

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 1.50
Three Months75
One Month25
Saturday Edition, Per Year 2.00
Semi-Weekly, Per Year 1.00NEW YORK OFFICE.
In charge of B. F. Cummings, manager
Foreign Advertising, from our Home Of-
fice, 117 Park Row Building, New York.SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE.
In charge of F. J. Cooper, 73 Geary St.Correspondence and other reading mat-
ter 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, - MARCH 11, 1905.

DESERET NEWS PHONES.

Persons desiring to communicate by
telephone with any department of the
Deseret News, will save themselves and
the establishment a great deal of annoy-
ance if they will take time to notice these
numbers:For the Chief Editor's office, 74-2.
For Deseret News Book Store, 74-2.
For City Editor and Reporters, 359-2.
For Business Manager, 359-2.
For Business Office, 359-2.

THE SLANDERER'S COURSE.

A common practice of some slan-
derers when they repeat their scandal-
ous fabrications, is to assert that they
must be true because "they never have
been denied." The logic of this pre-
tended reasoning is of the most trans-
parent character. A child might see
through it. No truly rational writer
would use it and no reasoning mind
would agree with it. A falsehood re-
mains untrue whether notice is taken
of it or not. The truth abides in its
integrity, whether believed or not.

There are some slanders that are
either too silly or too vile and contem-
ptible to pay any attention to. They are
like the ravings of a rabid canine,
which it is wise, perhaps, to avoid, if
possible, but which require neither pro-
test nor reply. It would be giving them
a dignity of which they are totally un-
worthy. The silence of the object or
objects of such attacks cannot be fairly
construed as admissions or as lack of
power to reply. It is merely the effect
of disgust too deep for words or of pity
too profound to be expressed.

The notion that because some terrible
accusation or accusations are made
against a person or persons in print, the
accused are required either by law or by
usage, or by any rule of reason to an-
swer such charges, is as fallacious as
the idea that such things must be true
because they appeared in a newspaper.
The tongue of the scandal-monger will
wag and drop venom no matter how
much it may be exposed and con-
demned. It is better sometimes to let
it wag on and exhibit itself in all its
vileness, than to draw attention to it
in any manner or to offer the slightest
rejoinder or explanation.

The public will soon perceive the
malice that prompts such outpourings,
and recognize the truth of the great
Master's aphorism: "Out of the abun-
dant of the heart the mouth speaketh."
When ebullitions of rage and malignity
are constantly ejected without just
cause, they will in time recoil upon the
source from which they emanated, and
bring to it the evil intended for the ob-
ject of the attacks.

It is sometimes difficult to exercise
patience and to abstain from recrimi-
nation, particularly when the slander-
ers are fairly open to rejoinders that
would overwhelm them with dishonor;
when their records are blotted over
with proofs of their infamy; when they
are known to be guilty of offenses
which they charge upon the innocent;
when their glass houses could be
smashed to pieces by the return of the
very stones they cast at others; when
they could be overwhelmed and crushed
into their own mud by exposure of their
own doings. But one who is justly re-
garded as the grand Teacher advised:
"When they revile you, revile not
again," and One who is Mightier than
all mankind has announced: "Venge-
ance is mine, I will repay."

A CRITICISM CRITICIZED.

The Logan Journal, in a well written
editorial, takes the Salt Lake Herald
to task for its utterances of recent
date in regard to the action taken by
the Bishop's court of the Fifth Ward,
Ogden City. The Herald article was
temperate in tone, and doubtless in-
tended to be fair and accurate, but an
erroneous impression would be con-
veyed from it to persons unacquainted
with the discipline of the Church of
Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.
Speaking of a member of the Church
who had been disfellowshipped by that
court for unchristianlike conduct and
apostasy, the Herald treated that ac-
tion as though it were an excommuni-
cation. It also argued that the course
pursued was wrong, because the ac-
cused was not required or permitted to
prove the false accusations he had
made in certain publications.

In both of these instances the Herald
was wrong, and the Logan Journal
points out the errors into which that
paper plunged in talking about a sub-
ject which it did not understand. In
the first place, the defendant in the
case was not excommunicated. The
decision made by the Bishop and his
counselors shows that very clearly, by
sending the case up to the High Coun-
cil for further action. That body can
reverse the decision of the Bishop's
court, or it can excommunicate the ac-
cused from the Church. In the second
place, the Herald itself furnished the
proof of its own misstatement by pub-
lishing the proceedings in the Bishop's
court and the full text of the defense,

if such it may be called, of the mem-
ber who was disfellowshipped.

