proud distinction to have been the liberty bell of revolution.

The President looked Mr. Carnegie's gift horse in the mouth. But let it be remembered that before he was President he was a Rough Rider.

Governor Dole's repeated announcement that he has not resigned and has no intention of resigning, comes very near being a "damnable iteration."

The British seem to be turning the tables on the Boers in South Africa. If they could only turn Table Mountain on them it would settle the war.

As a matter of absorbing interest to Americans the Cuban elections are not "in it" with the fight over the question who shall control the organization of the Ohio legislature.

The telephone companies' calling list is the largest in the country. They had

several billion calls during the year. And among the callers were members of our "very best society."

Senator Hoar might name Samar as the island to which all anarchists should be exiled. According to all reports, including official anarchy reigns there.

Victor Hugo's only grandson has made application for permission to prefix "Victor" to his name. Let his petition be granted. To the Victorians belong the spoil.

The Illinois Manufacturing association lays down the fundamental rule that "smoke and prosperity go hand in hand." It would be well if both would wash their hands occasionally.

In his latest novel, "Under the Skylights," Henry B. Fuller satirizes Chicago society. This will please Chicago society immensely for heretofore only fun has been poked at it. A thing of no merit cannot be satirized.

A Boston stock market better declares that "the innate resiliency of the market will soon develop into knotty buoyancy." A market that can stand that kind of a description can stand anything.

A French physician has invented a spectrograph which enables people at either end of a telephone to see each other while talking. This will fill a long felt want but the great desideratum is still an instrument that will enable people to see themselves as others see them.

The Lebl sugar factory has just closed its season, having ground up 75,000 tons of beets, making 16,000,000 pounds of sugar. That is 8,000 tons. To carry this amount would require 450 cars, each bearing 20 tons, which would make 22½ trains of 20 cars each. Surely a most creditable showing this.

President Roosevelt has rejected Mr. Carnegie's offer of ten million dollars in steel trust bonds for founding a great national university. In the building of a great national university, controlled on lines similar to those of the Smithsonian institution, this offer will very likely prove to be the stone that was rejected.

Whatever Mr. Bryan's faults (his political opponents say he has some) he has that best and highest of American traits in abundance—humor. He recently took out a life insurance policy. Asked if he had ever had any kind of a fever, he replied: "Yes; had two severe attacks of the presidential fever, followed by severe chills, but I have fully recovered from both." That reply will make him more popular with his countrymen than two tours of the country.

## THE CANAL TREATY.

Boston Herald.

By the Clayton-Bulwer treaty both England and the United States pledged themselves not to take possession of territory in Central America. The cancellation of that agreement relieves both nations from a further observance of this pledge. The thought unquestionably suggested itself that it was not impossible that at some time in the future the United States might possess itself of the territory of the republic of Nicaragua, or possibly of that part of the isthmus of Panama through which a ship canal was constructed. Under such conditions the canal would then be in United States territory, and the claim might be put forward that on that account it was no longer an international passageway.

New York Mail and Express.

The treaty is altogether favorable to our highest claims and pretensions, and if it puts upon us corresponding burdens and obligations, it is of our own choosing. We believe it would be better to unite with other nations in maintaining neutrality, but the door will not be closed against that policy, if we choose to adopt it hereafter. As matters now stand, there is no ground for opposing the ratification of the treaty, and "it were well it were done quickly."

Worcester Spy.

It is pointed out that the treaty does not recognize our right to fortify the canal. The permission to police the canal for the sake of preservation of order suggests to the ordinary reader that the United States is not expected to do more than that. As a matter of fact, there is no clause prohibiting fortification. Very divergent opinions possibly will arise on this point. Some may contend that the United States may do as it pleases about fortifying, and others that no such free construction should be placed on the treaty. To those who believe that our right to fortify should be definitely acknowledged the treaty is likely to be unsatisfactory.

The omission in the new treaty of the express prohibition against fortifications would appear to leave to the United States the right to fortify; for the clause would not have been inserted in the rejected treaty, had England not held that its insertion was necessary in order to make null and void any possible claim to such a right. It is true that the new treaty contains the prohibition against blockading and stipulates, in a general way, that no right of war shall be exercised or act of hostility shall be committed within the canal, but that was also in the old one. There may be in all this a moot point in treaty interpretation.

Boston Transcript.

This phraseology is employed in superseding the Clayton-Bulwer convention simply to make the supersession as broad as the convention superseded. The Clayton-Bulwer convention by its title is relative to a ship canal by way of Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the mosquito coast or any part of Central America. Obviously when the Clayton-Bulwer obstacle to the canal is lifted it must be lifted in whole, not in part, or it will continue to remain of the nature of an obstruction only to be removed by subsequent negotiation. The new treaty is primarily intended, however, to facilitate the construction of the Nicaragua canal.

San Francisco Chronicle.

As it is evident that this treaty is to be ratified, the friends of the canal are moving promptly. Senator Morgan has introduced a bill for building the canal by the Nicaragua route and appropriating \$180,000,000 for that purpose, of which \$5,000,000 is made immediately available and the rest will be appropriated by Congress as needed. The bill provides an organization for the construction and control of the canal. Assuming the ratification treaty, the only remaining obstacle to be feared is the fight for delay by the transcontinental railroads, under the pretense of preferring the Panama route. That this fight will be made there is little doubt. That it will be successful there is no probability whatever. At the same time it must not be forgotten that the delay of a single year would far more than repay the cost of a very expensive rail-

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