It all shows the unwisdom of writing
for publication something that the ed-
itor knew little or nothing about. But
we are sorry to say, the Logan Journal,
in taking the Herald to task, tumbles
into as great an error as those of the
paper it criticizes. After explaining the
order of the Church in reference to
such cases and the nature of the pro-
ceedings of the High Council, it says:
"But until that trial he is still a
member of the Church and in full fel-
lowship, except as to the ward in
which he resides. Neither his Bishop,
nor even the President of the Church
has the power to excommunicate him."

Speaking of the action of the
Bishop's court, the Journal says:
"It simply withdrew from him the
religious fellowship of the Latter-day
Saints in that single ward."

The power of excommunication is
vested in the Bishop's court of the
ward to which a member belongs, on
proper evidence and a fair trial and
that excommunication would stand as
exclusion from the entire Church of
Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. This
would apply also to one holding the
Lesser Priesthood, over whom the
Bishop presides, but it does not ex-
tend to a man holding the Higher or
Melchisedek Priesthood. The Bishop's
court could withdraw fellowship from
him as to the whole Church, but not
excommunicate him, that power be-
ing vested in the High Council of the
Saints to which ward belongs.

The idea that the decision of the
Bishop's court simply disfellowshipped
the accused from that ward, and that
he remains in fellowship in the Church
outside of that ward, is simply ab-
surd. His membership in the Church
is vested in that ward. When he is
disfellowshipped he has no standing in
the ward, and therefore none in the
Church. He has no right to partake
of the Sacrament or to enjoy any of
the privileges of membership in any part
of the Church. He is suspended from
all such favors and blessings. He re-
mains in that suspended condition un-
til the High Council acts upon his case
either one way or the other. The
Bishop's decision disfellowshipped him
not merely from the ward but from
"the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-
day Saints."

It is not surprising that persons who
do not belong to the Church of Jesus
Christ of Latter-day Saints become
somewhat mixed in their notions con-
cerning its order, particularly when
they have not made it a close study.
But when writers who are or have
been members of the Church endeavor
to point out the mistakes of others,
they should be sure they are right be-
fore they attempt to go ahead. The
rules of procedure in the Church are
simple enough when they are properly
explained, and there is no need for mis-
understanding concerning them. As the
Logan Journal remarks concerning the
Church, it is "one of the most com-
pletely organized bodies on earth."

READ IT!

We direct attention to an article,
copied from the Western Standard, a
noted periodical edited and published
by the late President George Q. Can-
non, when he was a missionary in Cal-
ifornia in the middle "fifties." A num-
ber of the choicest articles from his
pen at that time were collected and
published in one fine volume, which
has been preserved in many libraries
and gives evidence of the literary ab-
ility and fervent faith of the writer.
The article which we have reproduced
from that work was furnished to us by
a friend, who suggested that it touched
on a timely topic and was worthy of
publication at the present time. We
print it with great pleasure, not only
as a reminiscence of the early labors of
the departed Apostle of the last dis-
pensation, but as worthy of attention
just now by both saint and sinner. It
breathes the true spirit of the Gospel,
and shows up the course of the apos-
tate who willfully turns away from the
truth of God and yields to the influ-
ence of the Evil One. Beginning with
enmity against the servants of God,
and going on to attack and abuse them,
he proceeds to ridicule and oppose that
which was once to him dearer than
life, and finally he thirsts for the blood
of the Lord's anointed and so seals his
everlasting doom. The warning is
strong, the caution is wise, the con-
clusions reached are logical and the ar-
ticle is sound from beginning to end.

A BENEFICIAL MOVEMENT.

The Salt Lake public have become
quite familiar with the name of Dr.
Willis Brown, and know something of
the work he is performing among the
boys and youth, here and elsewhere, in
hostility to cigarette smoking. The ex-
tent and effects of his labors, how-
ever, are not generally known and
therefore cannot just now be fully ap-
preciated. During his present visit in
this city he has stirred up an interest
in the movement, which he manages
with so much skill and force, that is
really remarkable. He arouses the en-
thusiasm of the boys and induces
them to make resolutions that they will
forake, or not acquire, the habit which
has produced so much evil and that has
become so common in every commu-
nity.

Branches of the Anti-cigarette
League have been organized, and its
members enter into the purposes of
the society with a vim and an earnest-
ness which betoken determination to stamp
out the vice as far and fast as
they have the power to do so. In his
efforts he has received the valuable aid
of Mayor Richard P. Morris and Su-
perintendent of City Schools, D. H.
Christensen. It is possible that some
of the youths who have become zealous
in this good cause will fall away
and go back to the vile habit against
which they now protest. But if only a
small percentage of those now en-
rolled in the lists of the anti-cigarette
ranks continue in the path upon which
they have entered, great benefit will
accrue to them, to their parents and
to society.

Instructions have been liberally im-
parted to the youth among our people
as to the pernicious habit which so
many indulge in. It is contrary to
the faith in which they have been

reared, and in opposition to positive
counsel and exhortations. These per-
haps have been so often repeated as
to have become monotonous and thus
to lose their force upon the juvenile
mind. This movement, however, ap-
pears to reach them in a direct and
powerful manner and give them some-
thing to do as well as to think about.

Our young folks should make up
their minds not only to enter into the
spirit of the present agitation on this
subject, but to form fixed and perma-
nent resolutions which shall affect
their conduct for all time to come. In
religion it is not he who becomes de-
votional for a season who reaps its
reward, but he that endures to the end
in the service of God and submission
to the divine will. So in this work of
abstinence from the use of a perni-
cious weed, it is not a sudden and
temporary excitement that will be of
benefit but a persistent course without
deviation or cessation that will bring
the victory and the grand results of
that triumph.

We hope this good work will go on
throughout the land, until it becomes
entirely out of style and of custom
for boys and young men to poison the
air with the noxious fumes that come
from cigarette smoking. We cannot
reasonably expect a vigorous, athletic
and reliable race to succeed this gen-
eration, while the nasty, stupefying
and mind-and-body-debilitating habit
continues to prevail. Down with cigarette
smoking both by the young and the old!

STRANGE LIGHTS IN WALES.

Curious stories come from Wales in
connection with the revival meetings
going on there. It is said that strange
lights appear in the neighborhood of
chapels where services are held; or,
accompany the preachers, when they
are walking from place to place, in the
evening. Especially is this asserted to
be the case with a lady preacher, Mrs.
Mary Jones. The rumors about these
manifestations have attracted reporters
from metropolitan dailies, and they
rather confirm the stories, even though
they do not attempt to explain the
nature of the light. "Is it supernatur-
al?" they ask. "Is it a sign from
heaven? Is it a march-gas of will-o'-
the-wisp? Is it due to radium? Is it
an astral body trying to materialize?
Is it a trick?" One of the correspond-
ents who has witnessed the phenomenon
says that it was "a soft, shimmering
radiance which flooded the road at our
feet, and spread around us, every
stick and stone within twenty yards
being visible, as though they were un-
der the illumination of the softest
limelight."

One story gives what is said to be the
experience of a clergyman. "So far
from being in sympathy with the re-
vival preacher," he says, "I exhorted
my congregation to stay away, and not to
be led astray by any of the foolish
stories that were afloat." Mrs. Jones
came to ask hospitality at his house,
and at 7 o'clock on a dark night, he
and his wife, the revival preacher and
a neighboring minister all set out to
take her to the service, when they saw
the same strange phenomenon. The
light was told, traveled with them
all the way in the direction of the little
hillside chapel. Arriving there, it
hovered over the tiny building, sending
out extraordinary brilliance. "We
stared," says the clergyman, "spell-
bound, while the light intensified as
though set with a thousand diamonds."

We record the reports as they ap-
pear in the press without expressing
any opinion as to the authenticity of
the stories told. One thing is notewor-
thy, though: the assertion of modern
newspaper writers, that they have seen
mysterious manifestations of light in
connection with revival meetings, is, as
one writer expresses it, "a new phase of
psychology which is extremely interest-
ing."

Our age has long boasted of being
one of inquiry, rather than faith. It
has been inclined to reject everything
supernatural as superstition, or fraud.
There seems to be reaction from that
freely cold "scientific" position. But
in times of reaction, it is necessary
to exercise caution, lest we are carried
from one absurd extreme to another.—
Read Rev. xlii; 13, 14.

APPENDICITIS.

At a meeting a short time ago of the
Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society,
London, appendicitis was the subject
of a lively discussion. One of the
speakers, Sir Frederick Treves, is said
to have removed more than 1,000 ap-
pendixes without a single fatality. At
a London hospital the deaths had, during
the last four years, been only four per
cent of the cases that had been operated
upon there. And similar favorable sta-
tistics were quoted from other hospi-
tals.

The Chicago Record-Herald, comment-
ing on these reports, remarks that some
confessions of a distinguished St. Louis
physician, Dr. A. C. Bernays, has "es-
caped" from a medical journal, and ac-
cording to these "confessions," consid-
erably more operations are performed
than strictly necessary. The doctor is
quoted as having said that the insignifi-
cant organ so often is found to be
"shamefully normal," when cut out.

"He admits," says the Record-Herald,
"that the patient gets physical relief
from the operation, but he confesses
that, hardened knight of the scalpel
though he is, he has never yet got over
a slight feeling of embarrassment when
he pulls up the normal article, especial-
ly in the presence of students or distin-
guished visitors. In one well-known
hospital, he tells us, eight normal ap-
pendixes were recently extracted in a
single day. Also Dr. Bernays betrays
another professional secret. The normal
appendix, he says, is solemnly
given to the histologist for examination.
The histologist solemnly reports that
he has discovered an infiltration of
"small round cells" in the mucosa and
submucosa. The patient is thankful he
is rid of them. But neither histologist
nor the surgeon ever remark that such
infiltration is always present even in
the most normal article."

While on this subject, it may be of
interest to quote another authority, Dr.
Kellogg, who, in an article in Good

Health, maintains that, "experience has
shown that about 95 per cent of all
cases of appendicitis can be cured by
proper treatment without surgical in-
tervention." Surgery, he says, is requir-
ed in a certain proportion of cases, and
a good surgeon should, therefore, al-
ways be consulted, so that the neces-
sity for an operation may be recognized
at once. The doctor reminds his read-
ers that the gravity of the disease was
very forcibly brought to the attention
of the world when the King of Great
Britain was compelled to undergo an
operation for appendicitis two days
before the date appointed for the coro-
nation formalities, and that these had
to be postponed, although the most
prodigious preparations had been
made, involving the gathering of scores
of warships of all nations, princes,
rulers, and governmental representa-
tives from all parts of the world, and
most elaborate preparations, on a scale
of magnificence such as was, perhaps,
never equaled in the history of the
world. He continues:

"The surgeons who operated upon
King Edward did not remove the ap-
pendix, but only made an opening to
drain the abscess which had formed
as the result of the disease. They
informed the King that it would be
necessary to perform another opera-
tion upon him for removal of the dis-
eased member when he had suffi-
ciently recovered to make it prudent for
such an operation to be performed.
The King, however, decided that he
had had enough of operations, and
after a diligent study of the disease
and its causes, he made a decided
change in his habits of life. As a re-
sult, he has steadily improved in
health, and has not found it necessary
to submit to another operation, not
having once suffered from an attack
of appendicitis during the past two
years. He does not expect to have
another attack, and has dismissed all
idea of a surgical operation."

Another point made by Dr. Kellogg
is this, that the appendix by no means
is the useless member of the human
body it was but recently supposed to
be. He quotes authority to prove that
it has a very important function to
perform. It is, he says, a glandular
structure, forming and pouring out in-
to the colon a mucus which serves to
protect the membrane against injurious
substances. "To pronounce it," he
says, "a useless organ, a vestige or a
relic of some by-gone age, is simply
a confession of ignorance."

We give these various expressions
on the subject for what they are worth.
The prevalence and fatality of the
disease have rendered the discussion
of it of general public interest.

Isn't it about time for Nicholas to
cry, "Nuff!"

Oyama is not a handsome man but
he "gets there just the same."

To become a common and continuous
soid is not preaching patriotism.

No more "sauntering" after today.
It is a bad habit and should be ab-
lished.

This is poor weather for Lent. It is
so glorious that it suggests gaiety all
the while.

"We care not who makes the investi-
gation so long as we keep the books."
The Beef Trust.

The evidence in the Cody divorce
shows that there is at least incompati-
bility of temper.

The University-Agricultural College
campaign of education has been de-
cidedly strenuous.

There comes a time when he who
fights and runs away does not live to
fight another day.

Policy King Al Adams has sold his
real estate holdings at a big advance.
That is good policy.

Oyama says: "Venl, Vidi, Viel."
Kuropatkin telegraphs: "Last night
our armies commenced to retreat."

The good people of the Agricultural
College are ready to bury the hatchet
and Cache the college for all time.

The message to the Czar, announcing
the Russian reverse at Mukden appears
to have been "delayed in transmission."

The marriage rate is on the de-
cline in England. But let no anglo-
phone think that England is on the de-
cline.

And the work of righteousness shall
be peace; and the effect of righteous-
ness quietness and assurance forever.
—Isaiah 32, 17.

In St. Petersburg it is believed that
Oyama has succeeded in putting an
iron ring around Kuropatkin and his
armies. If he has, it is a ring around
a poxy.

"Wells-Fargo loss of \$15,000 is blamed
on crowded condition of the general
offices," says the San Francisco Chroni-
cle. Why not have Crowded Condition
arrested?

There is no cant like the cant about
"joyous work." There may be "joy-
ous" play work but there is no "joy-
ous" real work. It is a necessity, a
wise one perhaps, but not a joy.

Officials of the Russian embassy in
Paris says that Kuropatkin's retreat
is part of a well settled plan. The
plan has been carried out to perfection
and Kuropatkin's fall practically set-
tled.

ON RELIGIOUS TOPICS.

From the Boston Transcript.
Revivalism seems to be in the air.
The great movement which has swept
over Wales and is now under full head-
way in London is waking response
here. Already sporadic minor move-
ments have been going on in Denver,
Schenectady, in Louisville, and there
are premonitions of an awakening in
Boston such as we have not known for
half a century. So far there has been
nothing in the character of the revival
to differentiate them from former
movements of the kind. They share
the characteristics which have marked
every revival from Pentecost till to-
day. What lends special interest to
the scattered movements now in pro-
gress, however, is the possibility that
they may presage a great international
revival which shall sweep this country

The Newest Spring...

Street Costumes
Covert Coats
Dress Skirts
and Waistsat remarkably low prices for
the benefit of our patrons

The unexampled forces
of this great organiza-
tion, working in har-
mony to certain ends,
have as usual achieved
signal bargain offerings
in the interests of the
great patronage which
looks expectantly for
and depends absolutely
upon the merchandising
advantages which our
efforts bring unceasing-
ly to its doors.



The garments we offer, consisting of **everything** in apparel for Ladies, Misses and
Children, are made in faultless style, from the most dependable and popular of materials, with
every mark of careful construction that the Z. C. M. I. kind invariably affords, and they also
represent the greatest worth for the money that can be had.



The preliminary showing of

Natty Spring Hats

and

Ready-to-Wear Hats

for Ladies, Misses and Children

at the Big, Reliable Store is pronounced by all as the most
complete and up-to-date display ever made in the city.

Elegant line of the famous

"GAGE" Hats

EXCLUSIVE MODELS FOR EARLY SPRING WEAR

If you have not already inspected the 1905 Millinery Showing, an early visit will well repay you.

Z. C. M. I.

THE STORE THAT

NEVER DISAPPOINTS.

Special Prices!

Infants' fine elastic SHIRTS at.....	15c	Men's heavy corduroy Pants at.....	2.50
Boys' and Girls' seam- less ribbed Waists at.....	25c	Boys' cloth Suits, D. B. coat and two pairs pants.....	\$3.25
Misses' cotton UNION SUITS at.....	25c	Men's leather Gloves.....	25c
Misses' swiss ribbed worsted UNION SUITS.....	50c	Fine assortment four-in- hand Ties.....	25c

Cutler Bros. Co., 36 Main
Street.A Ton (2,000 lbs) of
"Peacock"
COALWill go a long way in Spring
and Summer. Only takes a
little for a quick, hot fire.Central Coal
& Coke Co.,
"At the sign of the Peacock"
Phones 2600. 23 So. Main St.SALT LAKE THEATRE
LAKESIDE
TODAY!
Last Time.Klaw & Erlanger's
COLOSSAL
BEAUTY
SPECTACLE

Mother Goose.

Cast and Ensemble of 250.

PRE-EMINENT
AND IN A CLASS
ENTIRELY
BY ITSELF.PRICES: Night, 2c, 5c, 10c, 15c,
First Circle \$1.50 and \$2.00
Family Circle \$1.00
Gallery 50cGRAND THEATRE
JONES & HAMMER, Mgrs.PRICES: Night, 2c, 5c, 10c, 15c,
Matinee, 2c.Tonight! LAST
TIME.
The Realistic Scenic Melodrama,
From Rags to Riches.
Full of heart interest, startling scenes
and thrilling climaxes.
Next Attraction: Harry Carson, Clarke
in "WHY SMITH LEFT HOME."

Men's Pants.

for one week, to make room for
new goods, we will close our line
of Men's \$1.75 and \$2.00 Pants,
including Corduroys and Hair-
lines, at—

\$1.50

Boys' Suits.

Just received, our New Spring
line of Boys' Suits. Two-piece
suits, ages 5 to 15, from \$3.00 to
\$5.00. Boys' long pants suits, 13
to 15, from—

\$4.00 to \$12.00

J. Burrows & Co.

23 Main Street.
OPP. Z. C. M. I.